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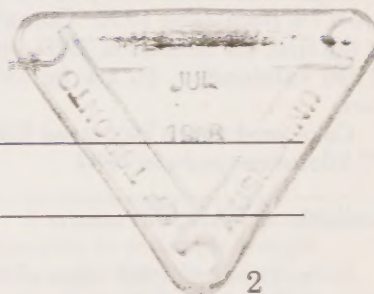
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 1, 1987

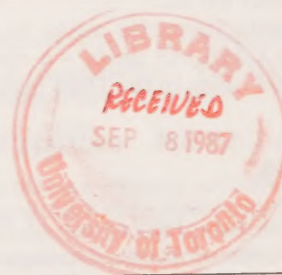


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Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics

June 1987

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 963 kilotonnes in June 1987 – up 5.1% from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production stands at 28 570 kilotonnes, down 3.1%.

Exports in June 1987, at 2 362 kilotonnes, rose 0.7% from June 1986. Cumulative figures for the first six months of 1987 show exports of 12 390 kilotonnes, 10.1% below last year's level.

Coke production increased 2.5% to stand at 377 kilotonnes in June 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week in September. Contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Major Appliances

July 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 252,047 units in July 1987, up 2.7% from 245,526 units in June 1987 and up 12.4% from the 224,234 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date domestic sales to July 1987 amounted to 1,348,143 units – a rise of 12.3% from 1,200,494 units in the 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 14. Contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings

July 1987

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal in July were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 113 290 tonnes of crushings, with 46 147 tonnes of oil and 64 891 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 69 109 tonnes of crushings, with 11 486 tonnes of oil and 53 405 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of September. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week period ending July 4, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending July 4, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Anna Brancker (613-991-1769), Health Division.

Publications Released

Railway Operating Statistics,
February 1987. Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1987.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1987.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

Telephone Statistics, June 1987.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Domestic Report	First Quarter 1987	August 10, 1987
Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services	December 1986	August 31, 1987
Asphalt Roofing	June 1987	August 4, 1987
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	May 1987	August 13, 1987
Bags, Paper Grocery	June 1987	August 7, 1987
Barley Malt, Exports	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Batteries, Electric Storage	June 1987	August 12, 1987
Building Material Price Index: Non-residential Construction	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Building Material Price Index: Residential Construction	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Building Permits	June 1987	August 24, 1987
Bus, Passenger Statistics	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1987	August 14, 1987
Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry	1987	August 12, 1987
Caterers	June 1987	August 20, 1987
Census of Manufactures	1985	August 20, 1987
Chain Store Stocks	June 1987	August 26, 1987
Checkstand Sacks	June 1987	August 7, 1987
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	Second Quarter 1987	August 24, 1987
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	Second Quarter 1987	August 24, 1987



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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Chemicals, Industrial	June 1987	August 5, 1987
Commodity Exports	June 1987	August 20, 1987
Commodity Imports	June 1987	August 25, 1987
Composite Leading Indicator	May 1987	August 12, 1987
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Construction Building Material Price Indexes	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Construction Output Price Indexes, Non-residential	Second Quarter 1987	August 12, 1987
Consumer Price Index	July 1987	August 14, 1987
Corporations, Industrial	Second Quarter 1987	August 28, 1987
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	May 1987	August 27, 1987
Dairy Review	June 1987	August 7, 1987
Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1987	August 21, 1987
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1987	August 13, 1987
Domestic Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry, Capital Expenditures	1987	August 12, 1987
Earnings and Hours	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Education Price Index Selected Inputs - Elementary and Secondary Levels	1986	August 6, 1987
Education in Canada	1985-86	August 5, 1987
Eggs, Production	June 1987	August 11, 1987
Electric Power Statistics	June 1987	August 31, 1987
Elementary-Secondary Enrolment	1985-1986	August 19, 1987
Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Employment, Provincial and Territorial	First Quarter 1987	August 4, 1987
Enrolment, Elementary-Secondary	1985-1986	August 19, 1987
Equipment Price Index	Second Quarter 1987	August 4, 1987
Expenditure Accounts, National	Second Quarter 1987	August 31, 1987
Export and Import Price Indexes	July 1987	August 14, 1987
Exports by Commodity	June 1987	August 20, 1987
Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1987	August 17, 1987
Farm Product Price Index	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Fats	June 1987	August 11, 1987
Financial Activity in Canada	First Quarter 1987	August 5, 1987
Financial Statistics of Education	1983-1984	August 28, 1987
Flour, Wheat (Exports)	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Footwear Statistics	June 1987	August 6, 1987
Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry, Capital Expenditures	1987	August 12, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Forestry, Capital Expenditures	1987	August 12, 1987
Fruit and Vegetable Production	1986	August 4, 1987
Furniture Products, Office (Shipments)	Second Quarter 1987	August 28, 1987
Gas, Natural	May 1987	August 27, 1987
Gas, Natural (Sales)	June 1987	August 19, 1987
Geographical Classification, Standard	1986	August 24, 1987
Government Employment, Provincial and Territorial	First Quarter 1987	August 4, 1987
Grain Marketing Situation Report	July 1987	August 12, 1987
Grains, Deliveries	May 1987	August 6, 1987
Grains, Exports of Major	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Greenhouse Industry	1985 and 1986	August 10, 1987
Grocery Bags, Paper	June 1987	August 7, 1987
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	1982-84 June 1987	August 31, 1987 August 31, 1987
Hardboard	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Help-wanted index	July 1987	August 13, 1987
"High-Tech" Products, Trade	1986	August 11, 1987
Hours	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Housing Price Index, New	June 1987	August 11, 1987
Import Price Index	July 1987	August 14, 1987
Imports by Commodity	June 1987	August 25, 1987
Income Accounts, National	Second Quarter 1987	August 31, 1987
Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas	1984	August 18, 1987
Industrial Classification Supplement, Standard	1980	August 11, 1987
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1987	August 28, 1987
Industrial Product Price Index	July 1987	August 31, 1987
Ingots, Steel	June 1987	August 17, 1987
	July 1987	August 18, 1987
	Week Ending August 1, 1987	August 6, 1987
	Week Ending August 8, 1987	August 13, 1987
	Week Ending August 15, 1987	August 20, 1987
	Week Ending August 22, 1987	August 26, 1987
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	June 1987	August 21, 1987
Iron, Pig	July 1987	August 18, 1987
Labour Force Survey	July 1987	August 7, 1987
Labour Income, Estimates	May 1987	August 7, 1987
Labour Market Developments, a Mid-year Look	1987	August 20, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Laminate Sheet, High Pressure Decorative Libraries, Public Livestock Report	Second Quarter 1987 1985 July 1, 1987	August 11, 1987 August 12, 1987 August 27, 1987
Machinery and Equipment Price Index Malt, Barley (Exports) Manufactures, Census Manufacturing Industries, Business Conditions Survey Manufacturing, Capital Expenditures Meats, Frozen Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes Mineral Wool Mining, Capital Expenditures Motor Vehicle Database Motor Vehicle Sales, New	Second Quarter 1987 June 1987 1985 July 1987 1987 August 1987 Second Quarter 1987 July 1987 1987 August 1986 June 1987	August 4, 1987 August 27, 1987 August 20, 1987 August 14, 1987 August 12, 1987 August 21, 1987 August 24, 1987 August 21, 1987 August 12, 1987 August 31, 1987 August 10, 1987
National Income and Expenditure Accounts Natural Gas Natural Gas, Sales Non-residential Construction Building Material Price Index Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes	Second Quarter 1987 May 1987 June 1987 June 1987 June 1987 Second Quarter, 1987	August 31, 1987 August 27, 1987 August 19, 1987 August 10, 1987 August 12, 1987
Office Furniture Products, Shipments Oil Pipeline Transport Oil, Crude and Natural Gas Oils Orders in Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1987 May 1987 May 1987 June 1987 June 1987	August 28, 1987 August 6, 1987 August 27, 1987 August 11, 1987 August 21, 1987
Paper Grocery Bags Particleboard Passenger Bus Statistics Payments, Canadian Balance of International Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes Petroleum Products, Refined (Sales) Phonograph Records Pig Iron Pipe, Steel Plywood, Construction Type Population and Dwelling Counts - Canada: Census Divisions and Subdivisions Postal Code Conversion File Poultry Products, Frozen	June 1987 June 1987 June 1987 Second Quarter 1987 Second Quarter 1987 June 1987 June 1987 July 1987 June 1987 June 1987 1986 February 1987 August 1987	August 7, 1987 August 10, 1987 August 27, 1987 August 31, 1987 August 24, 1987 August 18, 1987 August 26, 1987 August 18, 1987 August 13, 1987 August 10, 1987 August 28, 1987 August 4, 1987 August 18, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Power Statistics, Electric	June 1987	August 31, 1987
Pre-recorded Tapes	June 1987	August 26, 1987
Provincial and Territorial Government Employment	First Quarter 1987	August 4, 1987
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Railway Carloadings	June 1987	August 19, 1987
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics	Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1987	August 27, 1987
	January 1987	August 12, 1987
	February 1987	August 21, 1987
Raw Materials Price Index	July 1987	August 31, 1987
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1987	August 31, 1987
Records, Phonograph	June 1987	August 26, 1987
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	June 1987	August 18, 1987
Residential Construction Building Material Price Index	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Residue, Wood	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Resins, Synthetic	June 1987	August 5, 1987
Restaurants	June 1987	August 20, 1987
Retail Trade	June 1987	August 20, 1987
Sacks, Checkstand	June 1987	August 7, 1987
Sawmills East of the Rockies	May 1987	August 4, 1987
Sawmills in British Columbia	May 1987	August 10, 1987
Secondary School Enrolment	1985-1986	August 19, 1987
Securities, Outstanding, Transactions with Non-residents	June 1987	August 31, 1987
Shipments and Orders in Manu- facturing Industries	June 1987	August 21, 1987
Shorn Wool Production	1987	August 28, 1987
Standard Geographical Classification	1986	August 24, 1987
Standard Industrial Classification Supplement	1980	August 11, 1987
Steel Ingots	June 1987	August 17, 1987
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	Week Ending August 8, 1987	August 13, 1987
	Week Ending August 15, 1987	August 20, 1987
	Week Ending August 22, 1987	August 26, 1987
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron	July 1987	August 18, 1987
Steel Pipe and Tubing	June 1987	August 13, 1987
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	June 1987	August 17, 1987
Steel, Rolled	June 1987	August 17, 1987
Store Stocks, Chain	June 1987	August 26, 1987
Sugar Sales	July 1987	August 13, 1987
Tapes, Pre-recorded	June 1987	August 26, 1987
Taverns	June 1987	August 20, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Telephone Statistics	June 1987	August 25, 1987
Tobacco Products	July 1987	August 17, 1987
Trade in "High-Tech" Products	1986	August 11, 1987
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	June 1987	August 14, 1987
Trade, Wholesale	June 1987	August 21, 1987
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	June 1987	August 31, 1987
Transit, Urban Statistics	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Travel Accounts, International	Second Quarter 1987	August 21, 1987
Tubing, Steel	June 1987	August 13, 1987
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1987	August 26, 1987
Urban Transit Statistics	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Vegetable Production	1986	August 4, 1987
Vehicle Database, Motor	August 1986	August 31, 1987
Vehicle Sales, New Motor	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Waferboard	June 1987	August 10, 1987
Wheat Flour, Exports	June 1987	August 27, 1987
Wholesale Trade	June 1987	August 21, 1987
Wire, Steel (and Wire Products)	June 1987	August 17, 1987
Wool Production, Shorn	1987	August 28, 1987
Wool, Mineral	July 1987	August 21, 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 2, 1987

Major Releases

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, July 1987 2

- Union wage rates for construction trades remained unchanged from June at the Canada level, but showed a 4.1% increase on a year-over-year basis.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, June 1987 (Errata) 3

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Government Revenue and Expenditure, Second Quarter 1987 4

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Cement, July 1987 4

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1987 5

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Major Releases

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) for July 1987 remained unchanged from the June 1987 level of 140.7. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city Canada composite index increased by 4.1%.

In Saint John (New Brunswick) four trades received pay increases - carpenters, electricians, labourers and plumbers. These increments resulted in an increase of 1.9% from the previous month in the Saint John component although they were not sufficient to move the Canada total index.

The accompanying table presents indexes for 18 cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from this table as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of construction trades in these two provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

July 1987
(1981 = 100)

	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	% change	
				July 1987/ June 1987	July 1987/ July 1986
Canada	140.7	140.7	135.2	-	4.1
St. John's	142.7	142.7	134.2	-	6.3
Halifax	165.0	165.0	160.7	-	2.7
Saint John	144.0	141.3	134.7	1.9	6.9
Quebec City	142.5	142.5	131.5	-	8.4
Chicoutimi	141.8	141.8	131.0	-	8.2
Montreal	142.2	142.2	131.2	-	8.4
Ottawa	146.8	146.8	141.3	-	3.9
Toronto	142.3	142.3	137.4	-	3.6
Hamilton	142.8	142.8	137.7	-	3.7
St. Catharines	143.1	143.1	138.5	-	3.3
Kitchener	146.3	146.3	141.5	-	3.4
London	145.5	145.5	141.1	-	3.1
Windsor	142.4	142.4	138.1	-	3.1
Sudbury	144.2	144.2	139.7	-	3.2
Thunder Bay	143.2	143.2	138.7	-	3.2
Winnipeg	136.1	136.1	132.9	-	2.4
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

June 1987 (Errata)

Please note the following changes to the above release published in the *DAILY* of Monday, August 31.

There is no change in the overall level and growth rates of total Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost. These revised data have already been incorporated in the CANSIM data base and the printouts released on August 31.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, in 1981 Prices

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1987					
	January	February	March	April	May	June
(\$ millions)						
Business Sector:						
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,996.0	20,844.8	20,962.4	20,814.8	20,990.0	21,591.2
Manufacturing industry	71,996.8	73,074.4	73,579.6	73,366.0	73,669.6	74,237.2
Community, business and personal services	37,763.4	37,997.2	38,043.8	38,018.6	38,110.7	38,254.7
Special Aggregations:						
Business sector:						
– goods	145,321.2	146,748.0	147,939.6	147,768.0	148,226.4	150,279.6
– services	160,768.2	163,170.4	164,077.4	165,338.6	165,250.7	165,848.3
Goods-producing industries	145,959.6	147,396.0	148,590.0	148,413.6	148,861.2	150,926.4
Services-producing industries	222,947.4	225,371.2	226,388.6	227,682.2	227,684.3	228,353.9
Industrial production	104,557.2	105,723.6	106,322.4	106,158.0	106,551.6	107,991.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,338.0	32,710.0	33,006.4	32,836.0	32,866.0	32,933.2
Durable manufacturing industries	39,658.8	40,364.4	40,573.2	40,530.0	40,803.6	41,304.0

Data Availability Announcements

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Second Quarter 1987

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1987 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

Contact Dan Finnerty (613-991-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1987

July 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Footwear Statistics

July 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,400,940 pairs of footwear in July 1987, a decrease of 15.5% from the 2,842,725^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to July 1987 totalled 22,891,969 pairs of footwear, down 10.8% from 25,671,999^r pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the July issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-990-9834), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

July 1987

Manufacturers shipped 29 769 284 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1987, up 25.4% from the 23 731 371 square metres shipped in July 1986 but down 5.6% from the 31 519 483^r (revised figure) square metres shipped in June 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 196 236 030 square metres, an increase of 19.5% over the January to July 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 14. Contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Cement

July 1987

Manufacturers shipped 1 347 995 tonnes of cement in July 1987, an increase of 20.4% from the 1 119 360 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 1.0% from the 1 361 598 tonnes shipped in June 1987.

January to July 1987 shipments reached 6 461 659 tonnes, up 20.0% from the 5 383 642 tonnes shipped during the first seven months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 14. Contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

July 1987

Production of process cheese in July 1987 totalled 6 642 091 kilograms, a decrease of 0.05% from June 1987 but an increase of 12.7% from July 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 44 082 244 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 39 703 425 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 198 442 kilograms, a decrease of 72.0% from June 1987 and

down 30.2% from July 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 3 000 220 kilograms, down from the 3 563 590 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 7. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, August 1987.
Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215).

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6,
August Estimate of Production of
Principal Field Crops, Canada.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).
Available at 3:00 p.m. today.

Greenhouse Industry, 1985 and 1986.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1987.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Passenger Bus and Urban
Transit Statistics, June 1987.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1987.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Population and Dwelling Counts -
Canada: Federal Electoral Districts,
1986 Census.
Catalogue number 92-102
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 3, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released

4



Statistics
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Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1987

Highlights:

- Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.2 million tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 6.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.6%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact the Surface Transport Unit (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending July 31, 1987

Highlights:

- Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.7% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 12.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded rose 9.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.9% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact the Surface Transport Unit (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending July 21, 1987	Year- to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	4 240 007	136 702 670
% change from previous year	1.4	2.6
Cars		
	63,677	2,027,204
% change from previous year	-0.5	1.2
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	236 866	7 067 355
% change from previous year	6.8	5.4
Cars		
	8,832	255,226
% change from previous year	5.6	5.5

Railway Carloadings

	10-day Period ending July 31, 1987	Year- to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 769 424	142 472 094
% change from previous year	-11.7	1.9
Cars		
	88,426	2,115,630
% change from previous year	-9.8	0.7
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	379 827	7 447 182
% change from previous year	12.3	5.7
Cars		
	13,632	268,858
% change from previous year	9.8	5.7

Periodical Publishing

1985

Preliminary data from the 1985 survey on Periodical Publishing are now available. Special tabulations for researchers may be obtained on a cost-recovery basis. Readers who wish more information on the survey may contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-991-1569), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending August 29, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending August 29, 1987 totalled 275 960 tonnes, an increase of 12.7% from the preceding week's total of 244 949 tonnes and up 9.5% from the year-earlier level of 251 920 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 9 740 712 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from 9 281 414 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

June 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 139 600 cubic metres (1,330.5 million board feet) of lumber and ties in June 1987, an increase of 2.2% over the 3 072 400 cubic metres (1,302.0 million board feet) produced in June 1986.

January to June 1987 production was 19 025 400 cubic metres (8,062.5 million board feet), an increase of 2.1% over the 18 633 700 cubic metres (7,896.5 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the June 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Publications Released

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,
July 1987. Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

The Sugar Situation, July 1987.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco
Products, July 1987.**
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Food Industries – Other Food Products
Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour
Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 32-250B 1098
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Leather and Allied Products Industries –
Footwear Industry,**
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 33-251B 1712
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Clothing Industries – Women's Sportswear
Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 34-252B 2442
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Primary Metal Industries – Non-ferrous
Metal Smelting and Refining Industries,**
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-250B 2950
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass
Insulation, July 1987.**
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada, June 1987.**
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Information, August 1987.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available September 4th at 7:00 a.m.

FIELD CROP REPORTING SERIES, NO. 6

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 4, 1987

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, August 1987 2

- The unemployment rate dropped 0.3 to 8.8.

Estimates of Labour Income, June 1987 5

- Labour income rose 6.5% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Charter Statistics, First Quarter 1987 7

Electric Lamps, July 1987 7

Publications Released 8

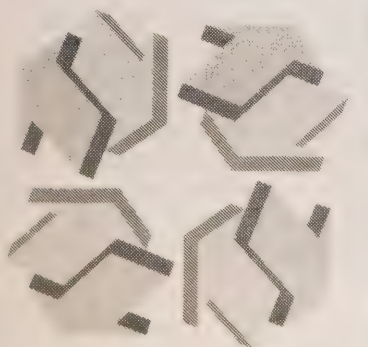
Major Release Dates, September 8-11 9

The Canadian Export Classification, 1988 (based on the Harmonized System)

IN 12-578E (1988) 12-578E (1988) 12-578E (1988)

Canadian Export Classification

Based on the Harmonized System



Canada

Commencing January 1, 1988, Canadian exporters or their agents will be required to assign an export harmonized system (H.S.) number to all export transactions.

The Canadian Export Classification, which lists all possible export H.S. codes and their accompanying descriptions will therefore be an essential tool in the preparation of customs export documentation. To assist in coding, the publication's introduction includes, among other things, an outline of the classification structure, an overview of the classification of goods, and the general rules for the interpretation of the harmonized system.

Order the *Canadian Export Classification* (12-578E, \$35/\$48) from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Contact Robert Gordon (613-990-9792) or Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.



Statistics
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Canada

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

August 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's August 1987 Labour Force Survey indicate a resumption of the employment increases noted since July 1986 following a slight decline last month. The increase of 42,000 in employment, combined with a decrease of 39,000 in the estimated number of unemployed persons reduced the unemployment rate to 8.8.

Employment

For the week ended August 15, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 11,979,000 – an increase of 42,000 from July. This increase was concentrated almost entirely among persons aged 25 and over with a gain of 40,000 – the thirteenth consecutive monthly increase for this age group.

- Continuing the growth begun in October 1986, full-time employment advanced by 58,000 – with an increase of 31,000 among females. Part-time employment declined by 23,000 – a decrease that was also concentrated among females (-17,000).
- Employment rose in the construction (+12,000), finance, insurance and real estate (+10,000) and public administration (+14,000) sectors. The agricultural sector posted a decrease of 9,000 while there was little change in employment in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 3,000 in New Brunswick and 21,000 in Quebec. Employment advanced slightly in the other provinces, except in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, where there was no change.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 39,000 in August, resulting in a 0.3 drop in the unemployment rate. With unemployment declining to 1,151,000 persons, the unemployment rate fell to 8.8, the same as the rate recorded in February 1982.

- There were unemployment declines for both males (-21,000) and females (-18,000), particularly among those aged 25 and over, for whom unemployment fell by a total of 33,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 among persons aged 25 and over, and by 0.2 among persons aged 15 to 24.
- The estimated level of unemployment declined by 3,000 in New Brunswick, 16,000 in Quebec, 9,000 in Ontario and 12,000 in British Columbia. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.9 in New Brunswick (12.6), 0.5 in Quebec (10.5), 0.2 in Ontario (5.8), and 0.8 in British Columbia (11.6). It increased by 0.7 in Newfoundland (18.2), 0.2 in Prince Edward Island (13.2), 0.2 in Nova Scotia (11.7) and 0.3 in Manitoba (7.4), while it remained unchanged at 7.7 in Saskatchewan and 9.9 in Alberta.

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The seasonally adjusted participation rate posted a second consecutive decrease of 0.1, falling to 66.1, back to the rate recorded in April 1987. However, the employment/population ratio advanced by 0.1, rising to 60.3.

(continued on page 3)

- The employment/population ratio advanced by 0.2 among youths aged 15 to 24 and by 0.1 among persons aged 25 and over.

Changes since August 1986

(Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment grew by 352,000 (2.9%), to 12,427,000.
- Full-time employment rose by 372,000 (3.5%), while part-time employment fell by 20,000 (-1.3%). This decrease was entirely attributable to males (-31,000).
- Employment advanced by 4.4% in the goods-producing industries, mainly as a result of a 12.4% increase in the construction sector.
- The annual employment increase of 8.7% in the finance, insurance and real estate sector was a key factor in the overall advance of 2.3% in employment in the service-producing industries.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons decreased by 99,000 to 1,102,000 (-8.2%). This decrease in unemployment was concentrated among males (-86,000).
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.9 to 8.1.
- The participation rate increased by 0.5 to 68.2. The employment/population ratio jumped 1.1 to 62.6.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1987 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1987; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

Returning students aged 15 to 24:

- The unadjusted rate of unemployment in August 1987 was estimated at 8.7, a drop of 1.6 from the rate recorded last year. This decrease was experienced by both students aged 15 to 19 (-1.4) and students aged 20 to 24 (-2.0).
- The participation rate increased by 1.5 to 68.6.
- The employment/population ratio posted a considerable increase of 2.4 as a result of a rise of 37,000 in the number of employed persons, to 1,130,000 persons.

Other Students:

- The unemployment rate in August 1987 was estimated at 14.8, a decrease of 1.9 from the figure a year ago.
- The participation rate (87.0) and the employment/population ratio (74.1) posted increases of 0.4 and 1.9 respectively.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the August 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of September. Contact Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,130	13,127	12,860
Employment ('000)	11,979	11,937	11,616
Unemployment ('000)	1,151	1,190	1,244
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	9.1	9.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	66.2	65.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.3	60.2	59.2
Unadjusted data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,529	13,577	13,276
Employment ('000)	12,427	12,419	12,075
Unemployment ('000)	1,102	1,158	1,201
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	8.5	9.0
Participation Rate (%)	68.2	68.5	67.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.6	62.6	61.5

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1987

The preliminary estimate of labour income for June 1987 was \$24,776 million, an increase of 6.5% from the same month a year earlier. Year-over-year increases in labour income have been generally rising since August 1986 when the growth rate was 5.6%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ increased marginally by 0.3% in June 1987 from May. The month-to-month change in wages and salaries has remained at about 0.6% for the first half of 1987 with the exception of May which showed an increase of 1.1%.

Goods-producing Industries

Adjusted for seasonal variation, the estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 0.8% in June 1987 from the previous month, compared to an average monthly change of +0.6% for 1987. All industries within this group showed at least a 0.5% increase from the previous month.

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 7.4%. The growth in wages and salaries has steadily increased throughout 1987 from an annual change in January of +4.0%. All industries within this group showed large increases in the yearly growth rates of wages and salaries in June.

Service-producing Industries

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries showed little change (-0.1) in June 1987 from May 1987, compared to an average monthly change of 0.6% for 1987. Decreases were noted in the wages and salaries of education and related services and health and welfare services.

These declines were primarily due to retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements made in May 1987. Provincial administration increased by 3.2% due to retroactive payments paid in June 1987. All other industries within this group showed little or no change from the preceding month except for commercial services which showed an increase of 1.5%.

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased by 6.0%, compared to the average change for 1987 of 6.3%. Most industries within this group showed little change in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries. The exceptions were provincial administration which increased by 8.5% due to retroactive payments made in June 1987 and federal administration which decreased by 2.3% due to retro-active payments made in June 1986.

Provincial Comparisons

Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries in Quebec decreased by 0.8% due to retroactive payments made in May 1987. British Columbia showed a slight decline while the remaining provinces posted marginal changes.

On a year-over-year basis, Alberta increased for the third consecutive month and Quebec showed a large increase in June.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the April-June 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in October. Contact Georgette Gauthier (613-991-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	June 1987 ^p	May 1987 ^r	April 1987 ^f	June 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	229.0	182.1	137.4	203.4
Forestry	184.9	148.7	121.6	172.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	565.4	534.9	526.1	540.3
Manufacturing industries	4,690.4	4,532.7	4,430.0	4,392.7
Construction industry	1,360.5	1,256.8	1,140.5	1,238.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,218.4	2,177.8	2,137.5	2,160.6
Trade	3,014.3	2,971.5	2,900.0	2,821.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,771.9	1,742.1	1,724.3	1,635.1
Commercial and personal service	2,876.6	2,779.7	2,718.9	2,697.2
Education and related services	1,954.0	1,972.5	1,891.7	1,827.1
Health and welfare services	1,597.1	1,673.0	1,536.9	1,474.5
Federal administration and other government offices	763.9	758.0	749.4	780.8
Provincial administration	599.4	564.4	546.8	552.7
Local administration	479.1	462.1	450.1	464.9
Total wages and salaries	22,305.1	21,756.2	21,011.0	20,961.7
Supplementary labour income	2,471.2	2,412.6	2,324.0	2,305.6
Labour income	24,776.3	24,168.9	23,335.0	23,267.3
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	188.8	178.3	175.7	170.1
Forestry	163.3	162.0	161.7	148.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	551.2	548.5	548.1	523.2
Manufacturing industries	4,533.4	4,501.9	4,488.5	4,236.3
Construction industry	1,262.1	1,255.8	1,250.8	1,139.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,170.6	2,176.0	2,169.7	2,113.1
Trade	2,962.2	2,950.2	2,943.8	2,758.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,747.7	1,732.7	1,733.3	1,612.8
Commercial and personal service	2,808.2	2,768.5	2,756.1	2,633.2
Education and related services	1,884.6	1,905.7	1,828.6	1,761.3
Health and welfare services	1,573.6	1,645.4	1,542.4	1,452.9
Federal administration and other government offices	755.2	753.8	758.7	758.4
Provincial administration	585.6	567.6	559.2	539.9
Local administration	463.3	463.6	462.6	450.9
Total wages and salaries	21,660.5	21,598.3	21,357.8	20,306.0
Supplementary labour income	2,395.3	2,388.5	2,361.9	2,232.4
Labour income	24,055.8	23,986.8	23,719.7	22,538.5

^p Preliminary estimate.

^r Revised estimate.

^f Final estimate.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted independently from the Canada all industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Charter Statistics

First Quarter 1987 (Preliminary)

Preliminary first quarter 1987 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 1,497,495 – up 10.6% from 1986 figures.

Travel to Mexico increased substantially during this quarter: the largest gains were recorded at Manzanillo, 447.9% (15,337 more passengers); Puerto Vallarta, 108.7% (49,845 more passengers); and Zihuatanejo, 100.8% (7,717 more passengers). As well, Venezuela and Columbia recorded large increases in traffic again this quarter relative to the first quarter of 1986. These destinations accounted for most of the 29.3% increase to southern destinations during this period relative to the same period a year earlier.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 9 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of September. Contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Electric Lamps

July 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,218,908 light bulbs and tubes in July 1987, an increase of 3.3% from the 18,598,196 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 amounted to 159,488,659 light bulbs and tubes, up 14.8% from the 138,976,588 sold during the January-July period in 1986.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 7. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Export Classification.
Catalogue number 12-578E
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$48).

Imports by Commodity, June 1987.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

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Major Release Dates: September 8-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
September		
8	Financial Activity in Canada	Second Quarter 1987
8	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1987
9	New Housing Price Index	July 1987
10	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	June 1987
10	Help-wanted Index	August 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Region and Metropolitan Area	July 1987
11	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	July 1987
11	Farm Product Price Index	July 1987
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 8, 1987

Major Releases

Financial Activity in Canada, Second Quarter 1987 2

- Demands for funds by households continued at a high pace in the second quarter.

Advance Statistics of Education, 1987-88 5

- Total spending on education at all levels is expected to reach \$37.8 billion in 1987-88, up 4.3% over 1986-87 and the lowest yearly rise in over a decade.

Data Availability Announcements

Telecommunications Statistics, Second Quarter 1987 6

Fabricated Structural Steel Prices, Second Quarter 1987 6

Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending August 1, 1987 6

Deliveries of Major Grains, June 1987 6

Publications Released 7

Input-Output Tables

1982-84

The annual input-output tables for the years 1982-84, both in current and constant prices, are released today. These tables, at the level of M aggregation, are available on CANSIM: matrices 7711 to 7790 for current dollars and 7000 to 7079 for constant dollars.

The current dollar input-output tables will be published in the forthcoming publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1981-1984* (15-201). The corresponding constant dollar tables will appear in the forthcoming publication *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1981-1984* (15-202).

Contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-990-8909), Input-Output Division.

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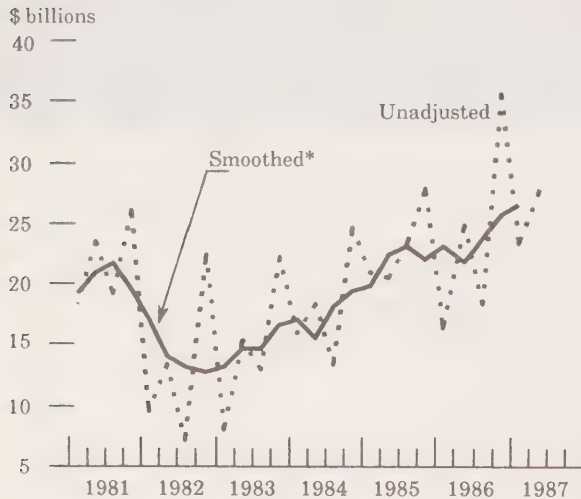
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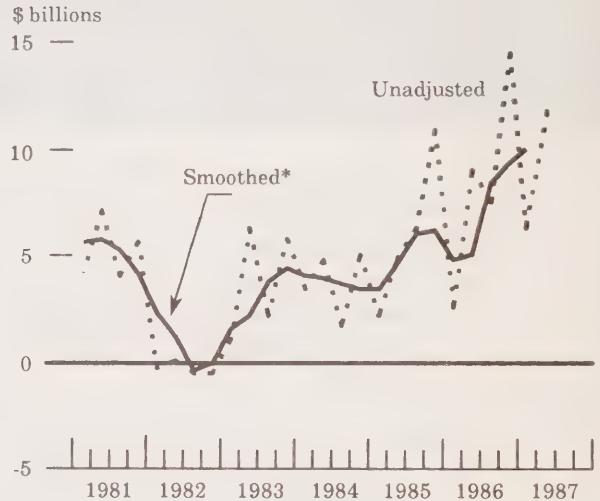
Major Releases

Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



* 4-quarter moving average

Funds Raised by Persons and Unincorporated Business



* 4-quarter moving average

Financial Activity in Canada Second Quarter 1987

Funds raised by **domestic non-financial sectors** amounted to \$28.3 billion in the second quarter of 1987, up from \$24.9 billion a year earlier. Private non-financial sectors accounted for 78% of this total. Financing in the quarter was primarily through mortgage and consumer credit borrowing as well as stock and bond issues.

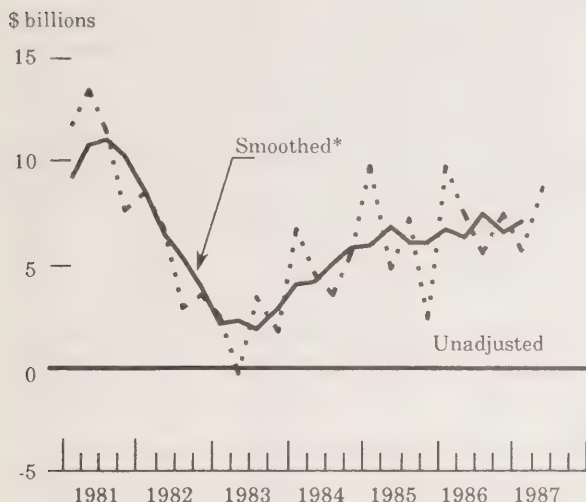
Demand for funds by **households** continued at a high pace in the second quarter. Consumer borrowing accelerated, reflecting the gain in expenditure on consumer durables. Despite the rise in mortgage interest rates from

April to June, household mortgage demand was very strong (record borrowings of \$8.5 billion) as residential construction activity continued to increase.

Non-financial private corporations accounted for 37% of credit market funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors. Notably, loans and bonds were relatively important financing instruments. Funds raised through bank loans were at one of their highest levels since the fourth quarter of 1981. There were net new issues of shares of \$3.5 billion in the quarter with a significant portion of the share issues concentrated in the mining industry. Common shares accounted for almost all of the new issues.

(continued on page 3)

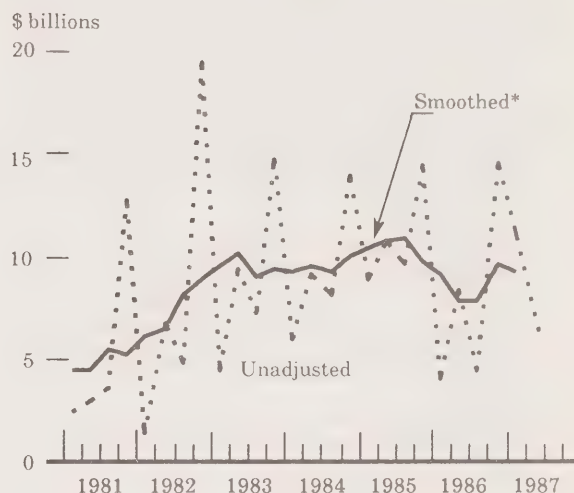
Funds Raised by Non-financial Corporations



* 4-quarter moving average

The proportion of funds raised on credit markets by the **general government sector** was down sharply to 22% from 34% in the second quarter of 1986. This reflected the decline in the federal government's net borrowing in the quarter, with revenues growing considerably faster than expenditures. Net bond issues in this sector totalled \$1.1 billion, a decrease from \$2.7 billion a year earlier; redemptions of Canada Savings Bonds amounted to \$1.5 billion. Net issues of short-term paper (treasury bills and Canada bonds) were also very low (\$1.6 billion) compared to an average second quarter issue of \$4.3 billion for the past three years. Issues of provincial government treasury bills and bonds were up

Funds Raised by Governments



* 4-quarter moving average

nearly \$1 billion over last year. Provincial bond issues of \$3.6 billion included \$900 million in three-year capital bonds sold to residents of Alberta.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 749.

(see table on page 4)

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$11), now available. Contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table
(Millions of Dollars)

		1986				1987	
		II	II	IV	Annual	I	II
1.	Persons and unincorporated business	8,981	7,439	14,425	33,428	6,270	11,890
	Consumer credit	2,895	2,326	1,693	7,113	1,220	3,398
	Bank loans	-1,612	-2,178	2,476	-1,752	226	2
	Other loans	1,810	-299	3,868	5,247	669	80
	Short-term paper	21	0	0	18	0	0
	Mortgages	5,888	7,578	6,308	22,720	4,188	8,541
	Bonds	-21	12	80	82	-33	-131
2.	Non-financial private corporations	7,505	4,669	6,716	26,161	5,016	10,415
	Bank loans	-7,096	-520	-677	-2,318	-1,400	2,478
	Other loans	955	-35	1,522	3,381	-327	767
	Short-term paper	9,936	730	1,318	7,955	3,217	1,071
	Mortgages	373	35	154	738	207	1,001
	Bonds	238	1,172	172	3,363	175	1,629
	Stocks	3,099	3,287	4,227	13,042	3,144	3,469
3.	Non-financial government enterprises	-43	940	693	4,061	672	-345
	Bank loans	-186	553	-469	951	115	-236
	Other loans	-6	368	-51	186	-67	-164
	Short-term paper	-254	-276	-415	-888	201	-63
	Mortgages	-3	-2	-4	-12	-2	-3
	Bonds	404	297	1,934	4,014	425	121
	Stocks	2	0	-302	-190	0	0
4.	General government	8,422	4,807	14,680	32,215	11,056	6,337
	Bank loans	-1,474	-1,129	-522	-2,086	310	-292
	Other loans	-480	-649	-96	-846	356	-108
	Treasury bills	4,259	796	3,840	11,425	6,977	1,570
	Short-term paper	1,233	971	1,819	4,745	-764	1,544
	Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bonds	4,884	4,818	9,639	18,977	4,177	3,623
5.	Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors (as a percentage of GDP)	24,865	17,855	36,514	95,865	23,014	28,297
		20.0	13.1	27.9	18.8	18.0	20.9
6.	Rest of the World	-1,629	-422	1,279	620	300	859
	Bank loans	-1,490	-498	-193	-2,176	394	236
	Other loans	-113	89	409	89	-62	30
	Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stocks	-26	-13	1,063	2,707	-32	593
7.	Total borrowing excluding domestic financial inst.	23,236	17,433	37,793	96,485	23,314	29,156
8.	Domestic financial institutions	4,115	8,466	4,546	26,985	6,838	6,117
	Bank loans	-209	1,257	-648	2,032	-785	849
	Other loans	-2,396	549	-2,529	-1,945	862	-587
	Short-term paper	409	35	1,776	3,385	1,260	1,371
	Mortgages	-115	-13	-23	-148	5	116
	Bonds	1,366	1,872	1,600	5,470	1,141	242
	Stocks	5,060	4,766	4,370	18,191	4,355	4,126
9.	Total financing	27,351	25,899	42,339	123,470	30,152	35,273

Advance Statistics of Education

1987-88

Early estimates indicate that this year's enrolment in community colleges will level off at 321,000 after many years of steady increase, and full-time university enrolment will rise only marginally from the previous academic year to 475,000. These anticipated slowdowns in enrolment growth are due mainly to the fact that the decline in the 18 to 21-year-old population is only partially countered by the increasing participation of this age group in post-secondary education.

Advance Statistics of Education, 1987-88, released today, provides these other estimates for the 1987-88 school year:

- After many years of decline, enrolment in grades 1-8 is expected to increase slightly, reflecting the recent growth in the 6 to 13-year-old population. Fall enrolments are expected to total about 3 million.
- Enrolment in Grades 9-13 will likely decrease slightly to about 1.5 million, again a reflection of the changes in the population of the related age group. The 14 to 17-year-old population continues to decrease, but not as rapidly as in the early 1980s.
- Given the overall stability in 1987-88 enrolments compared to the previous year, the number of elementary-secondary teachers is likely also to remain stable at about 273,900 – assuming that the national ratio of students per full-time teacher remains at 18:1 as it has for the past six years.

- Total spending on education at all levels is expected to reach \$37.8 billion in 1987-88, an increase of 4.3% over 1986-87 and the lowest yearly rise in over a decade. About \$24.3 billion will be spent on elementary-secondary education, \$7.7 billion on universities, \$3.0 billion on community colleges and \$2.8 billion on vocational training. Governments in Canada finance more than 90% of all education expenditures.

The 1987 calendar year will likely see: 102,000 bachelor's and first professional degrees awarded (up 15,000 from 1977); 15,800 master's degrees granted (up 3,400 from 1977); 2,400 doctorates conferred (up 680 from 1977).

Order *Advance Statistics of Education, 1987-88* (81-220, \$15), now available. Contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-990-9167) or Doug Higgins (613-993-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Telecommunications Statistics Second Quarter 1987

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported revenue of \$157.8 million in the second quarter of 1987, up 1.7% from the second quarter of 1986. Operating expenses were \$105.1 million, a decrease of 4.8% from the same period in 1986. Net operating revenue was \$52.7 million, compared with \$44.7 million in the second quarter of 1986.

Order the Second Quarter 1987 *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics* (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of September 14. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes Second Quarter 1987

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1987 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 0.9% from the first quarter of 1987 and an increase of 0.5% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the second quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), or contact Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary Four-week Period Ending August 1, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending August 1, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-991-1746), Health Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains June 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during June 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum),	3 019.6;
● Durum wheat,	150.5;
● Total wheat,	3 170.1;
● Oats,	37.8;
● Barley,	978.8;
● Rye,	31.2;
● Flaxseed,	62.4;
● Canola (rapeseed),	324.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early September. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

✓ **Financial Flow Accounts**,
Second Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 13-002P
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**,
August 1987. **Catalogue number 32-012**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics**, May 1987.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products**, May 1987.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, May 1987.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Wholesale Trade**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Building Permits**, May 1987.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

✓ **Exports by Country**, January-June 1987.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

✓ **Advance Statistics of Education**, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-220
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Major Release

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1986-87 and 1987-88

2

- University students can generally expect to pay from 4% to 10% more in tuition for undergraduate Arts and Science programs, except in Quebec and at one institution in Nova Scotia.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1987

3

Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1987

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Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1987

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Oils and Fats, July 1987

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The Dairy Review, July 1987

4

Precast Concrete Price Indexes, January-June 1987

4

Publications Released

5

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Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Release

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities 1986-87 and 1987-88

Students in many provinces will be paying more for university tuition in 1987-88 as fees continue to rise at most Canadian universities. A full-time student in an undergraduate Arts and Science program living in university residences or housing can generally expect to pay between \$450 to \$1,750 for tuition, and another \$2,100 to \$4,000 for room and board. This does not include additional compulsory fees charged by these universities and personal costs such as books, transportation and clothing.

Highlights from *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities*, 1986-87 and 1987-88 include:

- University students can generally expect to pay from 4% to 10% more in tuition for undergraduate Arts and Science programs, except in Quebec and at one institution in Nova Scotia.
- Students in the province of Quebec will pay last year's prices for this year's tuition. Tuition is also lowest in Quebec, where the cost of tuition fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs ranges from \$450 to \$570. Fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs in other regions are generally as follows: \$1,450 to 1,750 in the Maritime provinces; \$1,000 to \$1,500 in

Ontario; \$1,000 to \$1,300 in the Prairie provinces and \$1,350 to \$1,700 in British Columbia.

- Over the last decade, tuition fees for undergraduate Arts and Science programs have more than doubled at most Canadian universities. The exceptions are institutions in British Columbia where fees have generally tripled and Quebec where fees have remained the same. (From July 1977 to July 1987, the Consumer Price Index increased by 104%.)
- Tuition fees are accounting for a growing share of total university operating income. In 1985-86, they contributed 16% of operating income as compared to 13% in 1979-80.
- Generally, foreign students choosing to study at Canadian universities can expect to pay higher tuition than their Canadian counterparts. With the exception of Newfoundland, Manitoba and specific institutions, foreign students may pay up to \$5,400 more than Canadian students for undergraduate Arts and Science programs.

The 1986-87/1987-88 edition of *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities* (81-219, \$15/\$16) is now available. Contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-991-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1987

Highlights:

- Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 12% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic declined 4.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 3.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact the Surface Transport Unit (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1987

Highlights

- In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.4% from the same period last year to 13 075 089 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 76 299 091 m³, were up 3.4% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 20.4% compared to June 1986 while pipeline imports declined 18.8%. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 were up 7.2% from 1986 levels, and imports up by 6.5%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in June 1987 declined 10.5% from June 1986 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 16.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the last week of September. Contact G. O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

	Seven-day Period ending August 14, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	4 828 452	151 723 996
% change from previous year	12.0	2.6
Cars	70,652	2,249,837
% change from previous year	8.5	1.3
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	234 920	7 894 242
% change from previous year	-4.2	5.7
Cars	8,645	285,322
% change from previous year	-3.7	5.7

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

July 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 169 513 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in July 1987, an increase of 1.4% from the 167 179 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier. January to July 1987 shipments totalled 1 260 473 thousand square metres, up 2.0% from 1 235 583 thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 14. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

July 1987

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1987 totalled 41 813 tonnes, a decrease of 10.9% from the 46 919 tonnes produced in June 1987. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 330 210 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% from the corresponding 1986 figure (revised) of 324 729 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 7 703 tonnes in July 1987, down from the 8 482 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 54 207 tonnes, up from cumulative sales of 52 977 tonnes in 1986.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 4 427 tonnes in July 1987 from 3 547 tonnes in June 1987. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 37 233 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 32 997 tonnes in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

July 1987

In July 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 711 tonnes, a decrease of 21.2% from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 12 084 tonnes, an increase of 11.6% compared to July 1986.

An estimated 675 319 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1987, a decrease of 0.1% from June 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1987 to 3 733 507 kilolitres, an increase of 0.7% over the January-June period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5663, 5666 and 5667.

Order the July 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 25. Contact Dave Burroughs (613-991-2550), Agriculture Division.

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

January-June 1987

Price indexes for the first half of 1987 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, were up 2.7% from the second half of 1986 and increased 4.6% from the first half of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

Order the second quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60). Contact Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, 1987.**
Catalogue number 13-211
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41).
- ✓ **Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1986-87 and 1987-88.**
Catalogue number 81-219
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).
- ✓ **Culture Statistics, Government Expenditures on Culture in Canada – Preliminary Statistics, 1985-86.**
Catalogue number 87-206
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).
- ✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts – Canada: Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 92-104
(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 10, 1987

Major Releases

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| ● The number of persons charged with impaired driving offences in Canada decreased for the third consecutive year. | |
| New Housing Price Index, July 1987 | 4 |
| ● New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.4% from June 1987 and 15.6% from a year earlier. | |
| Help-wanted Index, August 1987 | 6 |
| ● The Help-wanted Index increased for the fourth consecutive month, advancing to 124 from 122 between July and August. | |

Data Availability Announcements

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10



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1986

Impaired Driving Offences

The number of persons charged with impaired driving offences in Canada decreased for the third consecutive year in 1986. A total of 128,797 persons were charged, a drop of 13% from 147,666 in 1983 and down 2% from the 131,726 persons charged in 1985.

Decreases in impaired driving offences between 1985 and 1986 were noted in all provinces except Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick.

In 1986, the rate of persons charged with impaired driving offences was 65 per 10,000 population aged 16 years and over. The highest rates were found in the Yukon (261), the Northwest Territories (158), Alberta (111) and Saskatchewan (107), and the lowest rates occurred in Quebec (49) and Ontario (54).

Changes to the Criminal Code in 1985 created the offences of "impaired driving causing death" and "impaired driving causing bodily harm". In 1986, 160 persons were charged with "impaired driving causing death" and 1,359 were charged with "impaired driving causing bodily harm".

Total Traffic Statistics

A total of 239,100 Criminal Code traffic offences were recorded by the police in Canada in 1986. This is a 3% decline from 1985 and a 10% drop from 1982. Impaired driving offences (impaired operation, failing or refusing to supply a breath sample or blood sample) accounted for 63% of all Criminal Code traffic offences. The remainder were for "failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident" (32%), "dangerous operation of a motor vehicle" (3%) and "driving while prohibited" (2%).

Three provincial statute offences are collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. There were 167,535 of these offences known to the police in 1986. "Failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident" made up 52% of the total offences, "dangerous driving" accounted for 31% and the remaining 18% were for "driving while disqualified".

The vast majority of all persons charged with Criminal Code traffic offences (92%) and provincial statute offences (88%) in 1986 were male. Females accounted for 8% of persons charged with impaired driving offences in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00140101 and 00140103.

Order the Vol. 7, No. 4 issue of the *Juristat Service Bulletin* (85-002, \$2/\$10), now available. Contact Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

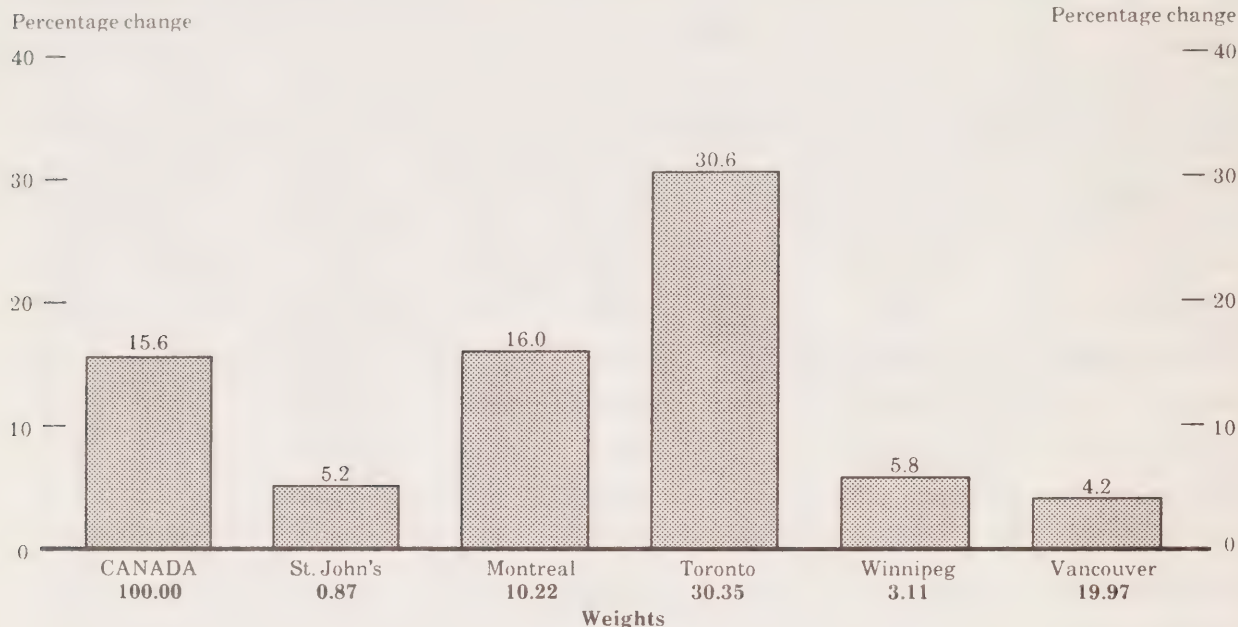
Persons Charged with Impaired Driving Offences,¹ Canada and the Provinces, 1982-1986

Province	Number of persons charged					% change 1982-1986	Rate ² in 1986
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		
Newfoundland	3,194	3,298	2,887	2,909	2,550	-20.2	61
Prince Edward Island	1,123	1,370	1,302	1,171	934	-16.8	98
Nova Scotia	6,571	6,240	5,609	5,455	5,012	-23.7	74
New Brunswick	4,363	4,857	4,606	4,855	5,268	20.7	97
Quebec	22,964	24,738	21,543	22,266	25,184	9.7	49
Ontario	44,383	43,882	46,045	40,424	38,994	-12.1	54
Manitoba	6,139	6,961	6,206	6,542	7,547	22.9	92
Saskatchewan	10,214	10,476	9,637	8,048	8,079	-20.9	107
Alberta	22,545	24,178	24,907	21,967	19,889	-11.8	111
British Columbia	20,926	20,617	18,194	16,993	14,381	-31.3	63
Yukon	397	457	545	494	426	7.3	261
Northwest Territories	605	592	619	602	533	-11.9	158
Canada	143,424	147,666	142,100	131,726	128,797	-10.2	65

¹ Impaired driving offences include both "Driving While Impaired" and "Failing or Refusing to Provide a Breath Sample" for the period 1982-1985. For 1986, impaired driving offences include "Impaired Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft" (causing death, causing bodily harm or over 80 mg.) and "Failing or Refusing to Provide a Breath Sample or Blood Sample".

² Rates are calculated per 10,000 population aged 16 years and over.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, July 1987



New Housing Price Index July 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 120.1 in July, up 0.4% from June. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 15.6% higher than the year-earlier level. Between June and July, the estimated house only index increased 0.3%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.6%.

Among the cities surveyed, Kitchener-Waterloo recorded the largest monthly increase (1.0%) in new housing prices. The monthly index for Toronto increased by only 0.3%, continuing the recent pattern of price increases that are much more moderate than those recorded in the latter half of 1986 and the beginning of 1987. Nonetheless, the 12-month

change recorded for Toronto (30.6%) was the largest annual increase of all the cities surveyed.

Generally, Southwestern Ontario cities together with Montreal maintained yearly gains well in excess of 10.0%. In Alberta and British Columbia, index levels were still below their 1981 price reference level of 100. However, only Victoria continued to show 12-month declines (-4.1%).

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

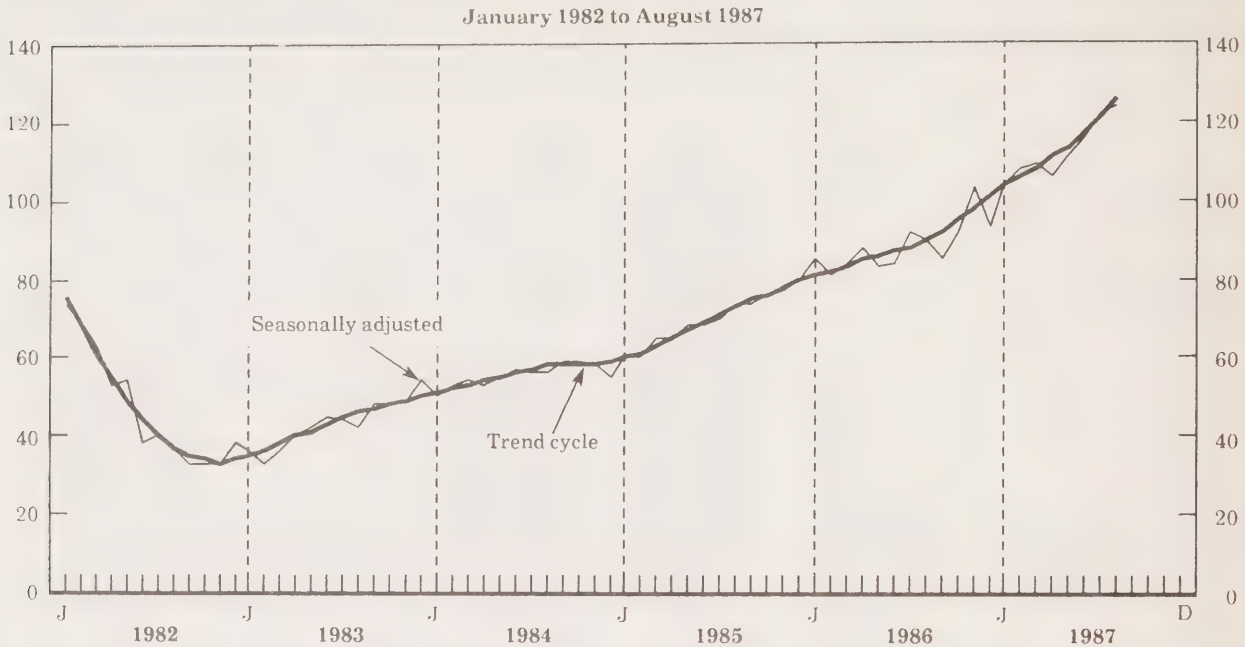
Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Prices Division (613-990-9607).

New Housing Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	% change	
					July 1987/ June 1987	July 1987/ July 1986
Canada Total	100.0	120.1	119.6	103.9	0.4	15.6
Canada (House only)		127.6	127.2	108.1	0.3	18.0
Canada (Land only)		106.8	106.2	96.9	0.6	10.2
St. John's	0.87	113.3	113.0	107.7	0.3	5.2
Halifax	2.44	129.0	129.0	124.0	-	4.0
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.1	-	4.9
Quebec City	2.26	144.6	144.2	133.2	0.3	8.6
Montreal	10.22	152.3	151.5	131.3	0.5	16.0
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	138.4	137.8	130.6	0.4	6.0
Toronto	30.35	150.5	150.0	115.2	0.3	30.6
Hamilton	2.98	156.7	156.2	134.5	0.3	16.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	159.7	158.2	139.3	0.9	14.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	163.8	162.2	141.9	1.0	15.4
London	1.58	149.9	148.8	128.0	0.7	17.1
Windsor	0.90	122.9	122.9	114.9	-	7.0
Winnipeg	3.11	134.5	134.0	127.1	0.4	5.8
Regina	0.90	117.5	117.5	112.4	-	4.5
Saskatoon	1.30	110.3	109.9	106.2	0.4	3.9
Calgary	4.37	94.6	94.0	90.9	0.6	4.1
Edmonton	4.86	89.2	88.8	85.7	0.5	4.1
Vancouver	19.97	76.7	76.7	73.6	-	4.2
Victoria	2.79	67.9	67.9	70.8	-	-4.1

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.
The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
- Nil or zero.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

August 1987

Highlights

- The Help-wanted Index increased for the fourth consecutive month, advancing to 124 from 122 between July and August.
- The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.
- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) continued to increase between July and August 1987 (to 124 from 122). This is the fourth consecutive month for which the index has been at its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- Between July and August, the index increased in all regions except in Quebec. The Help-wanted Index advanced in the

Atlantic region to 158 from 146, in Ontario to 170 from 166, in the Prairie region to 53 from 50, and in British Columbia to 53 from 49. The index decreased in Quebec to 131 from 138, but it remained above the levels observed during the first five months of 1987.

- In August 1987, the Canada trend-cycle¹ continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-991-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
August	90	129	97	118	44	39
September	85	95	98	107	43	41
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39
February	108	142	118	144	47	40
March	109	129	128	140	47	39
April	106	130	119	141	46	44
May	111	140	119	151	51	47
June	116	134	135	149	54	49
July	122	146	138	166	50	49
August	124	158	131	170	53	53

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

July 1987

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$936.7 million in July 1987, up 0.4% from the revised July 1986 level of \$932.9 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to July 1987 totalled \$6,391.4 million, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1986.
- Department store sales during July 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from July 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$10.2 million (-7.0%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.0 million (13.6%);
- Nova Scotia, \$32.2 million (10.3%);
- New Brunswick, \$20.6 million (5.4%);
- Quebec, \$181.0 million (3.7%);
- Ontario, \$375.9 million (7.2%);
- Manitoba, \$44.0 million (-2.7%);
- Saskatchewan, \$28.6 million (1.5%);
- Alberta, \$106.5 million (-11.6%);
- British Columbia, \$130.6 million (-11.8%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$40.7 million (-11.4%);
- Edmonton, \$46.9 million (-12.6%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$18.1 million (11.3%);
- Hamilton, \$27.5 million (6.2%);
- Montreal, \$100.7 million (1.7%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$43.5 million (9.9%);
- Quebec City, \$27.0 million (9.6%);
- Toronto, \$148.2 million (3.9%);
- Vancouver, \$74.2 million (-15.7%);
- Winnipeg, \$40.2 million (-0.7%).

Note to Users:

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *Daily* during the week of September 21.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of September. Contact Colleen Loggie (613-991-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1987

In July 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 106,612,061 fare passengers, a decrease of 14.7% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$73,570,177 - down 5.4% from June 1987.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 2,014,638 fare passengers, up 9.9% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$21,830,057 - a 15.4% increase from June 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of September. Contact the Rail Unit (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

July 1987

Pulpwood receipts totalled 3 876 553 cubic metres in July 1987, a decrease of 0.8% from 3 908 181 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 592 262 cubic metres, up 15.4% from 3 979 267 cubic metres in July 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 554 175 cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% from the 8 493 932 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 17 073 555 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% from 17 460 458 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood reached 25 710 185 cubic metres, an increase of 10.3% from 23 299 433 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue rose 13.4% to 32 235 635 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 28 432 196 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 58 234 210 cubic metres, was up 5.8% from 55 023 443 cubic metres from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

July 1987

Canadian egg production increased by 1.0% to 41.6 million dozen in July 1987 from 41.2 million dozen a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 1.4% from July 1986 to 1987, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,122 from 2,131.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146, 5689-5691.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 30. Contact Peter Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information


Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
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Publications Released

 **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1987.**
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, June 1987.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).


Shorn Wool Production, 1987.
Catalogue number 23-204
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1987.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery) – Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c., 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 42-250B 3199
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Electric Lamps, July 1987.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended June 1987.
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16).

 **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1987.**
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available September 11th at 7:00 a.m.

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 4, Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1982-1986.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 11, 1987

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1987	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports fell by \$435 million in July, contributing to the increase in Canada's merchandise trade surplus. 	
New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1987	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,065 units, down 12.6% from the July 1986 level. 	
Composite Leading Indicator, June 1987	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leading indicator increased by 0.9% from May to 185.1. 	
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, July 1987	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A record monthly level was set for the fifteenth consecutive time for trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States. 	
The Control and Sales of Alcoholic Beverages, March 1986	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total sales in Canada of alcoholic beverages were \$8,232 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986 – up 6.7% from the previous year. 	
Farm Product Price Index, July 1987	17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm prices dropped 0.5% from June. 	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, July 1987	19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index increased 0.6% from June and 3.6% on a year-over-year basis. 	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, July 1987	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index rose 0.5% month-to-month and 3.1% year-over-year. 	

(continued on page 2)



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

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RRSP Database, 1985	21
Report on Fur Farms, 1986	21
Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 5, 1987	21
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1987	21
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Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
July 1987

Month-to-month Overview

The strong growth in seasonally adjusted imports recorded in May (+8.7%) and June (+9.4%) 1987 was reversed in July: imports dropped by 4.4% from the previous month, falling to \$9.5 billion. Exports posted a slight decrease of 0.3%, falling to \$10.0 billion. This was the fourth consecutive month in which the value of exports hovered around the \$10.0 billion mark, thus showing more stability than imports.

The sizable decrease in imports resulted in a notable increase in Canada's overall international trade surplus with its trading partners. The surplus was \$494 million in July, a gain of \$408 million from the \$85 million in June.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

Exports

In June, the short-term trend was down for a third straight month, although the rate of decrease was not as steep as in May. The downward trend for wheat exports was a main contributor to the overall decrease; the rate of decrease for these exports accelerated for a third straight month. Notable decreases were also recorded for exports of passenger autos, for which there has been a downward trend since December 1986, and exports of motor vehicle parts, down since February 1987. The trend for exports of energy products, which has been up since November 1986, accelerated in June as a result of an increase in exports of "other energy products". The downward trend for lumber exports noted in May was reversed in June.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports was up for a second straight month in June, indicating a definite reversal of the downward trend recorded for the first four months of the year. The

main contributors to this growth were the increases in the upward trends for imports of crude petroleum, aircraft, and office machines and equipment. Although the overall trend remained up, 11 of the 61 commodity groups posted decreases, the largest being for exports of motor vehicle parts and passenger autos.

Commodity Highlights

Exports

The drop in total exports in July resulted mainly from the decreases in exports of passenger autos (-\$144 million), motor vehicle parts (-\$129 million), and agricultural and fish products (-\$85 million). Exports of passenger autos fell to \$948 million, their lowest level since November 1983.

However, sizable increases were recorded for exports of energy products (+\$206 million), forestry products (+\$94 million) and coal (+\$88 million). Canadian exports of crude petroleum alone increased by \$58 million, rising to \$502 million, their highest level in 18 months.

Imports

The drop of \$650 million in imports of automotive products was the main contributor to the decline in total imports in July.

Imports of automotive products totalled \$2.2 billion, their lowest level since November 1984. Imports of industrial goods and materials were down \$106 million while imports of agricultural and fish products fell \$63 million. The largest increases were those for imports of aircraft (+\$158 million) and crude petroleum (+\$99 million). Imports of crude petroleum rose to \$376 million in July, their highest level in 1987.

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Exports to the United States increased by \$47 million in July, rising to \$7.8 billion, and exports to Japan increased by \$118 million, climbing to \$581 million, the highest figure (continued on page 4)

ever reached for that country. However, exports to the other main trading partners all fell (-\$76 million for "other countries", -\$62 million for "other EEC countries", -\$49 million for "other OECD countries", and -\$5 million for the United Kingdom).

Imports

Imports from the United States decreased by \$507 million in July, falling to \$6.3 billion. Imports from "other EEC countries" and Japan dropped by \$116 million and \$30 million respectively from the month before. However, there were increases in imports from "other countries" (+\$137 million), the United Kingdom (+\$60 million) and "other OECD countries" (+\$20 million).

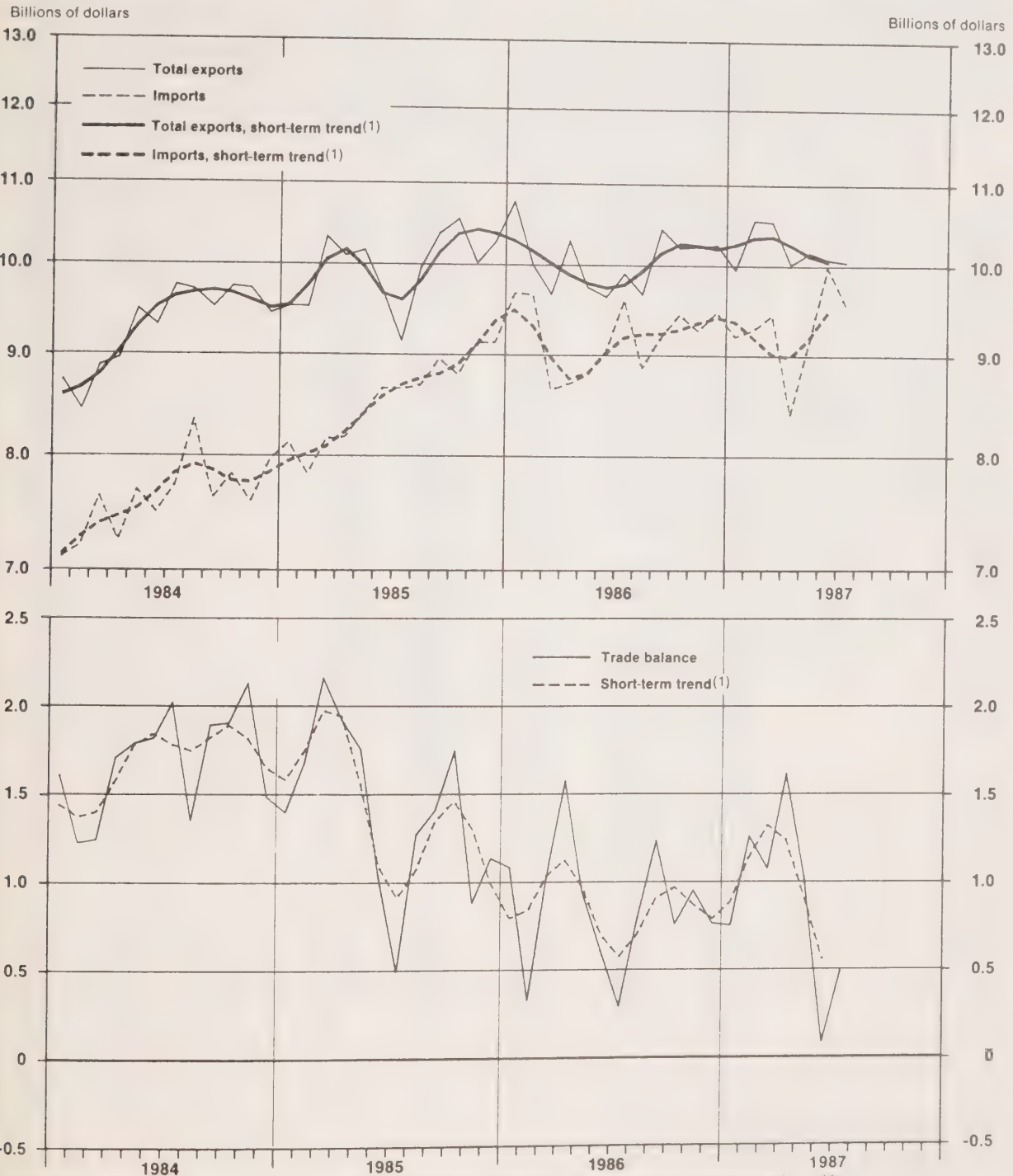
(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of September. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9787) (for analysis information), or John Butterill (613-991-4804) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

**Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis**



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
July 1987
Balance of Payments Basis

						Period-to-period change ²		
	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
	\$ millions					%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	111,730	91,493	111,730	91,493	20,237	23.4	25.2	2,780
1985	119,566	102,641	119,566	102,641	16,926	7.0	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-275
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2,443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987								
First Quarter	30,207	27,444	30,966	27,874	3,092	1.1	-0.9	606
Second Quarter	31,533	29,375	30,181	27,456	2,726	-2.5	-1.5	-366
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689
April	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578	6.4	0.8	556
May	10,246	9,374	9,728	8,783	945	-5.3	1.0	-634
June	10,257	9,463	9,626	9,014	612	-1.1	2.6	-333
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	-2.4	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987								
January	9,313	8,501	9,939	9,186	753	-2.8	-2.9	-14
February	10,072	9,026	10,525	9,263	1,262	5.9	0.8	509
March	10,822	9,917	10,502	9,424	1,078	-0.2	1.7	-184
April	10,292	9,320	9,995	8,380	1,615	-4.8	-11.1	538
May	10,522	9,453	10,135	9,110	1,025	1.4	8.7	-591
June	10,719	10,603	10,051	9,966	85	-0.8	9.4	-940
July	9,513	9,582	10,025	9,531	494	-0.3	-4.4	408
Year-to-date								
1986	70,047	65,639	69,904	64,032	5,872	2.1	10.4	-4,594
1987	71,253	66,402	71,172	64,860	6,311	1.8	1.3	439

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

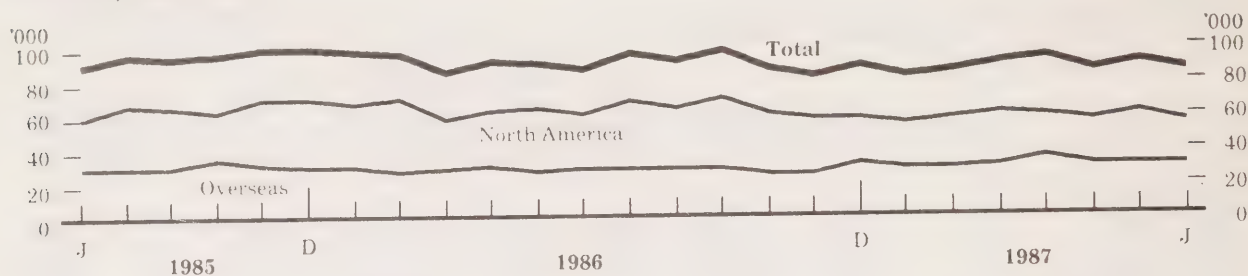
Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
 July 1987
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	June	July	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			June	July	June	July		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions			
Total exports to:									
United States	7,752.7	7,799.8	-0.9	0.6	-71.1	47.2	54,550.0	0.1	41.6
Japan	462.8	581.0	-10.3	25.5	-53.4	118.2	3,500.8	0.8	29.4
United Kingdom	253.6	248.2	16.6	-2.1	36.0	-5.3	1,836.0	22.8	341.2
Other EEC Countries	519.6	457.5	3.7	-11.9	18.8	-62.1	3,583.6	21.3	628.7
Other OECD Countries*	248.3	199.3	10.1	-19.7	22.8	-49.0	1,481.1	18.9	234.9
Other Countries	814.5	738.7	-4.3	-9.3	-36.2	-75.8	6,220.1	-0.1	-8.5
Total	10,051.5	10,024.6	-0.8	-0.3	-83.2	-26.9	71,171.7	1.8	1,267.3
Imports from:									
United States	6,788.2	6,281.4	6.4	-7.5	410.7	-506.7	44,274.0	-0.6	-267.9
Japan	615.6	586.4	-7.1	-4.7	-46.9	-29.2	4,350.2	-1.4	-60.1
United Kingdom*	398.7	458.3	22.2	15.0	72.5	59.6	2,638.6	27.1	562.1
Other EEC Countries	874.2	758.4	33.6	-13.2	219.8	-115.8	5,256.8	2.7	136.4
Other OECD Countries*	288.4	308.1	32.7	6.8	71.1	19.7	1,851.8	14.9	240.7
Other Countries*	1,001.1	1,138.3	14.8	13.7	129.2	137.2	6,489.0	3.5	217.1
Total	9,966.1	9,530.8	9.4	-4.4	856.4	-435.3	64,860.3	1.3	828.3
Balance with:									
United States	964.5	1,518.4			-481.9	553.9	10,276.0		309.6
Japan	-152.8	-5.4			-6.5	147.4	-849.4		89.5
United Kingdom	-145.1	-210.0			-36.5	-64.9	-802.6		-220.9
Other EEC Countries	-354.6	-300.9			-201.1	53.7	-1,673.2		492.3
Other OECD Countries*	-40.0	-108.8			-48.3	-68.7	-370.6		-5.8
Other Countries	-186.6	-399.5			-165.4	-213.0	-268.8		-225.6
Total	85.4	493.7			-939.6	408.4	6,311.4		439.1

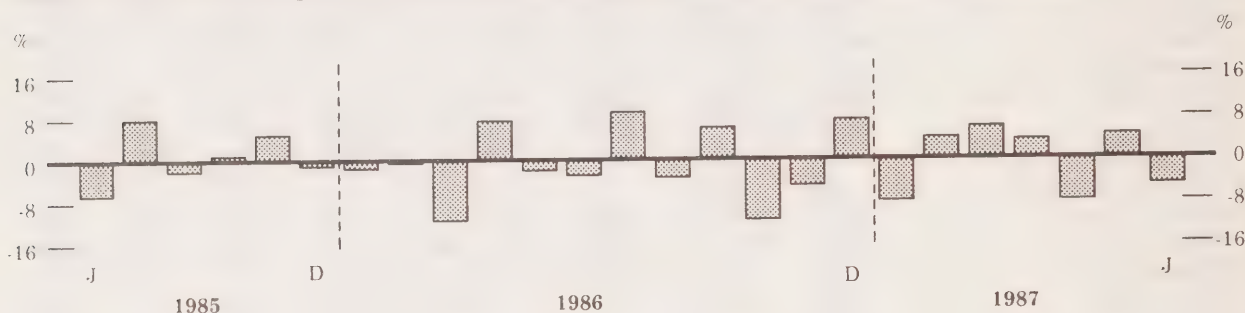
* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



New Motor Vehicle Sales

July 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 123,024 units in July 1987, a decrease of 4.5% from the revised June 1987 level of 128,856 units. In July, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-5.2%) and commercial vehicles (-3.1%).
- Motor vehicle sales have declined in two of the last three months following the generally rising trend observed in the first four months of 1987.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars recorded a significant drop of 8.7% in July 1987 to a level of 55,233 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 2.1% to a level of 30,439 units. The decline in July for North American built passenger cars followed an increase of 8.3% in June, whereas imported passenger car sales rose after two consecutive monthly declines.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,065 units in July 1987, down 12.6% from the July 1986 level. In July 1987, passenger car sales fell by 14.5% to 85,475 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a decline of 7.6% to 35,590 units.

(continued on page 9)

- The July decrease in passenger car sales was primarily due to a sharp 23.4% drop for North American built passenger cars. Unit sales of imported passenger cars rose 5.0% from their level in July 1986 as increases in Japanese car sales (+14.9%) and in imported cars from other countries (+34.8%) more than offset a sales decrease in South Korean cars (-42.3%).
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 61.7% of the Canadian passenger car market in July 1987 (based on unit sales), down significantly from the 68.8% share in the same month last year. The Japanese market share rose to 25.4% from 18.9% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 12.9% of the market in July 1987, up from 12.3% in July 1986. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 4.8% of the market in July 1987, compared to a 7.2% share the same month a year earlier.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in July 1987 when compared to July 1986, with decreases ranging from 27.2% in Newfoundland to 2.4% in Quebec.
- For the first seven months of 1987, total new motor vehicle sales decreased by 1.1% from the same period last year to 933,025

units. Sales of domestic cars were down 9.1% to 442,262 units, while imported passenger car sales rose 7.6% to 215,476 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 275,287 units during this period, up 7.2% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

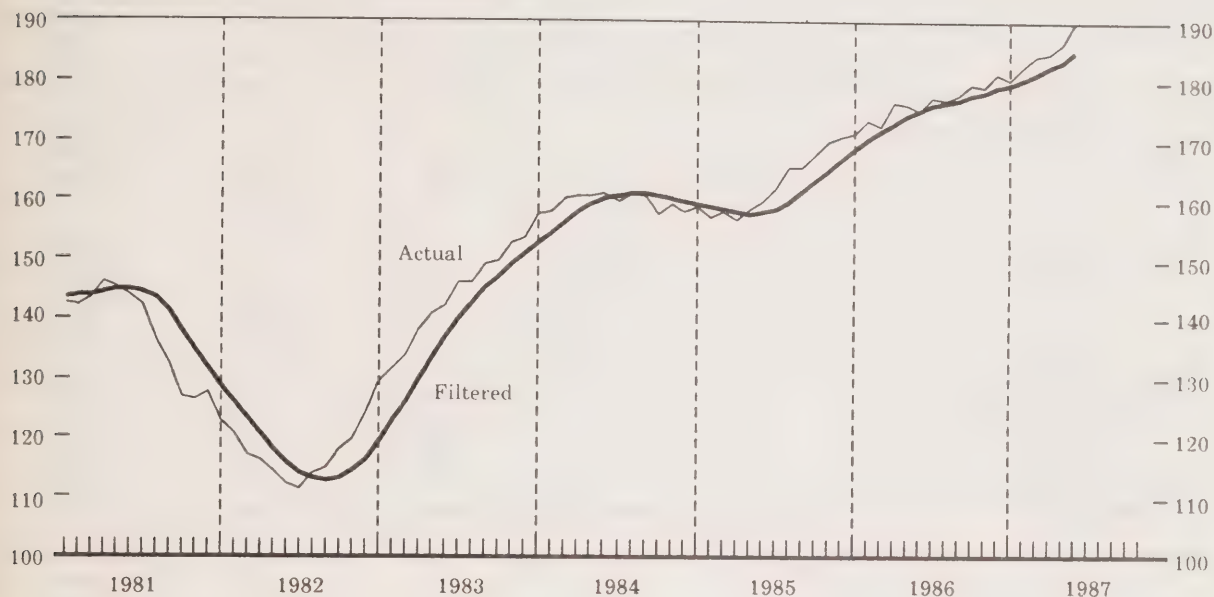
Order the July 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of October. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) – Canada
July 1987

	July 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r	January-July 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	121,065	-12.6	933,025	-1.1
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	52,747	-23.4	442,262	-9.1
Japan	21,709	14.9	142,587	21.8
Other Countries				
(Including South Korea)	11,019	-10.2	72,889	-12.5
(South Korea)	4,135	-42.3	32,192	-30.6
Total	85,475	-14.5	657,738	-4.2
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	31,360	-8.6	245,446	8.0
Overseas	4,230	0.2	29,841	0.7
Total	35,590	-7.6	275,287	7.2
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,896,365	-4.0	14,375,945	8.4
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	756,572	-16.3	6,249,848	0.3
Japan	303,276	17.6	2,056,193	31.4
Other Countries				
(Including South Korea)	196,153	4.4	1,281,621	4.9
(South Korea)	37,883	-37.0	284,077	-28.2
Total	1,256,001	-6.9	9,587,662	6.4
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	575,123	1.4	4,335,707	12.5
Overseas	65,241	10.3	452,576	14.0
Total	640,364	2.2	4,788,283	12.7

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1981 to June 1987



Composite Leading Indicator

June 1987

After rising by 0.7% in May, the Canadian leading indicator increased by 0.9% in June to 185.1. Non-filtered, the June increase was the strongest in 15 months.

All of the indicators of household demand continued to post vigorous growth in June, particularly sales of durable goods, for which the rates of increase were close to those recorded at the beginning of the current expansion in 1983. Housing starts continued to rise, after strong increases earlier in the year.

Real GDP by industry strengthened in June (0.7%), as a result of increases in trade, mining and capital goods manufacturing. These advances preceded a 0.4% upturn of employment in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

(see table on page 12)

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review*. The September issue of this publication will be released September 18. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact L. Bussière (613-990-1640). For general information contact P. Cross (613-990-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	April	May	June	June
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)				
Filtered	0.6	0.7	0.9	185.1
Unfiltered	0.3	0.8	1.9	190.0
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	0.8	1.2	2.0	137,883 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.9	2.1	2.4	749,720 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	5.8	4.4	2.7	134.6
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	0.5	0.6	0.5	3,513 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods ²)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	-0.11	-0.08	-0.05	-0.5
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.5	0.6	188.3
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	3.3	2.4	1.8	3,560
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³	1.2	1.4	1.3	11,024 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

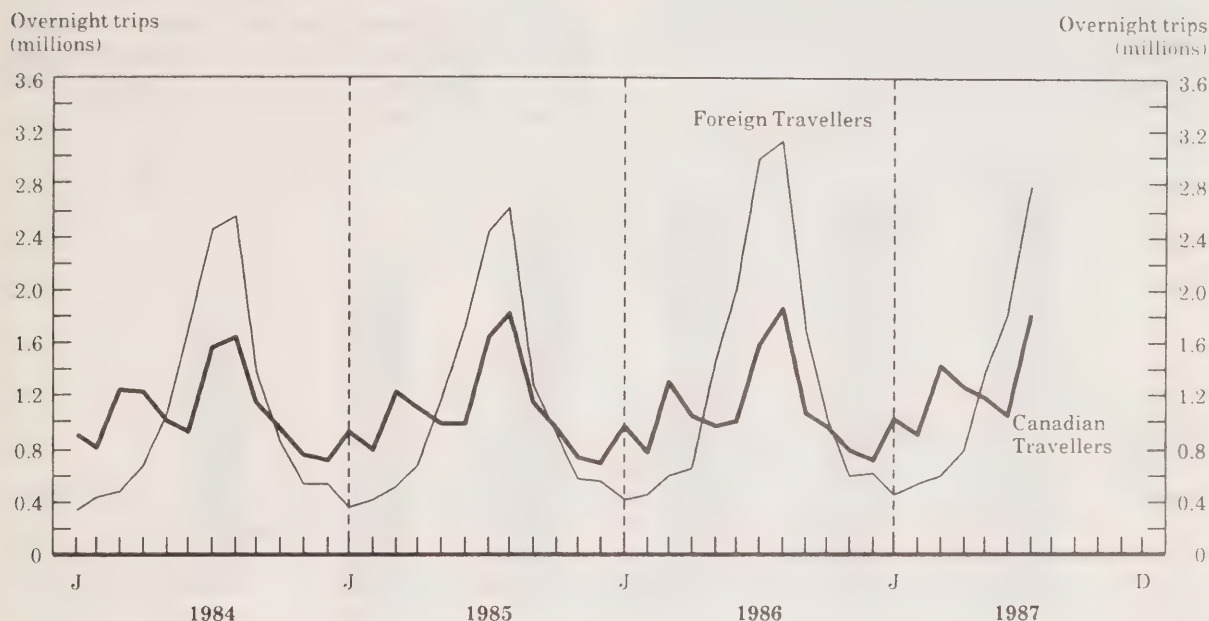
² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

International Travel Flows



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1987

Overnight Travel

Over 406,900 trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States were recorded for July 1987. This represented an increase of 10% over a similar period a year ago and a continuation of a record-setting trend that began in May 1986. During the same period, the number of overnight trips by United States residents decreased by 9% to 2.4 million. While this volume was down compared to the levels set last year during Expo 86, it still remained much above the July volumes recorded during the 1980s.

Highlights

- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 1.6 million during July, 14% above the same period in 1986.

- Trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States numbered 201,900 – 21% above the level of 1986 and the highest volume for the month since 1972, when present statistical methodologies were introduced.

Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 5.4 million during the month, 20% above 1986. Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 5.2 million while trips to all other countries numbered 201,900.

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased 7% from July 1986 to 5.7 million.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 15% to 465,200 during the month.

(continued on page 14)

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for July 1987 and the first seven months of the year, covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the July 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-September. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

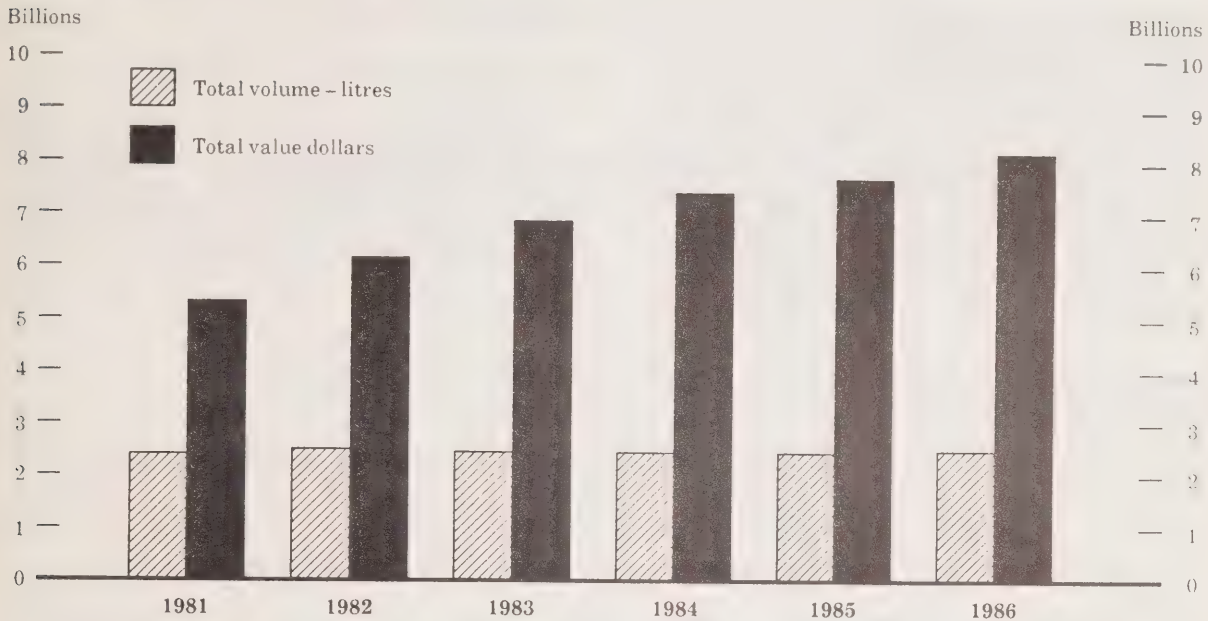
International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries July 1987

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Overnight trips ¹			
	July		Jan.-July		July		Jan.-July	
	Number 1987	% Change From '86	Number 1987	% Change From '86	Number 1987	% Change From '86	Number 1987	% Change From '86
Non-residents								
All countries	6,163,600	-5.2	22,284,700	-1.1	2,779,300	-6.7	8,338,000	-2.8
United States	5,698,400	-6.5	20,849,600	-2.2	2,372,400	-9.0	7,079,900	-5.0
Other countries	465,200	14.6	1,435,100	17.0	406,900	9.8	1,258,100	12.2
Residents of Canada								
All countries	5,353,800	19.6	27,088,900	14.9	1,820,500	14.9	8,684,700	13.2
United States	5,151,900	19.5	25,445,900	14.8	1,618,600	14.2	7,041,700	12.5
Other countries	201,900	21.0	1,643,000	16.4	201,900	21.0	1,643,000	16.4

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

(Total value & volume - March 1981-1986)



The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1986

Total sales in Canada of alcoholic beverages (wine, beer and spirits) were \$8,232 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986 - up \$517 million or 6.7% from the previous year.

Although the volume of alcoholic beverages sold increased only 5.6% over the five-year period from March 31, 1981, dollar sales climbed 55% to \$8,232 million from \$5,320 million. The increase primarily reflected taxes and other charges levied by the federal and provincial governments.

Government revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages rose 54% to \$3,787 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986 from \$2,453 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1981.

Wine

Sales of imported and domestic wines showed steady growth over the March 1981 to March

1986 period. The volume of imported wine sold rose to 129 million litres from 104 million litres, while domestic wine grew in volume to 128 million litres from 107 million litres. The dollar value of total wine sales increased steadily to \$1,454 million in 1986 from \$923 million in 1981.

Spirits

Volume sales of spirits fell to 167 million litres in 1986 from the 1981 level of 195 million litres, while the dollar value of sales rose to \$3,004 million from \$2,315 million.

Beer

The total volume of beer sold remained fairly constant from the year 1981 to 1986, while the dollar value of sales grew substantially to \$3,774 million from \$2,083 million.

(continued on page 16)

Government Revenues

Government revenues derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages totalled \$3,787 million in 1986, up from \$3,633 million the previous year. The federal-provincial division of total 1986 government revenues was 31%:69%, a split which has remained fairly constant since 1981. Throughout the period 1981-1986, federal and provincial/territorial government revenues posted steady gains in spite of minimal growth in volume of sales. Federal government revenues rose by \$365 million in the period to

reach \$1,174 million in 1986, while provincial government revenues rose by \$969 million to stand at \$2,613 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.

Order the 1985 issue of the *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada* (63-202, \$12), available mid-October. Contact R. Sauriol (613-991-1832), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada

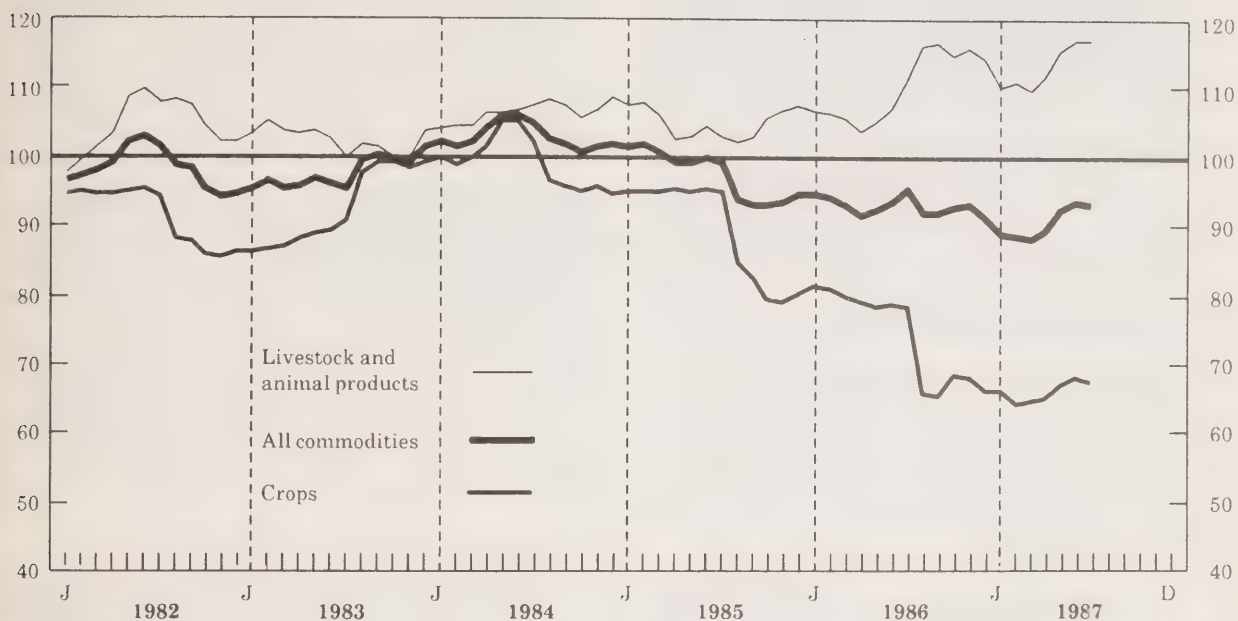
March 1981-March 1986

Sales	Volume			Value		
	Total	Canadian Beverages	Imports	Total	Canadian Beverages	Imports
	(thousands of litres)			(\$ thousands)		
Wine						
1981	210 046	106 543	103 503	922,669	351,186	571,483
1982	223 623	110 643	112 980	1,055,558	406,580	648,978
1983	232 340	118 505	113 835	1,177,623	472,883	704,740
1984	235 131	118 497	116 634	1,264,152	516,077	748,075
1985	245 963	120 980	124 983	1,342,958	526,980	815,978
1986	256 967	128 104	128 863	1,454,177	557,122	897,055
Spirits						
1981	194 872	158 221	36 651	2,315,282	1,769,389	545,893
1982	197 563	159 182	38 381	2,615,081	1,987,728	627,353
1983	188 257	150 484	37 773	2,829,745	2,152,840	676,905
1984	175 465	139 177	36 288	2,889,943	2,196,914	693,029
1985	168 618	132 729	35 889	2,936,324	2,222,467	713,857
1986	166 673	129 288	37 385	3,004,440	2,244,734	759,706
Beer						
1981	2 007 069	1 937 768	69 301	2,082,889	1,965,918	116,971
1982	2 086 637	2 055 551	31 086	2,516,857	2,455,998	60,859
1983	2 056 273	2 034 098	22 175	2,845,428	2,793,611	51,817
1984	2 077 845	2 046 310	31 535	3,248,651	3,175,753	72,898
1985	2 073 442	2 039 584	33 858	3,436,018	3,358,043	77,975
1986	2 122 953	2 045 644	77 309	3,773,793	3,591,833	181,960

Government Revenue Derived from the Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Total
	(\$ thousands)		
1981	808,724	1,644,479	2,453,203
1982	914,610	1,933,762	2,848,372
1983	1,010,133	2,171,641	3,181,774
1984	1,061,410	2,340,213	3,401,623
1985	1,159,086	2,474,218	3,633,304
1986	1,174,035	2,612,756	3,786,791

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

July 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 92.9 in July, down 0.5% from the revised June level of 93.4. This was the first decrease in the index in four months. Crop prices fell in July while those for livestock showed little change. The July 1987 index stood 2.4% below the year-earlier level of 95.2.

The percentage changes in the index between June and July 1987 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	-1.7%;
● Prince Edward Island	-1.1%;
● Nova Scotia	1.0%;
● New Brunswick	0.4%;
● Quebec	-0.5%;
● Ontario	-1.7%;
● Manitoba	0.2%;
● Saskatchewan	0.1%;
● Alberta	0.4%;
● British Columbia	0.1%;
● Canada	-0.5%.

Crops

The crops index decreased 1.3% in July and stood at 66.9. The index has been relatively steady since August 1986 but remained 13.9% below its July 1986 level. Oilseed, cereal and potato prices were lower in July.

- The oilseeds index decreased 4.1% in July to a level of 77.1. This was the first decrease in the index in four months, as prices dropped for soybeans, flaxseed and canola. Associated with the decline in oilseed prices was a higher than expected soybean seeded area in the United States. Despite the decrease in July 1987 the oilseeds index was at its second highest level during 1987.
- The cereals index stood at 54.8 in July, a 0.4% decrease from the previous month. Lower prices for feed grains and for wheat in Ontario contributed to the lower cereals

(continued on page 18)

index. The index was 22.5% below its year-earlier level, largely due to lower CWB initial prices for wheat, oats and barley which took effect in August 1986. Since August 1986, the index has been at a level similar to the one set in July 1978.

- The potato index decreased 6.0% in July to 115.9 mainly due to lower prices for table potatoes as new potatoes began going to market. The index was about 54% above the relatively low level set one year earlier.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index stood at 116.8 in July 1987, almost unchanged from the level of 116.9 recorded in June. Cattle and hog prices decreased in July while those for poultry and eggs increased. The livestock and animal products index in July stood 4.9% above its year-earlier level.

- The cattle index decreased 0.4% in July due to lower prices for both slaughter and feeder cattle. The cattle index, at 117.4, dropped for the first time in six months. Until July 1987, the index had been generally trending upward since July 1986 and reached in June 1987 a record for the 16 years for which it has been calculated.
- Hog prices decreased 0.7% in July following increases of over 30% in the previous three months. The hog index, at 134.4, was almost equal to its year-earlier level, but 7.6% below the record set in August 1986.

- The egg index rose 0.6% to 102.4 largely due to an increase in the prices of eggs, as set by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency on June 28. The egg index rose for the second consecutive month in July but remained 2.5% below its year-earlier level.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the July issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release September 24. Contact Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

July 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 134.2, up 0.6% from the revised figure for June and up 3.6% from a year earlier.

Between June and July, there was a sharp increase in plywood prices and gains for copper pipe and fittings and particleboard. The only decrease for the month was a minor drop in the price of lumber.

Between July 1986 and July 1987, structural materials rose 4.4%, followed by an increase of 3.7% in mechanical materials; architectural materials rose 3.6% and electrical materials 0.1%. Over the year, the largest price increases were for moulding, roof trusses and windows and sash.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information Service (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

July 1987
(1981=100)

	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	% Change	
				July 1987/ June 1987	July 1987/ July 1986
Total materials	134.2	133.4	129.5	0.6	3.6
Architectural materials	133.9	132.8	129.2	0.8	3.6
Structural materials	138.7	138.6	132.9	0.1	4.4
Mechanical materials	132.9	132.6	128.1	0.2	3.7
Electrical materials	120.7	119.8	120.6	0.8	0.1

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential July 1987

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 130.1 in July, up 0.5% from the previous month and 3.1% higher than a year earlier.

Between June and July 1987, there were several price increases, the most significant of which were for plywood and particleboard.

Between July 1986 and July 1987, mechanical materials rose 4.0%. This was followed by an increase in prices of 3.9% for architectural materials. Structural and electrical materials rose 2.4% and 0.7% respectively.

The largest price increases were for windows and sash; clay bricks and blocks; elevator and escalator equipment and foamed and expanded plastics. These outweighed several price decreases, notably for plywood, building paper and paints.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information Service (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential July 1987 (1981 = 100)

	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	% Change	
				July 1987/ June 1987	July 1987/ July 1986
Total materials	130.1	129.5	126.2	0.5	3.1
Architectural materials	132.3	131.3	127.3	0.8	3.9
Structural materials	128.3	128.2	125.3	0.1	2.4
Mechanical materials	133.1	132.9	128.0	0.2	4.0
Electrical materials	122.1	121.4	121.2	0.6	0.7

Data Availability Announcements

RRSP Database

1985

The 1985 RRSP database, now available, contains data on the number of taxfilers, those reporting RRSP contributions, the aggregate dollars contributed to RRSPs, the median total income and the age distribution of taxfilers for postal code areas in Canada.

Contact Cecile Dumas (613-990-8525), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Report on Fur Farms

1986

Production of mink for 1986 amounted to 1,387,102 pelts, compared to 1,429,234^r pelts (revised figure) in 1985. The value of mink pelts sold in 1986 was \$66,122,570 compared to \$42,697,827^r in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

Order *Report on Fur Farms*, 1986 (23-208, \$30), available early in October. Contact R. Koroluk (613-991-2549), Agriculture Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 5, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 5, 1987 totalled 262 445 tonnes, a decrease of 4.9% from the preceding week's total of 275 960 tonnes but up 3.3% from the year-earlier level of 254 106 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 10 003 157 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from 9 535 520 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1987

Highlights:

- Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 7.2% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 8.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.4%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.8% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact the Surface Transport Unit (613-991-2484), Transportation Division.

	Seven-day Period ending August 21, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	4 595 945	156 319 941
% change from previous year	7.2	2.8
Cars	6,624	2,316,461
% change from previous year	3.4	1.3
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	197 429	8 091 671
% change from previous year	-8.5	5.3
Cars	6,946	277,985
% change from previous year	-13.4	5

Railway Carloadings

July 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.5 million tonnes in July 1987, a decrease of 1.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 0.8 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 2.9% from July 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 2.4% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections increased by 2.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the fourth week of September. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation Division.

Asphalt Roofing

July 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 697 614 bundles in July 1987, a decrease of 3.5% from the 3 832 055^r bundles (revised figure) shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1987 shipments reached 23 967 487^r bundles, up 16.7% from the 20 537 631^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 14. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 102 527 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1987, an increase of 17.0% from the 87 613^r (revised figure) tonnes produced in July 1986.

January to July 1987 production totalled 737 219^r tonnes, up 15.3% from 639 203^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for July 1987, July 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of September 25. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

July 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981=100) basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to July 1987 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to July 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the last week of September. Contact Denis Pilon (613-991-4803), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Financial Flow Accounts,**

First Quarter 1987.

Catalogue number 13-002

(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries:
\$36/\$144).

Industry Price Indexes, June 1987.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Major Release Dates: Week of September 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
dates of
release

Title

Reference period

September

14	Housing Starts	July 1987
16-17	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1987
17-18	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1987
18	The Consumer Price Index	August 1987
18	Retail Trade	July 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 14, 1987

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Publications Released

4

RECEIVED



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

June 1987

Highlights from the June issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first six months of 1987 show that the number of passengers on major Canadian air carriers increased by 5.0% over the same period in 1986. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements at Transport Canada tower-controlled airports for the first five months of 1987 increased by 4.9% over the year-earlier period.
- Charter passenger traffic between Canada and southern destinations rose 29.3% during the first quarter of 1987 relative to the same period a year earlier.
- Preliminary airport activity data indicate that 46.6 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at 30 major Canadian airports in 1986, continuing the increasing trend observed over the past three years.

This issue features a special release which shows that in 1985, for the top 10 Canadian airports, 85.8% of all passengers travelling on commercial air services flew on mainline unit toll services. The market share for other unit toll services was 4.4% of passenger volume and 9.7% for charter services. In 1985, the domestic sector represented 65.9% of total demand, compared to 22.6% for transborder (Canada-United States) and 11.5% for other international sectors.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 9 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available this week. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

August 1987

The situation report for August is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Canadian Potato Production

1987 (revised estimates)

The second estimate of 1987 area planted to potatoes is now available. The revised total for Canadian planted area is 279,300 acres, up from the previous estimate. Increases in planted area for Quebec, Alberta and Prince Edward Island are responsible for the change.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

Order *Canadian Potato Production* (22-008, \$7/\$21), available in late September. Contact L.D. Kemp (613-990-8727), Agriculture Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

July 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 5 229 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1987, an increase of 5.5% compared to 4 956 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) a year earlier.

For January to July 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 32 524 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), up 5.1% from 30 941 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

✓ **Coal Mines, 1985.**

Catalogue number 26-206

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **Primary Textile Industries – Other
Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industries,
1985 Census of Manufactures.**

Catalogue number 34-250B 1829

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 15, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, August 1987 2

Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1987 2

Publications Released 3

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Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

August 1987

Preliminary steel ingot production for August 1987 totalled 1 115 000 tonnes, an increase of 9.6% from 1 017 170 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date steel ingot production reached 9 774 038 tonnes, a rise of 4.7% from 9 334 712 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Preliminary pig iron production totalled 795 000 tonnes in August, up 13.1% from 703 036 tonnes a year earlier. Year-to-date pig iron production totalled 6 575 033 tonnes, an increase of 6.9% compared to 6 151 228 tonnes for the same period the previous year.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 5. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing Production

July 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1987 reached 116 127 tonnes, an increase of 27.6% from the 91 034^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 790 133 tonnes, up 2.4% from the 771 401^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of**

Major Appliances, July 1987.

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Gypsum Products, July 1987.**

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 16, 1987

Major Release

A Review of Employment and Earnings Data, 1983-86 2

- Although average weekly earnings of paid workers grew between 1983 and 1986, the increases did not keep up with inflation.

Data Availability Announcements

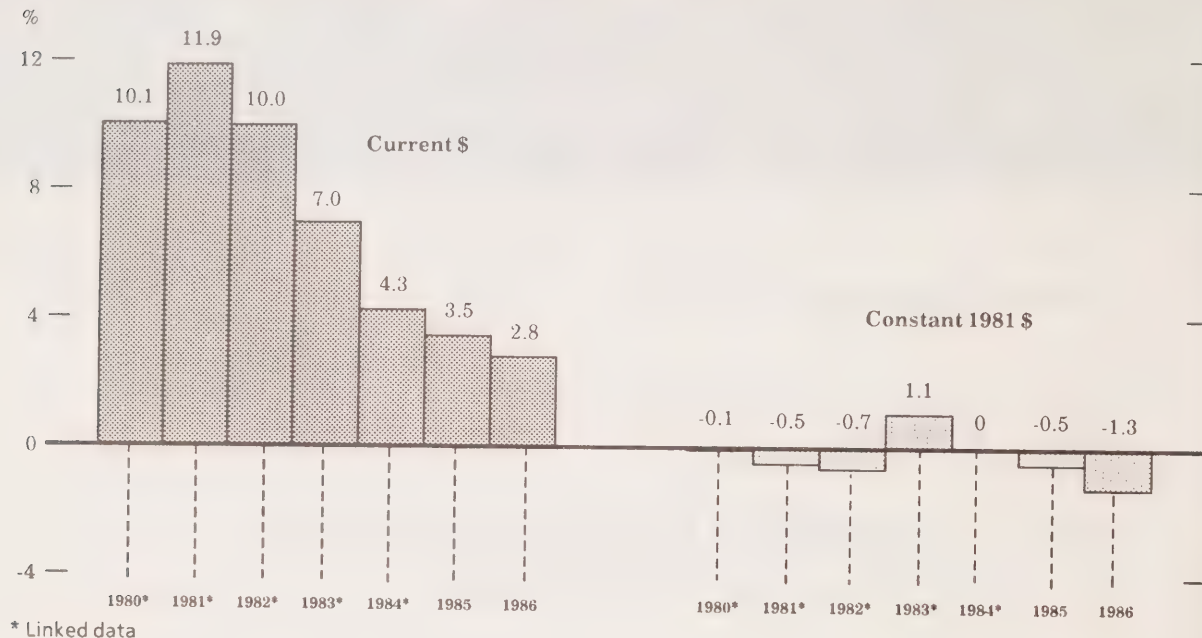
Federal, Provincial and Territorial Roads and Highways – Length and Expenditures, 1985-86	4
Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 12, 1987	4
Steel Ingots, July 1987	4
Shipments of Rolled Steel, July 1987	5
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1987	5

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RECEIVED

Major Release

Annual Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings, Current and Constant (1981) Dollars, Canada, 1980-1986



A Review of Employment and Earnings Data 1983-1986

Although average weekly earnings of paid workers grew between 1983 and 1986, the increases did not keep up with inflation. When measured in 1981 constant dollars, average earnings showed no gain between 1983 and 1984 and declined in both 1985 (-0.5%) and 1986 (-1.3%).

A feature article, "A Review of Employment and Earnings Data, 1983-1986", published in the August issue of *The Labour Force*, and the June issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, examines certain aspects of the current economic recovery using data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH provides detailed employment estimates by industry, as well as data on weekly earnings and hours of work.

Other highlights from the article include:

- In 1986, the rate of employment growth in Canada (2.0%) was about half that recorded in 1985 (3.9%).
- Between 1985 and 1986, the Yukon experienced the highest employment growth rate in the country (9.6%). Apart from the Yukon, only Prince Edward Island (4.3%), Ontario (3.4%) and Manitoba (3.4%) showed strong rates of growth. (In 1985, Alberta led the provinces and territories with a growth rate of 7.7%.)
- Service sector employment growth between 1983 and 1986 was dominated by community, business and personal services. The gains were concentrated in services to business management (53,700), accommodation and food services (100,000), health and welfare services (74,100) and personal services (14,000).

(continued on page 3)

- Although employment in manufacturing increased by about 2.0% in both 1985 and 1986, the 1986 level was still 152,100 below its 1981 peak. However, certain industries within manufacturing experienced strong post-recession growth. In particular, the number of jobs in the transportation equipment industries (e.g. manufacturing of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories) rose by 15% between 1983 and 1986, for a net gain of almost 23,800 jobs.
- Average weekly hours for both salaried workers (averaging 36.6 hours in 1986) and hourly paid workers (32.3 hours) showed little change during the post-recession period. (It should be noted that the shorter average workweek of hourly paid workers may reflect greater part-time employment.)
- In 1986, average weekly hours for salaried employees were highest in New Brunswick and the Yukon (38.4 hours) and lowest in Quebec (35.6 hours). For hourly paid workers, the corresponding figures were 34.8 hours in Newfoundland and 29.3 hours in Saskatchewan.

Order the August 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available this week. Order the June 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available the week of September 21. Contact Fred Wong (613-991-4607), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal, Provincial and Territorial Roads and Highways – Length and Expenditures

1985-86

Highlights

- Federal, provincial and territorial costs for roads and highways increased to \$5.3 billion in 1986 from \$4.5 billion in 1985.
- British Columbia had the highest costs of all of the provinces and territories. Their costs rose to \$1,003.8 million in 1986 from \$616.4 million in 1985, due primarily to the completion of the Annacis Highway System (including the Alex Fraser Bridge) and the Coquihalla Highway (Hope to Merritt). Alberta followed British Columbia's lead with costs increasing to \$874.4 million in 1986 from \$773.8 million.
- The total length of federal, provincial and territorial roads and highways increased to 280 251 kilometres in 1986 from 278 680 kilometres in 1985.

Survey data are now available on the length and expenditures for federal, provincial and territorial roads and highways for the fiscal year 1985-86. Order the Vol. 3, No. 5 issue of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the third week of October. Contact Audrey Kealey (613-991-2498), Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 12, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 12, 1987 totalled 280 300 tonnes, an increase of 6.8% from the preceding week's total of 262 445 tonnes and up 10.4% from the year-earlier level of 253 987 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 10 241 799 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% from 9 770 203 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

July 1987

Steel ingot production for July 1987 totalled 1 082 079 tonnes, an increase of 3.8% from 1 042 691 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 8 656 929 tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from 8 317 542 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 5. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1987

Rolled steel shipments for July 1987 totalled 992 406 tonnes, a decrease of 12.4% from the preceding month's total of 1 132 812 tonnes but an increase of 10.1% from the year-earlier level of 900 993 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 7 429 145 tonnes, a rise of 7.1% from 6 935 893 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 5. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

July 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 57 704 tonnes in July 1987, a decrease of 16.5% from the 69 074^r (revised figure) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 433 130 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.2% from the 419 759 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Data on production and export markets for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

Livestock Report, July 1987.

Catalogue number 23-008

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Production, May 1987.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Gas Utilities, May 1987.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

✓ **Industrial Corporations – Financial
Statistics, First Quarter 1987.**

Catalogue number 61-003

(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries:
\$60/\$240).

Housing Starts and Completions,

June 1987. Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

✓ **Imports by Country, January-June 1987.**

Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries:
\$85/\$340).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 17, 1987

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Construction Type Plywood, July 1987	4
Exports by Commodity, July 1987	4

Publications Released

5

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

July 1987

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, July housing starts increased 3.9% to 264,000 units from a level of 254,000 in June.
- The single family dwelling sector registered an 11% advance, following a 10% drop in June. The multiple dwelling sector posted a smaller increase (3%).

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- The gain in July housing starts was mainly concentrated in urban areas which reported a 7.2% increase over June.
- On a regional basis, starts decreased in the Atlantic provinces, levelled off in Quebec and increased in all other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29 and 4091.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the third week of October. Contact P. Pichette (613-990-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Tobacco Products

August 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3,960,599,000 cigarettes in August 1987, an 8.9% decrease from the 4,345,264,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to August 1987 totalled 35,089,844,000 cigarettes, down from 36,098,026,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in August 1987 totalled 4,466,654,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 3.1% from the August 1986 amount of 4,608,683,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 33,529,480,000 cigarettes, down 5.3% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 35,388,302,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

August 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 97 777 766 kilograms for all types of sugar in August 1987, comprising 89 301 694 kilograms in domestic sales and 8 476 072 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 688 508 636 kilograms: 646 266 075 kilograms in domestic sales and 42 242 561 in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 87 074 000 kilograms^r (revised figure) in August 1986, of which 84 383 000 kilograms^r were domestic sales and 2 691 000 kilograms^r were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 684 198 000 kilograms^r, of which 651 898 000 kilograms^r were in domestic sales and 32 300 000 in export sales.

Order the August 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 5. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Electrical Appliances

July 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 84,996 kitchen appliances in July 1987, down 11.5% from the 96,003 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners and home comfort products is confidential.

Year-to-date production for all of the above is also confidential. Corresponding data for January to July 1986 show 1,272,455 electrical appliances were shipped.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released next week. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

July 1987

In July 1987, with corresponding figures for July 1986 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 160,932,000 (212,288,000) standard grocery bags, a decrease of 24.2% from a year earlier. Shipments of checkstand sacks totalled 57,549,000 (76,246,000), a drop of 24.5%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,124,233,000 (1,145,765,000r), a decrease of 1.9% while shipments of checkstand sacks totalled 429,374,000 (529,032,000r), a decrease of 18.8%.

Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

July 1987

Canadian firms produced 131 040 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1987, an increase of 35.0% from the 97 066 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 100 855 cubic metres in July 1987, up 35.0% from 74 688 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for July 1987 was 3 501 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (37,684 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 10.3% from the 3 904 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (42,026 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Production of waferboard during January to July 1987 totalled 886 814 cubic metres, up 8.8% from the 815 380 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 771 424 cubic metres, up 14.8% from 672 224 cubic metres in January to July 1986. Production of hardboard reached 24 295 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (261,506 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 21.7% from 31 027 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (333,973 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the first seven months in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 21. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

July 1987

Canadian firms produced 184 244 cubic metres (208,209,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during July 1987, an increase of 12.6% from the 163 613 cubic metres (184,894,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during July 1986.

January to July 1987 production totalled 1 299 601 cubic metres (1,468,642,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 4.1% over the 1 248 064 cubic metres (1,410,401,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of September 28. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Exports by Commodity

July 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for July 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of September. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, July 1987. Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa**, Quarter Ended June 1987. Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).
- ✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries - Sporting Goods Industry**, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 47-250B 3931
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, June 1987. Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, Volume II, Annual Statistics, 1985. Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Consumer Price Index**, August 1987. ~~_____~~ **NOT RECD**
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
Available September 18 at 7:00 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 18, 1987

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, August 1987 2

- In August, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.5%, down slightly from the rate of 4.7% reported in July.

Sales of Natural Gas, July 1987 9

- Sales of natural gas in Canada decreased 6.3% from July 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending August 31, 1987 10

Provincial Government Finance, 1985-88 10

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, September 1, 1987 10

Imports by Commodity, July 1987 10

Major Release Dates, September 21-25 11

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

August 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.1% between July and August, attaining a level of 139.3 (1981 = 100). Five of the seven major component indexes advanced, with the largest impact coming from a 1.5% increase for the clothing index. The food index declined 1.0% over the month.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.1% in August following increases of 0.7% in July, 0.4% in June and 0.5% in May.

Measures of the annual rate of price change also supported an overall decelerating trend. The year-over-year change between August 1986 and August 1987 was 4.5%, down somewhat from the rate of 4.7% posted for the 12-month period ending in July. Even more notable was the slowing of the compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (May to August), which at 4.7%, was down markedly from the 6.6% result recorded for the period ending in July.

After posting a 0.2% increase for July, the food index declined by 1.0% for the month of August. This decline was due to a 1.5% decrease for food purchased from stores, offset to a small extent by a 0.3% increase for food purchased from restaurants.

The 1.5% decline posted for the food purchased from stores index was the result of a large 27.8% drop in fresh vegetable prices and a smaller 3.5% decline for fresh fruit, which together more than offset increases in the prices of fresh meats, fish, dairy products, pasta and non-alcoholic beverages. While August is normally the peak domestic supply period for fresh vegetables, the very large fall in their prices was a result of a particularly good harvest. Notable price changes included declines of 39.3% for potatoes, 46.9% for onions, 22.1% for tomatoes, 24.9% for carrots and 30.1% for celery, moderated partially by a 24.4% increase in lettuce prices. Decreases for pears and grapefruits accounted for the 3.5% fall in fresh fruit prices. Coffee prices fell (-1.0%) for

the ninth consecutive month as world coffee production for 1987/88 is expected to exceed 1986/87 production by about 27%.

Over the 12-month period, August 1986 to August 1987, the food index advanced by 3.7% compared to the year-over-year increase of 5.2% recorded in July. A 3.8% increase in the index for food purchased from stores following an increase of 5.8% in July, combined with a 3.4% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants (3.5% in July) accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.3% for August compared to 0.9% for July. Five of the component indexes posted increases, while transportation showed a decline during the month.

With the arrival of new fall lines and returns to regular prices from July promotions, the clothing index posted an overall gain of 1.5%. Increases included women's dresses, slacks, skirts, blouses and footwear, and men's suits, shirts, socks and briefs.

The housing index rose 0.2% in August, as a 0.4% increase in the shelter index was partially offset by declines of 0.1% for the household operation index and 0.3% for the household furnishings and equipment index. Within shelter, gains were led by rent (0.9%), homeowners' maintenance and repair costs (1.3%), new housing prices (0.3%) and mortgage interest costs (0.2%).

A gain of 0.8% for the health and personal care index also contributed to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index. This increase was attributable to gains of 0.4% for health care and 1.1% for personal care.

Increases of 0.4% for the recreation and 0.3% for the reading indexes together with no change for the education index led to a 0.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index posted a 0.4% gain as the price of alcoholic beverages rose by 0.6% while the price of tobacco products and smokers' supplies remained unchanged.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1987 from	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1986
All-items	139.3	139.2	133.3	0.1	4.5
Food	132.8	134.2	128.1	-1.0	3.7
All-items excluding food	141.1	140.7	134.8	0.3	4.7
Housing	138.8	138.5	133.3	0.2	4.1
Clothing	124.7	122.8	119.4	1.5	4.4
Transportation	142.7	143.1	135.9	-0.3	5.0
Health and personal care	140.9	139.8	133.3	0.8	5.7
Recreation, reading and education	138.0	137.5	130.9	0.4	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.1	185.4	174.9	0.4	6.4
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.8	71.8	75.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	330.0				

The transportation index fell 0.3% in August compared to a 3.1% gain posted for July. A 0.4% decrease in the private transportation index was moderated by a 0.6% increase recorded by the public transportation index. The decline in the private transportation index resulted from a 1.8% drop in the price of new automobiles, with the reinstatement of some rebates by North American manufacturers, together with a 0.4% decrease in private and public insurance premiums, primarily in Quebec. These declines were partly offset by a 0.9% increase in gasoline prices. The 0.6% increase in the public transportation index was almost entirely due to an increase in the price of air fares as peak season rates continued into August.

Over the 12-month period ending in August 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 4.7%, the same rate as posted in July.

The goods index posted a decline of 0.2% in August, compared to a 0.4% increase recorded for July, while the services index increased by 0.3% after posting a 1.1% gain for the previous month. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the goods index rose by 4.4% while the services index rose by 4.6%.

City Highlights

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from declines of 0.1% for St. John's, Quebec City and Montreal to an increase of 0.6% for Winnipeg. For St. John's, Quebec City and Montreal, the overall price declines resulted from greater than average decreases in both the food and the transportation indexes. A 2.0% increase in food prices contributed to the above average price increase for Winnipeg, as local price wars eased.

Between August 1986 and August 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 2.6% for Victoria and 6.2% for Regina.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index declined 0.1%, with most of the downward impact originating from lower prices for fresh vegetables and a decline in the cost of new cars. Largely offsetting these

(continued on page 4)

declines were advances in clothing prices and charges relating to personal care supplies and services. Increases were also noted in rented and owned accommodation costs and in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Although the food index declined overall (as a result of the seasonal decline in fresh vegetable prices) increases were observed in the costs of beef, cured meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, coffee and tea. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index remained unchanged. Food prices declined slightly, reflecting lower prices for beef, chicken, fresh vegetables, sugar, coffee and soft drinks. These declines were partly offset by higher prices for cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, turkey, dairy products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. The transportation index also declined, reflecting lower prices for new cars. The clothing index advanced marginally, as higher prices for women's, girls' and boys' wear, and higher costs for clothing services were largely offset by lower prices for men's wear. Within the housing component, increases were observed in the costs of rented accommodation, electricity, furniture and household operating expenses. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of air fares, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.1%, mainly reflecting increases in the housing and clothing components, offset partly by declines in the food and transportation components. Within housing, rented and owned accommodation charges advanced, as did household operating expenses and household furnishing costs. The clothing index reflected increases in all its major subcomponents, particularly women's wear. Price advances were also noted for prescribed medicines, air travel and liquor served in licensed premises. Moderating these advances were lower food prices (most notably

for fresh fruit and vegetables) and declines in the costs of new cars and non-prescribed medicines. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors contributing an upward influence were increased rented accommodation charges, higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased costs for personal care supplies and services. Prices for beer served in licensed premises also advanced. Exerting a considerable downward pressure were lower prices for new cars and household furnishings and equipment, and lower overall food prices, most notably for poultry and fresh produce. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.2%.

Quebec City

The 0.1% decline in the all-items index was largely the result of lower food prices, especially for chicken, cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Also exerting a downward impact were lower prices for new cars, decreased fuel oil prices and a decline in vehicle insurance premiums. Partly offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household furnishing and equipment costs. Prices for men's and women's wear also advanced, as did the costs of gasoline, prescribed medicines, personal care services and alcoholic beverages. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Montreal

The all-items index declined 0.1%, mainly due to lower overall food prices, most notably for beef, pork, prepared meats, bakery products and fresh produce. The transportation index also declined, reflecting lower prices for new cars and decreased vehicle insurance premiums (only partly offset by advances in gasoline prices and air fares). Exerting an upward influence were higher prices for men's and

(continued on page 5)

women's wear and increased shelter charges, most notably for rented and owned accommodation, and for fuel oil. Costs for personal care supplies and services were up, as were recreation charges and prices for alcoholic beverages. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Ottawa

Higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, coupled with higher prices for prescribed medicines and increased costs for personal care supplies and services explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also noted in gasoline prices, air fares, recreational charges and in the cost of alcoholic beverages. Lower food prices, particularly for chicken, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables, had a considerable dampening effect. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of furniture and new cars. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and increased rented and owned accommodation costs (the latter reflecting higher mortgage interest costs and increased maintenance and repair charges). Other notable increases were observed in the costs of personal care supplies and services and in the prices of alcoholic beverages. Prices for recreational equipment, newspapers, prescribed medicines and air travel also advanced. New car prices declined, as did household operating expenses and prices for household textiles. Food prices also fell, almost entirely due to seasonally lower prices for fresh produce. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 6.0%.

Thunder Bay

No change was recorded in the all-items index. Clothing prices (particularly women's wear) advanced as did gasoline prices and rented and owned accommodation costs (the latter mainly

reflecting increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs). Also exerting a significant upward influence were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased recreation charges and higher costs for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Advances in charges for recreational equipment and air travel were also recorded. Dampening these advances were lower overall food prices, particularly for pork, poultry, fresh produce, sugar and soft drinks. New car prices declined as did costs relating to household furnishings and equipment. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices which followed the easing of the local price war were the main contributor in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. The most notable increases in food prices were for beef, cured and prepared meats, chicken, coffee and soft drinks (only partially offset by seasonally lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables). Prices for women's wear and gasoline advanced, as did charges for both rented and owned accommodation. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Declines were noted in the costs of furniture and new cars. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Regina

Higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear), increased shelter charges (most notably for homeowners' maintenance and repairs) and advances in gasoline prices, personal care supply costs and in charges for recreational equipment explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars and household furnishings, and lower overall food prices especially for fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the all-items index rose 6.2%.

(continued on page 6)

Saskatoon

The all-items index remained unchanged overall. Food prices were up, as were the costs of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, personal care services, recreational equipment and clothing. Other factors exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and advances in the costs of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. The housing index declined overall, reflecting lower charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and decreased costs for household furnishings and equipment. New car prices also declined. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher clothing prices and increased shelter costs (particularly for rent, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and replacement cost). Higher recreation charges, notably for sporting and athletic equipment, cablevision and movie admissions, also had a notable impact. Advances were also observed in the costs of furniture and household textiles and equipment, as well as in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Food prices also declined, mainly as a result of lower prices for beef, coffee and fresh produce. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Calgary

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were declines in prices for household furnishings and equipment, new cars, gasoline and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. The food index declined marginally, reflecting lower prices for chicken, dairy products, bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Offsetting these declines were increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher clothing prices and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. Prices for alcoholic

beverages served in licensed premises also advanced, as did insurance premiums, air fares and household operating costs. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.1% with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for men's and women's wear, furniture, gasoline and rented accommodation. Air fares and recreational costs also advanced, as did prices for alcoholic beverages, particularly those served in licensed premises. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for new cars, cigarettes and household textiles. Food prices also declined overall, reflecting lower prices for pork, bakery products and fresh produce (these declines were only partly offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, eggs, cereal products, soft drinks and restaurant meals). From August 1986 to August 1987, the all-items index advanced 2.8%.

Victoria

Increased recreation charges, higher clothing prices and increased rented and owned accommodation costs explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing a notable upward influence were higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and advances in the costs of household textiles and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. New car prices declined, as did the costs of personal care supplies, furniture and food. The decline in overall food prices was mainly the result of lower prices for fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks, and was partly offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, cured meats, eggs and cereal and bakery products. Since August 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the August 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
August 1987 index	135.9	124.1	134.3	131.3	138.0	139.6	136.0	182.1
% change from July 1987	-0.1	-1.3	0.1	1.6	-1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	2.9	3.8	1.5	3.3	2.0	5.8	6.1	3.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1987 index	132.3	125.7	128.0	120.3	133.4	142.4	141.2	185.3
% change from July 1987	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1986	3.7	5.4	2.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.7
Halifax								
August 1987 index	136.9	121.7	137.4	122.4	138.1	146.7	144.3	193.5
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.7	0.3	2.4	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	3.6	2.6	2.2	5.9	2.6	5.5	6.0	9.0
Saint John								
August 1987 index	137.2	130.0	140.2	121.7	133.7	136.0	142.0	186.2
% change from July 1987	0.0	-1.0	0.0	2.5	-0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	4.2	5.2	3.2	5.3	3.5	5.8	5.1	4.7
Quebec City								
August 1987 index	140.3	134.0	142.4	125.5	141.1	143.2	129.4	188.3
% change from July 1987	-0.1	-2.4	0.6	1.3	-0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
% change from August 1986	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.3	4.0	6.5	4.5	5.1
Montreal								
August 1987 index	140.9	134.5	142.2	124.6	144.6	140.5	134.7	189.0
% change from July 1987	-0.1	-2.3	0.9	1.3	-0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4
% change from August 1986	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.7	6.8	5.2	4.2
Ottawa								
August 1987 index	139.4	128.7	142.5	125.9	144.6	142.4	135.9	179.6
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.7	0.1	1.6	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1986	4.0	2.4	3.3	5.0	4.7	7.5	5.8	5.2
Toronto								
August 1987 index	143.7	136.7	145.8	128.9	148.4	143.8	138.9	181.9
% change from July 1987	0.1	-1.0	0.1	2.2	-0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5
% change from August 1986	6.0	3.9	7.7	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.4	4.8
Thunder Bay								
August 1987 index	138.1	131.7	136.2	122.5	144.3	143.4	136.2	176.3
% change from July 1987	0.0	-1.4	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	3.4	2.5	1.6	3.8	5.9	4.9	5.4	6.0
Winnipeg								
August 1987 index	137.4	125.1	139.1	123.5	137.1	135.2	142.3	200.4
% change from July 1987	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
% change from August 1986	4.2	3.1	3.2	4.9	3.9	4.6	6.9	9.5

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
August 1987 index	136.6	125.8	139.7	120.1	129.3	167.6	140.2	181.1
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
% change from August 1986	6.2	6.2	3.9	4.4	6.2	24.1	8.3	7.6
Saskatoon								
August 1987 index	137.6	127.8	137.8	123.5	133.5	169.8	139.9	177.1
% change from July 1987	0.0	0.4	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1986	5.7	6.9	3.3	4.4	3.8	29.5	5.7	7.3
Edmonton								
August 1987 index	135.6	135.4	125.3	121.4	144.7	140.6	136.5	207.9
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.4	0.2	1.0	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.3
% change from August 1986	4.9	4.7	1.6	3.8	6.9	4.1	5.9	17.9
Calgary								
August 1987 index	134.2	133.1	123.6	117.7	147.1	144.9	136.2	203.3
% change from July 1987	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	1.3	-0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6
% change from August 1986	4.2	5.0	0.4	3.8	6.1	5.5	5.8	17.6
Vancouver								
August 1987 index	134.0	130.3	127.0	123.0	142.9	134.3	144.7	172.1
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
% change from August 1986	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.3	5.5	3.4	4.4	4.8
Victoria²								
August 1987 index	107.0	108.8	101.1	106.2	109.5	106.7	113.1	125.2
% change from July 1987	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
% change from August 1986	2.6	2.7	0.3	2.0	6.1	2.2	5.0	5.1

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1987

Sales of natural gas in Canada during July 1987 totalled 2 500 543 thousand cubic metres (including direct sales), a 6.3% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in July 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from July 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 339 999 thousand cubic metres (-11.4); commercial sales, 292 617 thousand cubic metres (-12.3) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 1 867 927 thousand cubic metres (-4.3).

Year-to-date figures for the first seven months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural

gas amounted to 28 615 796 thousand cubic metres, a 2.7% increase from the level recorded during the same period in 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 7 369 448 thousand cubic metres (-2.1); commercial sales, 6 253 479 thousand cubic metres (-0.5) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 14 992 869 thousand cubic metres (+6.8).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of October. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-991-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	8	26	-	-	34
Quebec	12 283	35 079	209 454	25 886	282 702
Ontario	148 647	99 768	555 452	76 180	880 047
Manitoba	14 512	11 723	30 350	9 037	65 622
Saskatchewan	24 708	14 919	75 813	-	115 440
Alberta	95 501	81 922	716 240	-	893 663
British Columbia	44 340	49 180	148 002	21 513	263 035
Canada July 1987	339 999	292 617	1 735 311	132 616	2 500 543
Canada July 1986	383 670	333 709	1 893 945	57 939	2 669 263
% change	-11.4	-12.3	-4.3		-6.3
Year-to-date Canada 1987	7 369 448	6 253 479	14 358 631	634 238^r	28 615 796
Year-to-date Canada 1986	7 531 352	6 282 039	13 801 746	236 556	27 851 693
% change	-2.1	-0.5	6.8		2.7

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings¹

10-day Period Ending August 31, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period ending August 31, 1987 totalled 3.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 40.9% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic was down 65.0% from the same period last year while the number of cars loaded fell 67.9%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded-to-date this year is up 1.2% from the same period in 1986.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-991-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

¹ Two carriers reported operations for only part of the month because of a labour dispute.

	10-day Period ending August 31, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	3 350 705	159 670 646
% change from previous year	-40.9	1.2
Cars	45,220	2,361,681
% change from previous year	-46.9	-0.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	105 860	8 197 531
% change from previous year	-65.0	2.6
Cars	3,635	295,903
% change from previous year	-67.9	2.3

Provincial Government Finance

1985-1988

Revised 1985-86 and 1986-87 estimates for provincial government finance are available on CANSIM. As well, 1987-88 forecasts of gross general revenue and expenditure for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories are also available. Data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan will be released early in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2763.

Contact G.Huneault (613-991-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

September 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at September 1, 1987 and revised figures for August 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release September 30. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-991-2505), Agriculture Division.

Imports by Commodity

July 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for July 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the first week of October. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), International Trade Division.

Major Release Dates: Week of September 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
21	Retail Trade	July 1987
21	Building Permits	July 1987
21	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1987
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1987
23-25	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1987
24-25	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1987
24-25	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 21, 1987

Major Releases

Retail Trade, July 1987 2

- Seasonally adjusted, retail sales decreased by 0.9% from June.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, July 1987 5

- Total sales of refined petroleum products (seasonally adjusted) declined 1.2% from the previous month.

Data Availability Announcement

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, July 1987 7

Publications Released 8

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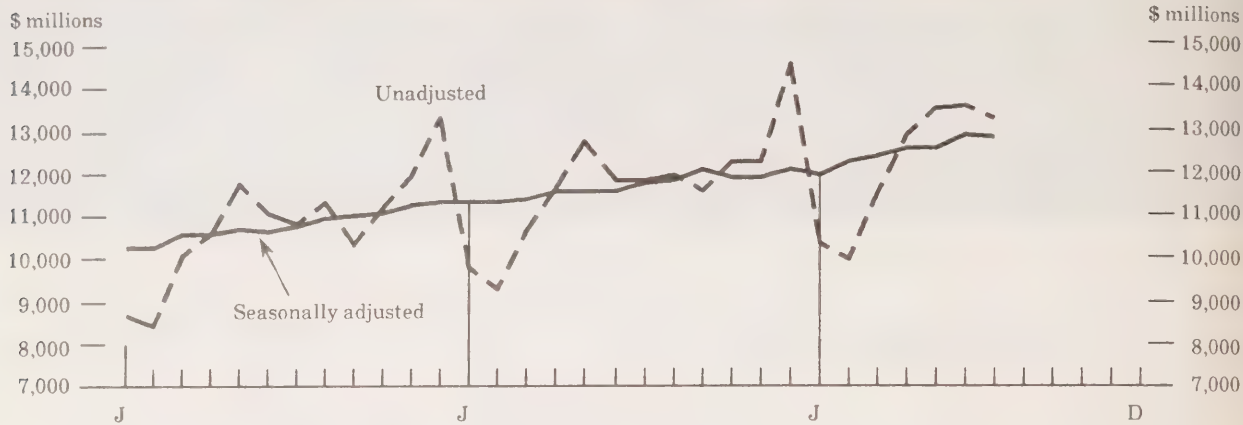
Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

July 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$12,755 million in July 1987, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous month's revised total of \$12,869 million.
- The 0.9% decline in July contrasts with the generally strong sales observed during the first six months of the year, especially in the second quarter.
- The overall decrease in July was primarily attributable, in order of impact, to declines reported by motor vehicle dealers (-2.8%),

combination stores (-3.4%) and department stores (-2.2%). The decrease registered by motor vehicle dealers followed a 6.1% increase in June, while combination stores sales declined following five consecutive monthly increases. Partly offsetting the impact of these decreases were gains by general merchandise stores (+4.4%), personal accessories stores (+4.8%) and women's clothing stores (+3.1%).

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade decreased by 0.4% in July 1987, following an increase of 1.6% in June.
- Six provinces and the territories posted sales decreases in July, ranging from 4.7% in Saskatchewan to 0.3% in Nova Scotia.

(continued on page 3)

Increases in sales occurred in Quebec (+0.9%), New Brunswick (+0.4%), Newfoundland and Ontario (both at +0.1%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for July 1987 rose 10.6% over the same month last year, totalling \$13,208 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1987 amounted to \$84,818 million, up 9.1% over the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over July 1986: food stores (+10.6%) and motor vehicle dealers (+9.4%). Department store sales, which totalled \$937 million in July 1987, were up 0.4% on a year-over-year basis after having registered a 7.6% increase in June. Service station sales rose on a year-over-year basis, for the fourth consecutive month, up 12.6% from the July 1986 level.

- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in July 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986, with gains ranging from 14.7% in Quebec to 4.0% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

- At the metropolitan level, the following sales increases were recorded: Toronto (+13.9%), Montreal (+10.3%), Vancouver (+8.9%) and Winnipeg (+7.6%).

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the second week of October. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of business	Unadjusted sales all stores				Seasonally adjusted sales all stores				
	July 1986	June 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^p	July 1987/ July 1986	Apr. 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^r	June 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^p	July 1987/ June 1987
	(millions of \$)				(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,087.9	2,222.5	2,267.5	8.6	2,173.0	2,202.9	2,248.1	2,172.4	-3.4
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	649.3	711.0	748.0	15.1	660.4	667.6	671.9	664.2	-1.2
All other food stores	228.2	247.8	264.7	16.0	234.5	235.0	239.9	246.1	2.6
Department stores	932.9	1,016.6	936.7	0.4	1,083.9	1,055.6	1,086.4	1,062.5	-2.2
General merchandise stores	195.3	235.5	221.2	13.2	248.0	246.2	244.7	255.5	4.4
General stores	184.1	203.1	198.2	7.6	184.8	185.3	183.8	184.8	0.5
Variety stores	97.0	88.9	88.3	-8.9	94.0	83.0	89.5	92.1	2.9
Motor vehicle dealers	2,624.2	3,252.1	2,859.2	8.9	2,672.5	2,598.7	2,758.3	2,681.7	-2.8
Used car dealers	73.0	93.5	90.4	23.8	75.9	80.3	79.6	80.9	1.7
Service stations	947.1	1,019.5	1,066.6	12.6	959.7	967.3	983.0	983.4	--
Garages	144.6	149.9	148.9	2.9	135.5	136.0	138.2	135.9	-1.6
Automotive parts and accessories stores	276.0	343.0	323.9	17.3	277.0	278.9	283.8	287.8	1.4
Men's clothing stores	95.6	127.9	104.9	9.7	127.1	125.7	127.7	129.1	1.1
Women's clothing stores	226.2	257.8	252.8	11.7	264.4	260.3	265.5	273.9	3.1
Family clothing stores	151.7	178.6	162.4	7.0	183.9	183.6	184.2	186.8	1.4
Specialty shoe stores	19.1	22.7	21.7	13.4	21.0	21.5	22.1	23.0	3.9
Family shoe stores	83.4	99.6	93.1	11.6	99.2	99.2	101.4	109.1	7.6
Hardware stores	142.9	162.1	158.7	11.0	132.8	128.3	130.7	132.8	1.6
Household furniture stores	139.2	172.2	168.5	21.0	147.7	159.4	166.0	165.0	-0.6
Household appliance stores	45.4	60.7	59.9	31.9	54.1	55.4	60.2	58.9	-2.0
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	137.1	136.7	154.8	12.9	131.9	134.2	138.1	141.0	2.1
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	488.7	548.8	556.8	13.9	546.2	559.2	563.9	567.1	0.6
Book and stationery stores	54.8	67.0	66.0	20.4	73.7	76.9	77.0	78.3	1.6
Florists	36.1	51.5	43.7	21.0	48.7	48.5	49.8	51.0	2.4
Jewellery stores	77.2	89.8	90.0	16.5	94.4	92.8	96.7	98.7	2.0
Sporting goods and accessories stores	216.0	231.5	229.1	6.0	179.8	177.8	176.5	181.1	2.6
Personal accessories stores	180.4	178.7	200.9	11.3	186.9	185.6	181.2	189.9	4.8
All other stores	1,407.3	1,555.5	1,631.0	15.8	1,477.1	1,502.5	1,520.5	1,522.1	0.1
All stores -- Total	11,940.9	13,524.4	13,207.8	10.6	12,567.9	12,547.6	12,868.8	12,755.2	-0.9

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

- Amount too small to be expressed.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products in July totalled 6 854 910 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.2% from the five-year high set in June. Despite the decline, cumulative sales for 1987 are still 3.2% above those for the same period last year.
- Results for the four main products were mixed, following a 9.7% increase in June. Motor gasoline sales fell 2.6% and diesel fuel sales declined 2.9%. Light fuel sales were up 5.0% (their third consecutive increase) and heavy fuel sales rose for the fifth time this year, posting a gain of 3.4%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in July rose 4.7% over July 1986, recording a volume of 7 032 400 cubic metres. This represents the tenth year-over-year rise registered in the last 11 months. This increase was broadly based across the main products: motor gasoline sales, up 0.7% over July 1986, rose for the fifth time in the

last six months while diesel fuel sales posted a fifth consecutive gain, rising 4.3%. Light fuel sales rose 6.7% while heavy fuel sales registered their first increase since last April, rising 21.2%.

- On a provincial basis, declines and gains were nearly evenly split with six provinces registering gains, five recording declines and one province showing no movement. The largest percentage increase (40.9%) was recorded in New Brunswick while the province experiencing the largest decrease was Saskatchewan (-5.3%). Sales in Quebec showed no change from July 1986.
- On a cumulative January-July basis, 1987 total sales were up 3.2% over the corresponding period in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel climbed 10.5%, motor gasoline was up 2.0% and diesel fuel rose 1.8%, while light fuel sales fell 7.4%.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 626-641 and 644-647.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of October. Contact Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	April 1987	May 1987	June ^r 1987	July ^p 1987	July '87/ June '87
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 805.8	6 563.8	6 939.1	6 854.9	-1.2
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 836.5	2 623.9	2 879.1	2 804.0	-2.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 339.1	1 270.6	1 324.1	1 285.7	-2.9
Light Fuel Oil	499.1	576.5	653.4	685.8	5.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	652.9	457.7	630.3	651.8	3.4
	July ^p 1987	July 1986	Total Jan.- July 1987	Total Jan.- July 1986	Cum. '87/ Cum. '86
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	7 032.4	6 715.0	45 510.0	44 119.5	3.2
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 133.6	3 113.1	18 952.2	18 588.8	2.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 367.3	1 310.7	8 598.4	8 443.8	1.8
Light Fuel Oil	191.0	179.0	3 917.1	4 230.9	-7.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	513.1	423.3	3 903.9	3 534.2	10.5

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcement

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

July 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,079,836 phonograph records in July 1987, down 11.3% from the 3,473,787 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,404,574 in July 1987, up 0.2% from 3,397,493 tapes in July 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 24,133,038, down 4.1% from the 25,154,895 records produced during

the January to July 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 8.2% to 25,030,138 from 23,136,722 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact Don Grant (613-993-5998), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Wanda Wegman (613-991-1198)

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Publications Released

✓ **Composite Leading Indicator** – Vol. 3, No. 8, September 1987. Catalogue number 13-005
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1987. Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Footwear Statistics, July 1987. Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1987. Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

Wood Industries – Other Millwork Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 35-250B 2549
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, July 1987. Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Cement**, July 1987. Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **International Travel – Advance Information**, July 1987. Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **The Labour Force**, August 1987. Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 22, 1987

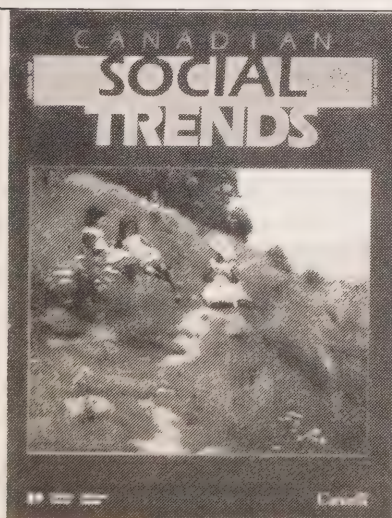
Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Building Permits, July 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada decreased 4.1% from June to a level of \$2.4 billion. | |
| Crude Oil and Natural Gas, June 1987 | 4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exports of crude oil rose 22.9% over June 1986 – the largest increase in the last eight months. | |
| Wholesale Trade, July 1987 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale merchants' sales increased 12.7% over July 1986. | |

Data Availability Announcement

- | | |
|--|---|
| Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, July 1987 | 7 |
|--|---|

Publications Released



Canadian Social Trends Autumn 1987

With the release today of its sixth quarterly issue, *Canadian Social Trends* continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society.

The Autumn 1987 issue features articles on marriage rates, employment patterns of elderly Canadians, religious affiliation, interregional migration of the population, involuntary part-time employment, unemployment rates for the full-time and part-time labour forces, the decline of stroke mortality, and the labour force experience of postsecondary graduates.

Canadian Social Trends has proved to be a valuable resource for both specialists and non-specialists who require timely, relevant socio-economic information on which to base decisions.

Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$12.50/\$44), available from Publication Sales (613-993-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-991-2560).

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Major Releases

Chart 1

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

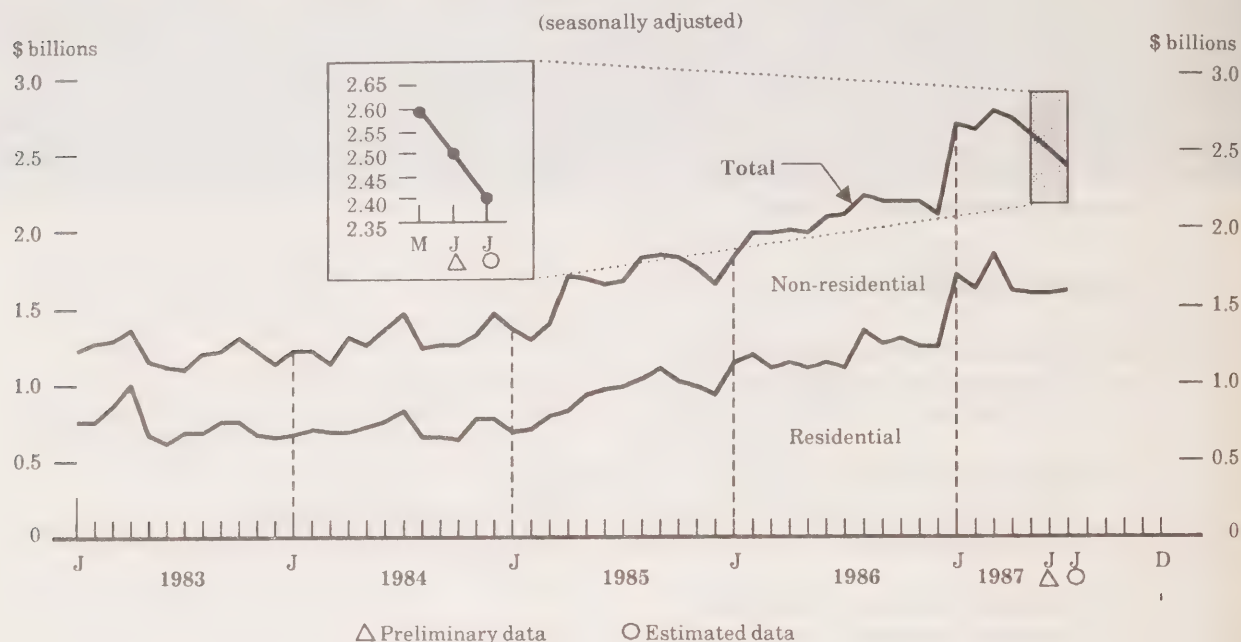


Chart 2

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

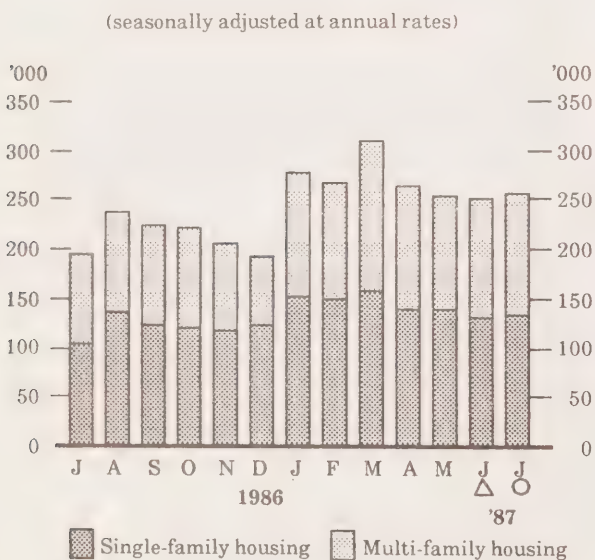
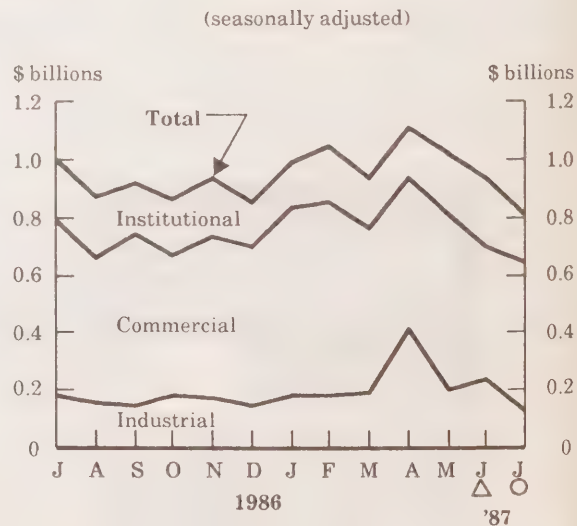


Chart 3

Value of Non-residential permits issued in Canada



Building Permits

July 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data including the construction leading indicator)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada totalled \$2,397.8 million in July, down 4.1% from \$2,499.7 million in June. The decrease was entirely attributable to a drop recorded in the non-residential sector.

The decline in the value of building permits – the fourth consecutive decrease – resulted in a restraining effect on the construction leading indicator. The May level reached 128.9, a gain of 1.1% from April.

Residential Sector

- After three consecutive drops, the estimated value of residential building permits issued gained slightly (0.8%) in July to reach \$1,586.4 million.
- The single-family dwelling sector was responsible for this increase, with a gain of 2.4% to \$1,078.8 million in July. The multi-family dwelling sector registered a 2.2% drop to \$507.6 million.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in July reached 260,100 units at an annual rate (134,000 single detached and 126,100 multiple dwellings), a 2% gain from the previous month. For January-July 1987, dwelling units averaged 271,000 – up from 209,000 units for the same period in 1986. At this rate, the 1987 dwelling units total should easily outpace 1986.
- On a regional basis, Ontario and the Prairies registered gains in the number of dwelling units authorized in July while the rest of the country registered decreases.

- Residential sector activity, as reflected by the filtered residential index, continued its upward movement but at a slower pace than in the preceding months. The May level was 155.0, up 1.5% following gains of 1.8% in April and 2.2% in March.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential permits issued declined 12.4% in July to \$811.4 million.
- The commercial component was the only one to register a gain, up 7.4% to \$502.5 million in July. Sharp decreases were noted in the industrial sector (-43.5% to \$133.3 million) and the government sector (down 21.1% to \$175.6 million).
- Only Ontario registered a (slight) gain in the value of non-residential building permits while all other regions recorded decreases in July.
- This drop of non-residential activity, recorded for the last three months, had a slowing effect on the growth of the non-residential filtered index. The May index rose 0.6% to 101.6 after gains of 0.9% in April and 1.0% in March.

Note to Users:

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 3, 5, 7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of October. Contact Francine Monette (613-991-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1987

Highlights

- Preliminary figures show production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in June 1987 amounted to 7 932.9 thousand cubic metres, a 1.5% increase over June 1986.
- On a year-to-year basis, crude oil exports increased for the fifth time this year, rising 22.9% over June 1986. Imports declined for the second time in the last six months, registering a decrease of 12.0% from June 1986. (On a cumulative basis, however, imports are still up 11.4% over last year.)

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 4 692.2 million cubic metres, decreased 2.8% from June 1986. Sales of natural gas in Canada continued their downward trend, declining 4.1% from June 1986. However, exports of natural gas rose for the sixth consecutive month, up 30.4% from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the first week of October. Contact Gérard O'Connor (613-991-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1987	% Change from June 1986	Jan.-June 1987	% Change from Jan.-June 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 932.9	1.5	45 682.7	3.1
Exports	3 353.6	22.9	17 714.7	7.3
Imports	1 785.5	-12.0	10 220.0	11.4
Refinery receipts	6 504.3	-10.3	38 536.6	2.8
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	4 692.2	-2.8	37 933.2	2.4
Exports	1 627.9	30.4	12 942.7	24.5
Canadian sales	2 507.6	-4.1	25 627.9	-7.3

Wholesale Trade

July 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for July 1987 were 12.7% above those of July 1986. For the first seven months of 1987, cumulative sales were up 13.2% compared to the corresponding period in 1986.
- In July, all major groups except wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-10.9%) registered increased sales over a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+27.6%), food (+13.6%) and lumber and building materials (+8.9%).

- Wholesale trade increases between July 1986 and July 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 20.7% in the Prairies to 8.8% in Quebec.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in July 1987 were 2.2% higher than those reported in July 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of July 1987 stood at 1.41:1, down from 1.55:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of October. Contact Gilles Simard (613-991-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for July 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales	
	June 1987/86 ^r	July 1987/86 ^p	Jan.-July 1987/86 ^p	June 1987/86 ^r	July 1987/86 ^p	July 1986 ^r	July 1987 ^p
Total all trades	17.1	12.7	13.2	2.7	2.2	1.55	1.41
Food	16.0	13.6	13.8	5.2	10.2	0.68	0.66
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	14.3	12.2	6.8	0.5	3.6	1.01	0.93
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	20.1	11.3	15.2	3.8	3.6	2.19	2.04
Motor vehicles and accessories	7.8	2.9	6.0	6.0	3.9	1.79	1.81
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-7.4	-10.9	-3.6	-8.7	-9.4	2.70	2.74
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	29.3	27.6	21.1	4.8	4.0	1.92	1.56
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	27.3	8.7	13.7	2.6	-0.6	1.66	1.52
Lumber and building materials	19.8	8.9	18.5	2.6	2.7	1.27	1.20
Other wholesalers ²	11.7	11.8	9.8	1.3	0.7	1.58	1.43
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	21.8	17.8	14.5	12.8	11.5	1.27	1.21
Quebec	12.7	8.8	10.0	6.2	4.9	1.39	1.33
Ontario	18.5	11.8	15.8	5.1	4.1	1.53	1.42
Prairie provinces	16.1	20.7	11.4	-7.1	-5.5	2.20	1.72
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	21.4	12.7	13.0	2.8	2.0	1.34	1.21

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcement

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns July 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,360.0 million for July 1987, an increase of 9.2% over the \$1,244.9 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately three weeks time. Contact the Services Division (613-991-3494).

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

✓ **Canadian Social Trends**, Autumn 1987.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: \$12.50/\$44; Other Countries:
\$15/\$50).

Small Business Profiles – Canada, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-601
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles –
Newfoundland, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-602
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles –
Prince Edward Island, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-603
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles –
Nova Scotia, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-604
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles –
New Brunswick, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-605
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles – Quebec, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-606
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles – Ontario, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-607
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Small Business Profiles – Manitoba**, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-608
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Small Business Profiles –**
Saskatchewan, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-609
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Small Business Profiles – Alberta**, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-610
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Small Business Profiles –**
British Columbia, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-611
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

Small Business Profiles – Yukon, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-612
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Small Business Profiles –**
Northwest Territories, 1984.
Catalogue number 61-613
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Unemployment Insurance**
Statistics, June 1987.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries:
\$13/\$130).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 23, 1987

Major Release

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1987 2

- Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased 2.2% from June.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index, 1986 3

Mineral Wool, August 1987 3

Electric Storage Batteries, July 1987 3

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1987 3

Stocks of Frozen Meats, September 1, 1987 4

Publication Released 5

Major Release

Department Store Sales and Stocks July 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in July 1987 totalled \$1,063 million, a decrease of 2.2% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,086 million. Lower sales were recorded in 29 of the 40 departments.
- Department store sales have fluctuated significantly during the first seven months of 1987, with growth having remained generally weak.
- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,472 million at the end of July 1987, up 0.9% over the June 1987 revised value of \$4,432 million. This moderate increase followed a 0.2% decrease in June and a 2.4% increase in May.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.21:1 in July, up from the average ratio of 4.12:1 observed in the six previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$937 million in July 1987, up 0.4% over the July 1986 level of \$933 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to July 1987 totalled \$6,391 million, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1986.

- Excluding food and kindred products, department store sales increased 4.6% in July 1987 and 12.7% in June, compared to the corresponding months a year earlier.
- Six provinces posted gains in July 1987 over the corresponding month in 1986, with increases ranging from 13.6% in Prince Edward Island to 1.5% in Saskatchewan. Decreases were recorded in British Columbia (-11.8%), Alberta (-11.6%), Newfoundland (-7.0%) and Manitoba (-2.7%). Sales were up in six of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in July 1987 totalled \$554 million, down 2.6% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$382 million, up 5.1% over the same period last year.
- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,292 million, an increase of 9.1% over the level reached in July 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the third week of November. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (CTPPI)¹ 1986

The Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 127.6 for 1986, up 3.1% from the revised 1985 level of 123.8. Prices for central office equipment rose 3.2%, general equipment 2.7%, station equipment 1.7% and outside plant installations 1.6%.

¹ The index measures price change through time for capital expenditures made by members of the Canadian telecommunications industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 98.

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact Les Graham (613-990-9615), Prices Division.

Mineral Wool August 1987

Manufacturers shipped 9 369 556 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in August 1987, down 2.1% from the 9 567 536 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 1.1% from the 9 269 034 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1987 were 65 645 632 square metres, an increase of 17.3% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 5. Contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-991-3520), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries July 1987

Canadian manufacturers sold 197,901 automotive replacement batteries in July 1987, an increase of 20.3% from the 164,543 batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 1,053,284 automotive replacement batteries in July 1987, down 7.0% from 1,132,241 for the same period in 1986.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of September 28. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers August 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 181 088 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in August 1987, an increase of 8.2% from the 167 302 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1987 domestic shipments totalled 1 441 561 thousand square metres, up 2.8% from 1 402 885 thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 5. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

September 1, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 28 253 tonnes as compared with 28 674 tonnes a month earlier and 26 243 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the September issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on October 6. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Publication Released

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin,
Vol. 19, No. 9. Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:
\$9.50/\$95).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 24, 1987

Major Releases

- Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1987** 2
- Property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of \$765 million for the first six months of 1987, up from the \$502 million reported a year earlier.
- Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 1987** 4
- The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from July, but was up 4.0% year-over-year.

Data Availability Announcements

- Telephone Statistics, July 1987 5
- Steel Ingots, Week Ending September 19, 1987 5
- Exports of Major Grains, July 1987 5
- Deliveries of Major Grains, July 1987 5
- Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, July 1987 6
- Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1987 6
- Selected Financial Indexes, August 1987 6

Publications Released

7

Major Releases

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1987

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported an underwriting gain of \$27.7 million for the second quarter of 1987, a significant improvement from the \$74 million underwriting loss reported for the same quarter of 1986. This resulted from an increase in earned premiums of 15% to \$2.76 billion while claims increased only 10% to \$1.88 billion. Net investment income totalled \$412 million, up \$36 million from the same period in 1986.

For the first six months of 1987, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of \$765 million, a significant increase from the \$502 million reported for the same period in 1986.

Investment Funds

Canadian sales of investment funds soared in the second quarter of 1987 to \$4.3 billion from \$2.9 billion a year earlier. Net sales, after

redemptions, totalled \$2.25 billion in the quarter, compared with \$1.70 billion for the second quarter of 1986 and \$1.61 billion for the first quarter of 1987.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$30.8 billion compared with \$20.8 billion in the second quarter of 1986 and \$28.1 billion in the first quarter of 1987.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Order the second quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$40/\$160), available towards the end of October. Contact Robert Moreau (613-991-2512) or Garry Somers (613-990-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Second Quarter 1987

	Second Quarter 1987	Change from previous quarter		Change from same period a year earlier
			millions of dollars	%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	51,606	2,922	8,115	19.3
Total assets	86,232	2,674	11,170	15.3
Deposits	77,048	2,443	10,147	15.6
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	53,803	4,253	11,287	25.9
Total assets	64,170	6,224	14,515	28.3
Deposits	46,695	6,076	15,536	46.9
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	4,720	472	863	22.4
Consumer	5,828	274	891	18.0
Wholesale financing	3,866	-31	-141	-3.5
Personal loans	789	14	54	7.1
Total assets	19,932	1,219	1,397	7.5
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,820	42	448	14.2
Total assets	4,387	22	549	14.8
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	26,741	2,291	7,124	41.3
Market	30,850	2,754	10,062	48.4
Total Portfolio:				
Cost	25,492	2,531	6,899	42.4
Market	29,602	2,994	9,772	49.3
Property and casualty insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,766	105	366	15.2
Underwriting gains	27	33	101	...
Total assets	23,630	1,135	3,410	17.3

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for August 1987 remained unchanged from July 1987's level of 140.7. On a year-over-year basis, this 18-city Canada composite index increased by 4.0%.

In Saint John, New Brunswick, two trades – bricklayers and asbestos mechanics – received pay increases in August. These increments resulted in an increase of 0.1% in the Saint John composite index from the previous month, but were not large enough to change the Canada total.

The accompanying table presents indexes for 18 cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from this table as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of construction trades in these two provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

August 1987
1981 = 100

	Aug. '87	July '87	Aug. '86	% change	
				Aug. '87/ July '87	Aug. '87/ Aug. '86
Canada	140.7	140.7	135.3	–	4.0
St. John's	142.7	142.7	134.2	–	6.3
Halifax	165.0	165.0	160.7	–	2.7
Saint John	144.2	144.0	134.9	0.1	6.9
Quebec City	142.5	142.5	131.5	–	8.4
Chicoutimi	141.8	141.8	131.0	–	8.2
Montreal	142.2	142.2	131.2	–	8.4
Ottawa	146.8	146.8	141.5	–	3.7
Toronto	142.3	142.3	137.5	–	3.5
Hamilton	142.8	142.8	137.9	–	3.6
St. Catharines	143.1	143.1	138.8	–	3.1
Kitchener	146.3	146.3	141.7	–	3.2
London	145.5	145.5	141.3	–	3.0
Windsor	142.4	142.4	138.3	–	3.0
Sudbury	144.2	144.2	139.9	–	3.1
Thunder Bay	143.2	143.2	139.0	–	3.0
Winnipeg	136.1	136.1	132.9	–	2.4
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	–	–
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	–	–

– Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

July 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$923.3 million in July 1987, up 5.4% from July 1986.

Operating expenses were \$638.4 million, an increase of 4.0% over July 1986. Net operating revenue was \$284.8 million, an increase of 8.8% over July 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the last week of September. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-991-2205), Services Division.

• Total wheat,	1 808.3;
• Oats,	24.1;
• Barley,	217.4;
• Rye,	7.8;
• Flaxseed,	50.0;
• Canola (rapeseed),	236.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early October. Contact Allister B. Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 19, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 19, 1987 totalled 269 537 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from the preceding week's total of 280 300 tonnes but up 10.5% from the year-earlier level of 243 861 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 10 511 336 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from 10 014 064 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

July 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during July 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during July 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat (excluding durum),	2 807.8;
• Durum wheat,	283.4;
• Total wheat,	3 091.2;
• Oats,	56.8;
• Barley,	749.4;
• Rye,	40.7;
• Flaxseed,	87.8;
• Canola (rapeseed),	302.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early October. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

July 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during July 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

- Wheat flour, (wheat equivalent) 21.9;
- Malt, 13.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. Please note CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early October. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

August 1987

Production of process cheese in August 1987 totalled 5 836 395 kilograms, a decrease of 12.1% from July 1987 and a decrease of 10.4% from August 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 49 918 639 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 46 216 911 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 535 534 kilograms – an increase of 169.9% from July 1987 but a decrease of 4.4% from August 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 3 535 754 kilograms, compared to the 4 124 037 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 5. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

August 1987

August 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,
August 1987. Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, June 1987.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
August 1987.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Textile Products Industries – Canvas and Related Products Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 34-251B 1931
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Textile Products Industries – Household Products of Textile Materials Industry,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 34-251B 1993
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1987.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1987.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Culture Communiqué, Government Expenditures on Culture in Canada, 1985-86.
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 25, 1987

Major Releases

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, July 1987	2
• Increases in July boosted both manufacturing shipments and new orders to record levels.	
Canadian Crime Statistics, 1986	4
• Final figures show violent crimes increased 8% while property crimes were up 2.8% over 1985.	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1987	5
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, May 1987	5
Oilseed Crashings, August 1987	5

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Publications Released	6
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Major Release Dates, September 28 – October 2	7
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"SHOWCASE" Data Package

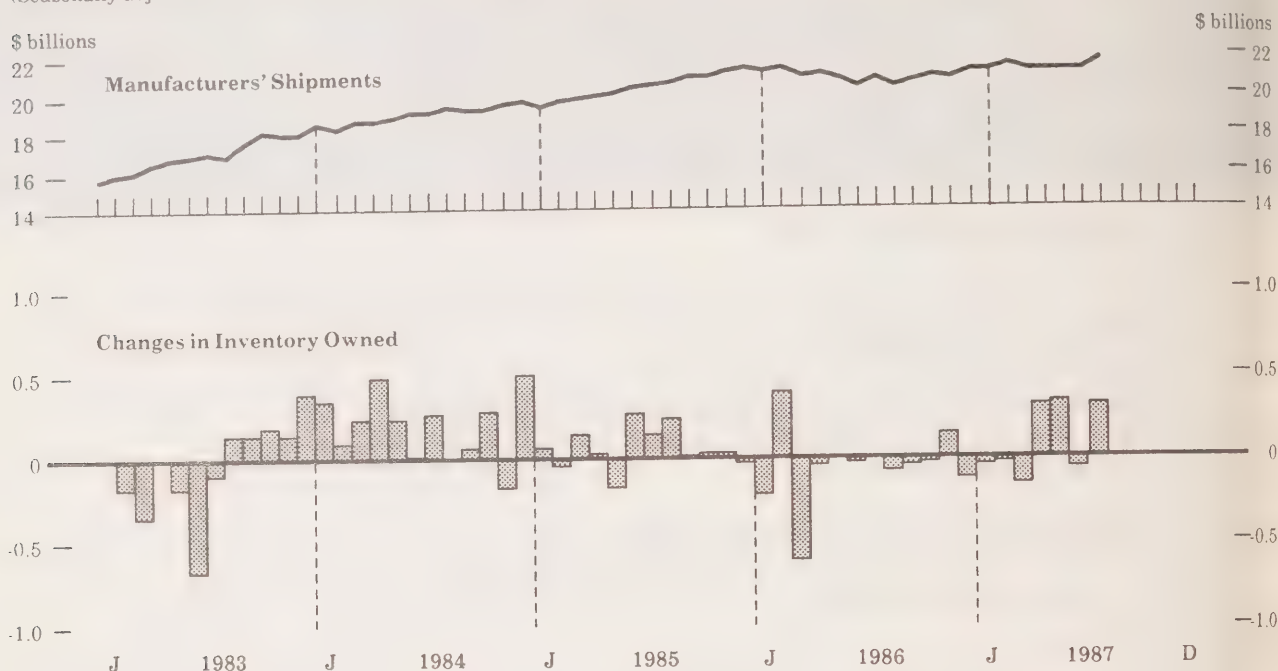
SHOWCASE – a data package consisting of three parts: 1) data for Census divisions on diskettes 2) a software utility for accessing the data files and 3) a guide to assist in using the data on IBM PC (and compatible computers) is now available.

A wide variety of data are available for Census divisions: vital statistics, population estimates, migration, incomes, unemployment, farms, building permits, and manufacturing industries.

Contact: Cécile Dumas (613-990-8525), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-1987 (Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries July 1987

Both shipments and new orders for all Canadian manufacturing industries rose significantly in July, posting record highs. These results are in accord with the dramatic upswing in optimism shown by Canadian manufacturers responding to the July 1987 Business Conditions Survey.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted **value of shipments** advanced 1.8% in July to a level of \$21,676 million. The strength of this increase, added to modest increases in the preceding three months produced a value that surpassed the previous high recorded in February 1987.

- Following a pattern similar to shipments, **new orders** also rose significantly, to a record high of \$22,028 million in July.
- Seasonally adjusted, **inventories owned** by manufacturers increased 1.0% to \$33,911 million in July. This was the third increase in the last four months and contrasts with the gently declining trend experienced during 1986.
- The **ratio of** seasonally adjusted total **inventory owned** to seasonally adjusted **shipments** declined from 1.58:1 in June to 1.56:1 in July. This ratio has remained at about the same level since the beginning of the year and is slightly lower than the average for 1986.

(continued on page 3)

- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog** increased for the fourth month in a row, with a 1.4% rise in July to \$24,662 million. Unfilled orders have recovered to the peak level previously reached in April 1986.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in July 1987 were estimated at \$20,542 million, 4.6% higher than the July 1986 level. Cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1987 have been estimated at \$148,917 million, 1.9% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-990-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-990-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks
(millions of dollars)

	July 1987 ^p	June 1987 ^r	May 1987	July 1986
Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	20,542.3	23,217.9	21,800.9	19,640.7
New orders - Total	20,792.1	23,242.8	22,134.2	19,563.1
Unfilled orders - Total	24,565.2	24,315.4	24,290.5	24,410.3
Inventory owned - Total	33,646.5	33,507.1	33,902.9	33,278.3
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	21,676.0	21,301.5	21,195.7	20,771.9
New orders - Total	22,028.2	21,546.9	21,405.5	20,774.4
Unfilled orders - Total	24,661.8	24,309.5	24,064.2	24,537.7
Inventory owned - Total	33,910.6	33,575.4	33,779.8	33,539.3
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.61

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Canadian Crime Statistics

1986

Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in Canada in 1986 rose by 4.8% over 1985. The crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) increased 3.8%. Over the last 10 years, the number of Criminal Code offences reported has increased by 37.7% while the crime rate has risen 25.2%.

Final figures show that in 1986, violent crimes increased 8% while property crimes, which accounted for two out of every three Criminal Code offences reported, were up 2.8%.

Other highlights from *Canadian Crime Statistics*, 1986, released today include:

- British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Yukon and Northwest Territories experienced crime rates higher than the national average in 1986.

- Drug and narcotic offences registered a decrease of 1.7% in 1986. Just under three-quarters of drug offences reported by the police involved cannabis. Cannabis offences declined 5.2% in 1986 while cocaine offences increased sharply by 37.3%.
- Nine of every 100 Criminal Code offences reported to the police across Canada in 1986 were violent crimes.
- Total offences (including Criminal Code, federal statutes, provincial statutes and municipal by-laws) increased 4.9% during the 1985-86 period.

Available on CANSIM: table 00150202.

Order *Canadian Crime Statistics*, 1986 (85-205,\$30), now available. Contact Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Final Crime Statistics for Canada

1986

Canada	Number of Actual Offences ¹		Rate of Actual Offences ²		Percentage Change 1985-86	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	Number	Rate ²
Crimes of violence	189,822	204,917	749	801	8.0	6.9
Crimes against property	1,408,717	1,448,550	5,555	5,660	2.8	1.9
Other crimes	575,636	624,282	2,270	2,439	8.5	7.4
Criminal code (total)	2,174,175	2 277 749	8,574	8,901	4.8	3.8
Federal statutes on narcotic/drugs	57,205	56,251	226	220	-1.7	-2.7
Other federal statutes	38,915	40,251	153	157	3.4	2.6
Provincial statutes	359,559	381,354	1,418	1,490	6.1	5.1
Municipal by-laws	94,454	102,600	372	401	8.6	7.8
Total	2,724,308	2,858,205	10,743	11,169	4.9	4.0

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.

² Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 17.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 45.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 30.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-991-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day period ending September 7, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload traffic		
Tonnes	4 596 531	164 267 177
% change from previous year	17.1	1.6
Cars	68,221	2,429,902
% change from previous year	17.2	--
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	276 599	8 474 130
% change from previous year	45.3	3.6
Cars	9,271	305,174
% change from previous year	30.0	2.9

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

May 1987

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net operating income of \$55.7 million in May 1987. Operating revenues of \$658.8 million were up \$1.3 million from the May 1986 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 9.4% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 4.4% while freight car-kilometres were up 5.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the May 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of October. Contact Angus McLean (613-991-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Oilseed Crashings

August 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for August 1987 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 74 383 tonnes of crashings, with 30 153 tonnes of oil and 42 238 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 81 976 tonnes of crashings, with 14 033 tonnes of oil and 63 304 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release early in October. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1987.

Catalogue number 61-003P

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Farm Product Price Index, July 1987.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1987. **Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, July 1987.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1986.

Catalogue number 85-205

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

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Major Release Dates: September 28 – October 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
28-30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1987
29	Security Transactions with Non-residents	July 1987
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1987
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1987
30	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Second Quarter 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1987

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Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 28, 1987

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Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

July 1987

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,257 million at the end of July 1987, a modest 0.1% decrease from the level reached in July 1986.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 1.07:1 in July 1987, down from the average ratio of 1.12:1 observed in the six previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of November. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

August 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,230,797 light bulbs and tubes in August 1987, a decrease of 9.0% from the 21,139,004 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 totalled 148,657,986 light bulbs and tubes, down 7.2% from the 160,115,592 sold during the January-August period in 1986.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of October 12. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Potato Production,
September 1987.

Catalogue number 22-008

(Canada: \$7/\$21; Other Countries: \$8/\$24).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1987.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 29, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, July 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Real GDP advanced 0.4% from June. | |
| Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1987 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$443.29, up 3.2% from a year earlier. | |
| Federal Government Employment, Second Quarter 1987 | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● General government employment declined for the fourth consecutive quarter. | |

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Major Appliances, August 1987	11
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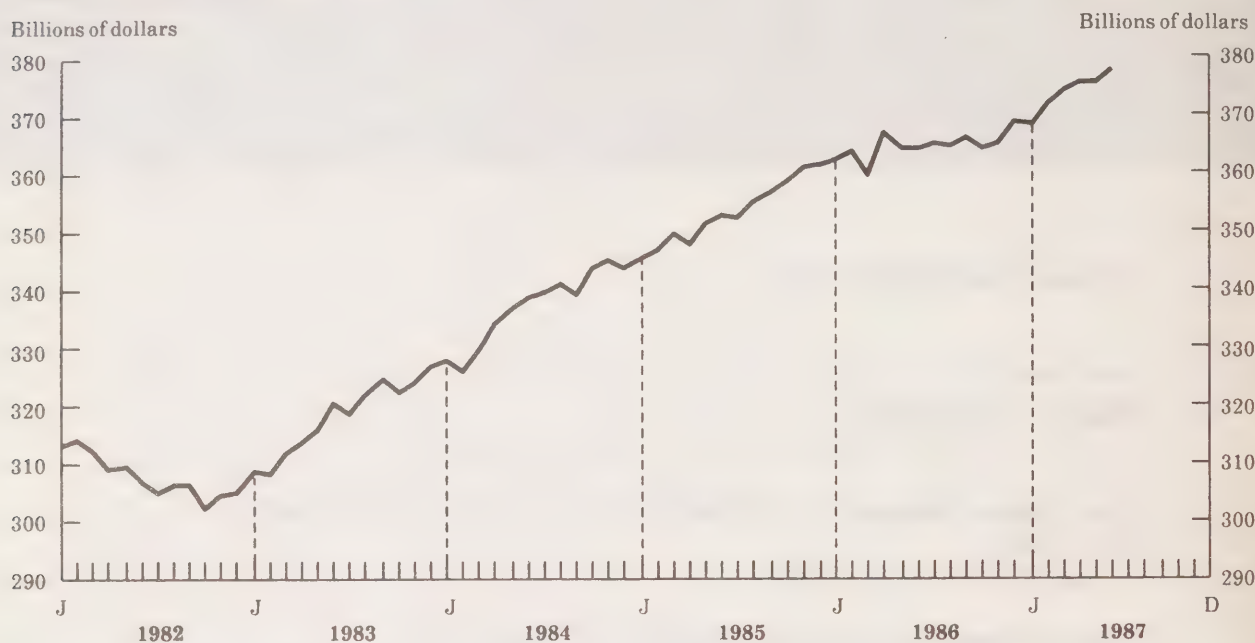
Publications Released	12
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RECEIVED



Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry in 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
July 1987

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, advanced 0.4% in July following a 0.6% increase in June. Since January of this year, GDP has advanced 3.1% and in July stood 3.9% above the corresponding month of last year. Almost 80% of the July GDP growth originated among the services-producing industries where output advanced 0.5%. Goods-producing industries increased 0.2% in July following a 1.3% gain the previous month.

Services-producing Industries

Three-quarters of the July output gain among services-producing industries stemmed from substantial growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Increased volume of shares traded on Canadian stock exchanges, as well as gains among banking institutions and insurance carriers accounted for much of the July growth among finance industries.

Following four months of little or no growth, the community, business and personal services industry recorded a significant advance in July, mostly due to gains in business services and amusement and recreation services. Output of wholesale trade advanced 1.1% following a similar increase in June.

(continued on page 3)

Increased sales by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, as well as wholesalers of food products were mainly responsible for the July gain. Elsewhere, communications industries advanced, partly due to increased activity in the postal service industry which was affected by rotating strikes in the latter half of June and first week of July.

The only significant decline in July occurred in retail trade where output fell 1.3%, the sharpest drop in output since last October. Within retail trade, a decrease in new motor vehicles accounted for about 70% of the total decline and was accompanied by a marked drop in sales of North American-built passenger automobiles. There were also declines for food and department stores.

Goods-producing Industries

The modest July output gain among goods-producing industries resulted mostly from increases in the construction, mining and utilities industries. Residential construction activity continued to grow in July, advancing 2.4%, making this the tenth consecutive monthly gain. The growth in mining was due to increased production of crude petroleum, natural gas, coal and services to mining. Exports of these commodities were up substantially in the month. Oil and gas exploration activity continued to grow in July.

Following gains in May and June, manufacturers' output dropped slightly in July. Most of the decline was due to lower production levels for manufacturers of transportation equipment, paper and allied products, machinery and equipment, and primary metals. In the transportation equipment industry, producers of motor vehicle parts and accessories as well as motor vehicles both reported significant production decreases. Exports of passenger automobiles and motor vehicle parts declined sharply in July.

Users should note that agriculture and retail trade have been revised back to January 1987 to incorporate revised data.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-October. Contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, in 1981 Prices

Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1986	1987			
	July	April	May	June	July
	(\$ millions)				
Total Economy	365,189.7	375,242.6	375,653.9	377,883.4	379,352.9
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	12,384.0	11,305.2	11,319.6	11,328.0	11,286.0
Fishing and trapping industries	613.6	603.6	452.4	735.6	664.8
Logging and forestry industry	2,542.3	2,770.8	2,631.6	2,756.4	2,802.0
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,329.5	20,793.6	20,888.4	21,332.4	21,540.0
Manufacturing industries	71,840.7	73,353.6	73,651.2	74,132.4	73,879.2
Construction industries	24,945.1	27,064.8	27,338.4	27,590.4	27,838.8
Transportation and storage industries	16,166.0	16,558.8	16,677.6	16,550.4	16,531.2
Communication industries	10,342.0	10,755.6	10,867.2	10,887.6	10,995.6
Other utility industries	10,719.1	11,341.2	11,283.6	11,539.2	11,698.8
Wholesale trade industries	18,997.9	20,170.8	20,103.6	20,354.4	20,574.0
Retail trade industries	23,968.5	25,038.0	24,919.2	25,478.4	25,147.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	51,791.7	54,554.4	54,338.4	53,948.4	54,818.4
Community, business and personal services	38,121.0	37,982.6	38,102.3	38,119.0	38,381.3
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	59.6	37.2	31.2	39.6	48.0
Manufacturing industries	63.4	60.0	58.8	58.8	58.8
Forestry services industry	231.7	237.6	240.0	240.0	241.2
Transportation industries	1,406.1	1,447.2	1,452.0	1,468.8	1,466.4
Communication industries	50.4	45.6	46.8	48.0	48.0
Water systems industry	522.7	542.4	544.8	543.6	543.6
Insurance and other finance industry	357.4	373.2	372.0	374.4	374.4
Government service industries	23,369.1	23,535.6	23,643.6	23,698.8	23,719.2
Community and personal services	36,367.9	36,670.8	36,691.2	36,658.8	36,696.0
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	302,761.4	312,293.0	312,573.5	314,752.6	316,157.3
- goods	143,374.3	147,232.8	147,565.2	149,414.4	149,709.6
- services	159,387.1	165,060.2	165,008.3	165,338.2	166,447.7
Non-business sector	62,428.3	62,949.6	63,080.4	63,130.8	63,195.6
- goods	645.7	639.6	634.8	642.0	650.4
- services	61,782.6	62,310.0	62,445.6	62,488.8	62,545.2
Goods-producing industries	144,020.0	147,872.4	148,200.0	150,056.4	150,360.0
Services-producing industries	221,169.7	227,370.2	227,453.9	227,827.0	228,992.9
Industrial production	103,535.0	106,128.0	106,458.0	107,646.0	107,768.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,606.0	32,869.2	32,826.0	32,930.4	33,034.8
Durable manufacturing industries	39,234.7	40,484.4	40,825.2	41,202.0	40,844.4

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for July 1987 showed an estimated 10,097,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, a decrease of 120,000 (-1.2%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a decrease similar to that observed between June and July in previous years. Compared to July 1986, industrial aggregate employment increased by 3.6%².

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$443.29 for July, little changed from June and 3.2% above the level of July 1986 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in July in the goods-producing industries was 0.5% higher than in June. Employment estimates decreased in mines, quarries and oil wells at a time of year when an increase is usually observed. The number of employees in the service-producing industries decreased by 1.8% between June and July, similar to the pattern observed in previous years. Employment estimates decreased less than usual in transportation, communication and other utilities. Finance, insurance and real estate registered a decrease at a time of year when an increase is usually observed.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 349,000 (+3.6%) from July 1986. The year-to-year growth rate in the goods-producing industries was 3.0%, the highest it has been in 1987. The yearly rate of change in the service-producing industries was 3.7%, similar to the preceding months.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

² Changes to the survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text. For more information on the changes please consult the May issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (catalogue 72-002) or contact the Labour Division.

At the provincial level, estimated employment decreased more than usual between June and July in Manitoba, while Nova Scotia registered a decrease at a time of year when an increase is usually observed. In Quebec, the estimated employment declined less than usual. In July, Nova Scotia and Manitoba recorded their lowest year-to-year growth rates of 1987. Newfoundland and Quebec recorded their highest annual increases of the year.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries decreased by 0.2% between June and July. Average weekly earnings decreased less than usual in forestry and manufacturing while earnings in construction decreased at a time of year when an increase is usually observed. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings increased by 0.4%. Community, business and personal services decreased less than usual.

Compared to July 1986, total average weekly earnings increased by \$13.80, bringing the yearly growth rate to 3.2%. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 3.6% from a year earlier. The yearly rate of change in mines, quarries and oil wells was the highest recorded in 1987 while construction recorded its lowest growth rate of the year. The year-to-year growth rate was 3.1% in the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal services recorded their highest year-to-year growth rates of 1987 while trade recorded its lowest growth rate of the year.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings decreased less than usual between June and July 1987 in British Columbia while earnings in Ontario increased more than usual. Average weekly earnings in Prince Edward Island increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. The year-over-year growth rate in average weekly earnings in July was the highest of 1987 in Alberta and British Columbia. Newfoundland recorded its lowest annual increase of the year.

(continued on page 6)

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.8 hours in July, a slight increase from June. Average weekly hours were estimated at 39.1 hours in the goods-producing industries and 29.3 hours in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$10.80 in July, a slight decrease from June. Average hourly

earnings were estimated at \$12.62 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.47 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of October. Contact R. Arsenault (613-991-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	July 1987 ^p	June 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^p	June 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^r
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	66.8	67.7	52.8	570.40	587.65	586.46
Mines, quarries and oil wells	156.7	158.2	150.7	706.33	713.26	717.86
Manufacturing	1,953.7	1,953.7	1,893.4	513.53	513.59	516.51
Durables	931.2	926.4	902.2	546.56	550.00	552.62
Non-durables	1,022.5	1,027.2	991.2	483.44	480.75	483.65
Construction	522.4	506.3	476.6	528.48	529.82	538.62
Building	436.7	421.3	399.1	505.36	507.82	519.06
Industrial and heavy	85.7	85.0	77.5	646.27	638.86	639.32
Goods-producing industries	2,699.6	2,685.8	2,573.5	529.02	530.28	533.83
Transportation, communication and other utilities	830.3	831.5	816.2	578.30	571.93	572.32
Transportation	461.6	465.0	457.6	538.92	529.22	527.35
Storage	13.4	13.4	13.1	536.83	525.99	537.42
Communication	230.1	229.7	224.8	592.78	591.31	593.42
Electric power, gas and water utilities	125.1	123.4	120.7	701.40	701.72	707.29
Trade	1,799.4	1,810.8	1,788.9	324.52	325.11	325.23
Wholesale	541.3	542.9	520.6	454.09	449.88	454.54
Retail	1,258.1	1,267.9	1,268.3	268.78	271.68	272.16
Finance, insurance and real estate	627.6	629.6	617.8	497.01	495.57	487.58
Community, business and personal services	3,447.3	3,568.9	3,547.5	370.69	371.48	366.95
Public administration	692.4	690.6	673.1	568.52	561.55	565.00
Service-producing industries	7,397.1	7,531.5	7,443.5	412.00	410.26	407.36
Industrial aggregate	10,096.7	10,217.3	10,017.0	443.29	441.81	439.86
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	147.3	145.9	136.0	418.28	417.40	415.88
Prince Edward Island	36.7	37.7	34.9	357.27	352.01	361.08
Nova Scotia	282.9	285.7	282.0	401.88	400.00	397.51
New Brunswick	220.5	220.6	211.0	404.60	400.95	404.76
Quebec	2,541.8	2,556.3	2,495.4	432.84	433.69	429.48
Ontario	4,215.7	4,249.6	4,183.2	457.17	452.65	452.91
Manitoba	383.7	395.8	390.2	411.29	411.54	406.74
Saskatchewan	291.3	300.7	295.5	402.03	407.47	405.87
Alberta	905.1	918.1	899.8	453.28	450.33	444.51
British Columbia	1,041.7	1,078.4	1,061.0	448.74	453.79	451.00
Yukon	10.5	9.4	9.7	514.78	496.11	474.04
Northwest Territories	19.6	19.2	18.2	641.60	632.47	619.12
Canada	10,096.7	10,217.3	10,017.0	443.29	441.81	439.86

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

July 1987

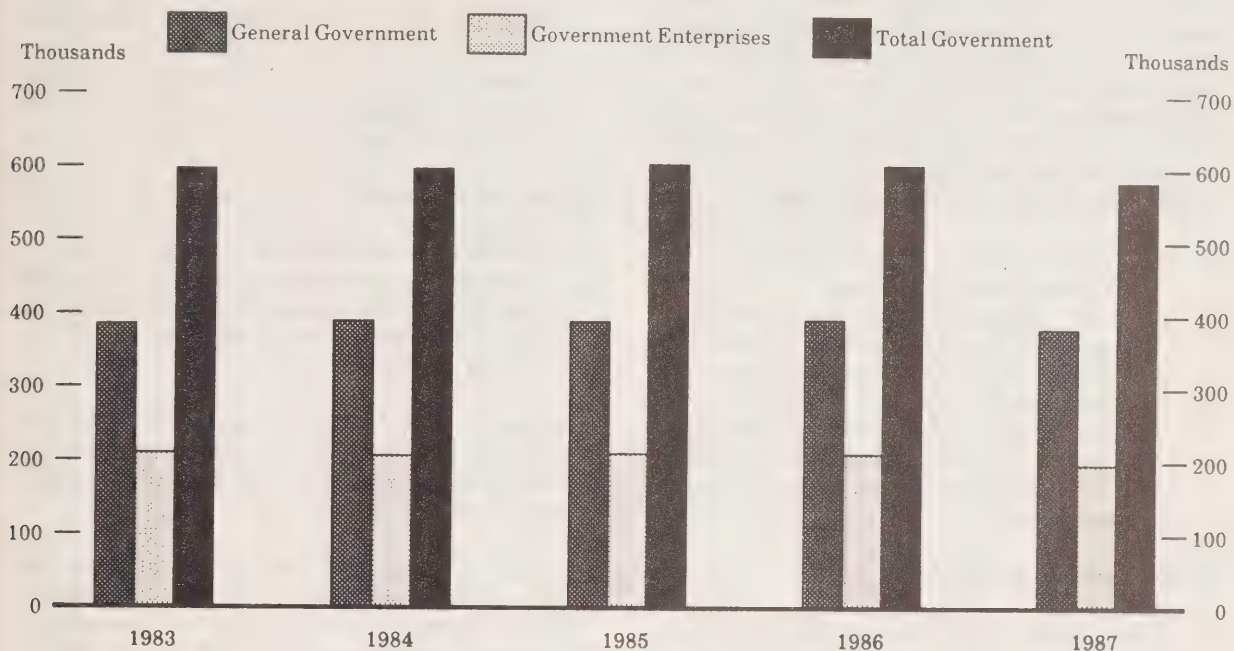
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1987 ^p	June 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^p	June 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^r
Forestry	38.8	40.5	38.4	15.76	16.11	16.59
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.7	40.2	39.9	15.70	15.70	15.96
Manufacturing	39.1	39.2	38.8	11.94	11.93	12.21
Durables	39.5	39.9	40.1	12.77	12.79	12.83
Non-durables	38.6	38.6	37.4	11.08	11.04	11.53
Construction	39.2	38.9	38.7	14.06	14.16	14.54
Building	38.1	37.8	37.8	13.87	14.02	14.40
Industrial and heavy	44.2	43.9	42.8	14.83	14.73	15.11
Goods-producing industries	39.1	39.2	38.8	12.62	12.63	12.91
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.4	38.0	37.8	13.79	13.79	13.83
Transportation	38.0	37.5	37.3	13.04	13.03	13.04
Storage	38.1	37.7	38.0	13.78	13.69	14.17
Communication	36.7	36.4	36.4	14.33	14.32	14.52
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.2	41.0	40.8	15.95	16.01	16.05
Trade	29.1	29.0	28.8	8.29	8.41	8.46
Wholesale	35.9	36.2	36.3	10.00	9.93	10.05
Retail	27.6	27.5	27.3	7.81	7.98	8.03
Finance, insurance and real estate	27.7	27.0	26.0	8.83	8.78	8.93
Community, business and personal services	27.9	27.2	26.8	9.27	9.30	9.37
Public administration	33.3	32.3	31.9	11.50	11.85	11.99
Service-producing industries	29.3	28.7	28.5	9.47	9.52	9.58
Industrial aggregate	32.8	32.4	32.1	10.80	10.85	10.98
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	36.0	35.7	34.9	9.37	9.48	9.49
Prince Edward Island	34.2	33.5	33.2	7.19	7.12	7.28
Nova Scotia	33.5	33.3	33.0	9.53	9.53	9.56
New Brunswick	34.7	34.3	33.9	9.48	9.48	9.63
Quebec	34.0	33.8	33.0	10.47	10.55	10.71
Ontario	33.0	32.7	32.5	11.04	11.06	11.20
Manitoba	32.1	31.9	31.2	10.07	10.08	10.09
Saskatchewan	29.4	28.8	28.6	10.01	10.17	10.38
Alberta	31.0	30.8	30.0	10.62	10.59	10.70
British Columbia	30.5	29.9	30.0	12.23	12.31	12.35
Yukon	31.1	30.1	28.5	12.86	12.44	12.32
Northwest Territories	34.2	32.8	32.6	13.86	13.95	14.53
Canada	32.8	32.4	32.1	10.80	10.85	10.98

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Federal Government Employment, June 1983-1987



Federal Government Employment Second Quarter 1987

Highlights

General Government

There were 384,856 employees in departments and special funds in June 1987 compared to 392,698 employees in June 1986, a decrease of 2.0% or 7,842 employees. This marks the fourth consecutive quarterly decline in general government employment.

The departments and special funds which showed the largest actual changes in employment were as follows:

• Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc.	-668	(-97.2%);
• Statistics Canada	-5,161	(-50.3%);
• Indian Affairs and Northern Development	-670	(-11.4%);
• Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	-624	(-10.6%);

• Fisheries and Oceans	-346	(-4.9%);
• National Research Council of Canada	-156	(-4.4%);
• Secretary of State	-103	(-3.4%);
• National Revenue, Customs and Excise	-357	(-3.3%);
• National Defence (civilian employees)	-1,244	(-3.2%);
• Agriculture	-261	(-2.5%);
• Supply and Services	-211	(-2.1%);
• Public Works	319	(4.1%);
• National Revenue, Taxation	542	(2.3%);
• National Defence (military personnel)	919	(1.0%);

The decrease in Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc. was due to staff reductions after the closing of Expo 86 in October. The large decline in Statistics Canada numbers was caused by the termination of temporary employees previously hired for the one-time

(continued on page 10)

occurrence of the June 1986 Census. The decrease in Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was due to lay-offs over the year. The decline in the above-mentioned departments and others was the result of a reduction in person-years authorized, reflecting the government's focus on reducing the size of the public service required to deliver government programs as indicated in the February 1986 budget.

- The growth in the Department of Public Works was due primarily to increased student summer employment, while in National Revenue, Taxation it was the result of hiring more term employees for the processing of income tax returns. The rise in National Defence military personnel was due to increased person-years authorized for Canadian Forces in both Europe and in Canada.

Government Enterprises

- There were 199,350 employees of government enterprises in June 1987 as compared to 213,476 in June 1986, a decrease of 6.6% or 14,126 employees.

- The decrease in government enterprise employment resulted primarily from the sale to the private sector of Canadair Limited, Transport Route Canada Inc., Pecheries Cartier Inc., Fishery Products International Limited and Teleglobe Canada during the year.

Total Government

- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 584,206 employees in June 1987, compared to 606,174 in June 1986, a decrease of 3.6% or 21,968 employees.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces in matrix 2720.

The April-June 1987 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$20/\$80), will be released by the end of November. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-990-8306) or M. Fathy (613-991-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Major Appliances

August 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 166,197 units in August 1987, a drop of 34.1% from 252,047 units in July 1987, and down 3.9% from the 172,921 units sold in the same month of 1986.

Year-to-date domestic sales to August 1987 amounted to 1,514,340 units, up 10.3% from 1,373,415 units for the same period of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 12. Contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-991-3526), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Publications Released

Oils and Fats, July 1987.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Rigid Insulating Board, July 1987.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1987.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1987.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, August 1987.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Asphalt Roofing, July 1987.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, July 1987.
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1987.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

Population and Dwelling Counts – Yukon, 1986.
Catalogue number 92-119
(Canada: \$18; Other Countries: \$19).

Population and Dwelling Counts – Northwest Territories, 1986.
Catalogue number 92-120
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1987

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• Canada's international trade deficit in automotive products increased by \$724 million from the year-earlier period.	
Industrial Product Price Index, August 1987	8
• The IPPI rose 0.6% from July because of strengthening petroleum prices.	
Raw Materials Price Index, August 1987	10
• Higher prices for crude oil and non-ferrous metals caused a rise in the index.	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1987	11
• On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits increased 0.9% from June.	

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Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

(Seasonally Unadjusted Figures)
January to June 1987

Trade With All Countries (Table 1)

For the period from January to June 1987, the overall international trade deficit in automotive products (cars, trucks and other motor vehicles, parts, tires and tubes) increased by \$724 million over the first six months of 1986, rising to \$933 million. The deficit resulted from a greater decrease in exports than in imports, and is mainly attributable to second quarter performance, a deficit of \$1.1 billion, the highest second-quarter deficit recorded since 1981. (The first quarter recorded a slight surplus of \$188 million.) It is likely that the sporadic temporary shutdowns of Canadian manufacturing plants have had considerable impact on the 1987 figures.

Exports in the first six months decreased by \$1.0 billion to a level of \$17.6 billion, subsequent to a sizeable drop in passenger car exports (-\$1.4 billion). Exports of parts, however, increased by \$266 million, rising to \$6.4 billion.

Imports for the period from January to June 1987 also decreased compared to the same period of the previous year, dropping by \$281 million to \$18.6 billion, mainly due to decreases of \$428 and \$187 million respectively in imports of motor vehicle parts and passenger cars.

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 2)

After reconciliation, trade in automotive products with the United States for January to June 1987 showed a surplus of \$1.9 billion for Canada, or a drop of \$479 million from the first six months of 1986. (Canada's trade with the United States in automotive products has shown a positive balance since the fourth quarter of 1981.) Figures for the first six months of 1987, however, indicate that Canada's trade in motor vehicle parts continues to show a large deficit (\$2.5 billion), while cars, trucks, tires and tubes all show a surplus.

Note on the Reconciled Trade Statistics

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 2 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the Operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

(continued on page 3)

Exports dropped by close to \$1.0 billion to a total of \$17.2 billion. The drop in total exports to the United States is wholly attributable to the \$1.4 billion drop in exports of cars, whereas the other three categories recorded increases.

Imports also fell by \$512 million to \$15.3 billion. Imports of parts fell by \$626 million, dropping to \$8.7 billion, while car imports fell by \$230 million to \$4.8 billion.

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 3)

The deficit in trade in automotive products with overseas countries increased by \$246 million, rising to a level of \$2.8 billion in the first six months of 1987. Canada showed a trade deficit in all four categories of commodities. Exports decreased slightly, by \$14 million, dropping to \$433 million, while imports increased by \$232 million, rising to \$3.2 billion. Motor vehicle parts imports alone rose by \$200 million over the same period last year.

Car Imports, in Number of Units, Customs Basis (Table 4)

A total of 539,000 cars were imported into Canada in the first six months of 1987, a decrease of 75,900 units. The number of cars imported from the United States decreased by 52,500 units, dropping to 359,500 – while imports from overseas countries declined by 23,300 to a total of 179,500 units. Of that number, 131,200 units were from Japan and 25,900 from "Other Countries", including South Korea.

The share of the Canadian import market held by these overseas manufacturers remained virtually at the same level as last year: 33.3%.

(see tables on pages 4, 5, 6 and 7)

Contact G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit or J.-P. Simard (613-990-9787), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Total Canadian Trade in Automotive Products (Reconciled Basis)¹ (Table 1)
First six months 1986 and 1987

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars – Canadian)						(%)
Canadian Exports						
Cars	15,316	16,466	8,681	7,308	-1,373	-15.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	6,608	5,988	3,421	3,442	21	0.6
Parts	11,813	11,995	6,131	6,397	266	4.3
Tires and tubes	637	717	307	366	59	19.2
Re-exports	134	197	89	111	22	24.7
Total	34,508	35,363	18,629	17,624	-1,005	-5.4
Canadian Imports						
Cars	10,774	12,062	6,753	6,566	-187	-2.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,884	3,344	1,636	1,915	279	17.1
Parts	18,948	19,397	10,225	9,797	-428	-4.2
Tires and tubes	471	447	224	279	55	24.6
Total	33,077	35,250	18,838	18,557	-281	-1.5
Balance						
Cars	4,542	4,404	1,928	742	-1,186	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,724	2,644	1,785	1,527	-258	
Parts	-7,135	-7,402	-4,094	-3,400	694	
Tires and tubes	166	270	83	87	4	
Re-exports	134	197	89	111	22	
Total	1,431	113	-209	-933	-724	

¹ Refer to "Note on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 2)
First six months 1986 and 1987

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars - Canadian)						(%)
Exports - (United States Imports from Canada)						
Cars	15,277	16,428	8,656	7,286	-1,370	-15.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	6,422	5,804	3,312	3,381	69	2.1
Parts	11,512	11,577	5,929	6,176	247	4.2
Tires and tubes	592	675	286	349	63	22.0
Total	33,803	34,484	18,183	17,192	-991	-5.5
Imports - (Canadian Imports from the United States)						
Cars	8,048	8,628	4,996	4,766	-230	-4.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,504	2,824	1,380	1,700	320	23.2
Parts	17,488	17,635	9,337	8,711	-626	-6.7
Tires and tubes	264	227	117	141	24	20.5
Total	28,304	29,314	15,830	15,318	-512	-3.2
Balance						
Cars	7,229	7,800	3,660	2,520	-1,140	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,918	2,980	1,932	1,681	-251	
Parts	-5,976	-6,058	-3,408	-2,535	873	
Tires and tubes	328	448	169	208	39	
Total	5,499	5,170	2,353	1,874	-479	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	409	545	284	285		

¹ Refer to "Note on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis) (Table 3)
First six months 1986 and 1987

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars – Canadian)						(%)
Domestic Exports						
Cars	39	38	25	22	-3	-12.0
Trucks and other motor vehicles	186	184	109	61	-48	-44.0
Parts	301	418	202	221	19	9.4
Tires and tubes	45	42	22	18	-4	-18.2
Re-exports	134	197	89	111	22	24.7
Total	705	879	447	433	-14	-3.1
Imports						
Cars	2,726	3,434	1,757	1,800	43	2.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	380	520	256	215	-41	-16.0
Parts	1,460	1,761	887	1,087	200	22.5
Tires and tubes	207	220	107	137	30	28.0
Total	4,773	5,935	3,007	3,239	232	7.7
Balance						
Cars	-2,687	-3,396	-1,732	-1,778	-46	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-194	-336	-147	-154	-7	
Parts	-1,159	-1,343	-685	-866	-181	
Tires and tubes	-162	-178	-85	-119	-34	
Re-exports	134	197	89	111	22	
Total	-4,068	-5,056	-2,560	-2,806	-246	

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Customs Basis) (Table 4)
First six months of 1986 and 1987

	Number of units				Import Share		Average price		Change	Exchange rate ¹
	1986	1987	Change							
			1987/ '86	1987/ '86	1986	1987	1986	1987	1987/ '86	1987/ '86
First six months										
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
United States	412.1	359.5	-52.5	-12.8	67.0	66.7	12,123	13,257	9.3	-4.2
Overseas countries	202.8	179.5	-23.3	-11.5	33.0	33.3	8,666	10,025	15.7	-
Japan	115.7	131.2	15.5	13.4	18.8	24.3	8,376	8,803	5.1	15.9
West Germany	27.8	14.2	-13.6	-48.9	4.5	2.6	13,963	22,950	64.4	20.6
United Kingdom	1.1	1.4	0.3	28.6	0.2	0.3	29,583	32,583	10.1	3.4
France	1.6	2.7	1.1	68.4	0.3	0.5	7,613	10,795	41.8	13.1
Sweden	3.3	3.9	0.6	17.4	0.5	0.7	14,678	16,685	13.7	9.2
Italy	0.0	0.2	0.1	384.2	0.0	0.0	43,842	33,815	-22.9	15.3
Other countries	53.2	25.9	-27.3	-51.3	8.7	4.8	5,739	6,682	16.4	-
All countries	614.9	539.0	-75.9	-12.3	100.0	100.0	10,983	12,180	10.9	7.1

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

- Nil or zero.

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1987

Highlights

- Largely as a result of an increase in petroleum and coal products prices, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose by 0.6% in August 1987 from the previous month's level.
- The level of the year-over-year increase between August 1986 and August 1987, at 3.9%, was the highest since the end of 1984. Excluding the petroleum and coal products component, the year-over-year movement would have been 3.4%. For the first time since December 1985, the year-over-year advance of the total IPPI was higher than the level excluding petroleum and coal products.
- Preliminary estimates indicate that petroleum and coal products rose by 2.5% in August 1987. After a trough of -30.4% in December 1986, the year-over-year movement of this index is now 8.6%.

- Primary metal products rose by 1.4% in August 1987, up for a sixth straight month mainly owing to increases for aluminum products (2.2%), copper products (4.8%) and nickel products (4.2%), as well as for ferrous and non-ferrous scrap (9.3%).
- Lumber and sawmill products rose by 1.3% in August, largely as the result of a 2.1% increase for softwood lumber and, to a lesser extent, a 4.1% increase for softwood plywood and veneer.
- Paper and paper products advanced by 0.6%, mainly as a result of price increases for exports of bleached sulphite pulp (1.3%) and newsprint paper (1.3%).

(see table on page 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of October. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index Aug. '87 ²	% Change	
			Aug. '87/ July '87	Aug. '87/ Aug. '86
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	123.8	0.6	3.9
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	125.9	0.3	3.4
Intermediate goods	61.6	120.0	0.8	4.8
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	111.7	1.0	8.6
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	122.6	0.7	3.8
Finished goods	38.4	129.7	0.3	2.4
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	133.1	0.2	2.3
Capital equipment	10.2	131.0	-0.1	0.7
All other finished goods	17.9	127.7	0.6	3.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.4	0.2	2.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	118.1	-0.1	1.1
Beverages	1.9	143.1	0	2.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	152.2	0	4.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	121.1	0.2	3.0
Textile products	2.4	114.0	0.3	2.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	121.4	0.1	3.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	124.4	1.3	2.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	133.4	0.3	4.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	130.2	0.6	10.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	142.3	0.4	6.0
Primary metal products	8.8	115.0	1.4	6.9
Metal fabricated products	5.3	126.2	0.2	2.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	125.8	0.1	1.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	133.5	0.1	-0.4
Electrical and communication products	5.0	125.8	0.1	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	135.5	0.5	3.8
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	105.8	2.5	8.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	120.0	0.3	4.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	131.5	-0.1	3.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	102.9	0.2	6.1

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1987

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) increased 1.3% between July 1987 and August 1987 to a preliminary level of 106.7. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 0.9% over the month. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, up an estimated 2.0% because of a 2.3% price increase for crude oil;
- Non-ferrous metals, up 2.4%, mainly due to increases of 4.8% for copper, 7.0% for nickel and 2.0% for precious metals;
- Animals and animal products, up 0.7%, primarily because of a 3.3% increase for hog prices and a 2.5% rise in fish prices.

Year-over-year Change

Between August 1986 and August 1987, the RMPI increased 17.4%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 6.2%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 36.6% between August 1986 and August 1987, as crude oil prices continued to climb;
- Non-ferrous metals, up 19.0% over the year, due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, and precious metals;
- Wood, up 10.7% from August 1986 because of higher prices for logs;
- Animals and animal products, up 3.5% over the year as prices for cattle and calves increased 9.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of October. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

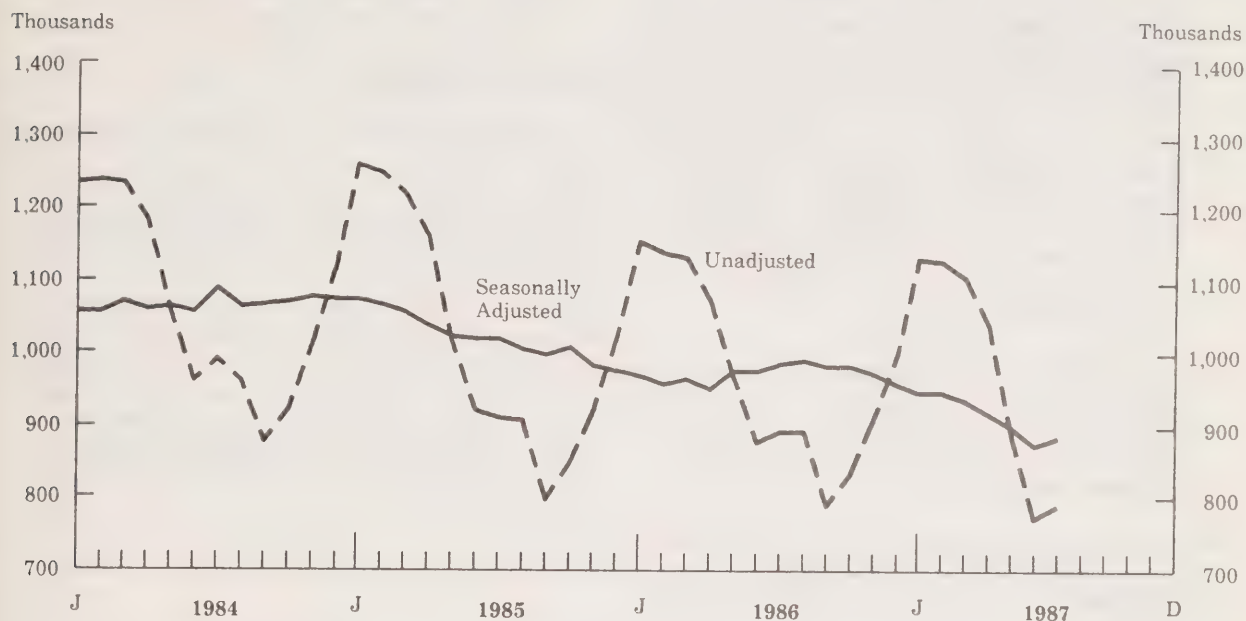
Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Aug. '87 ¹	% Change	
			Aug. '87/ July '87	Aug. '87/ Aug. '86
Raw materials total	100	106.7	1.3	17.4
Mineral fuels	45	101.1	2.0	36.6
Vegetable products	11	84.2	-0.4	-1.4
Animal and animal products	20	123.0	0.7	3.5
Wood products	8	120.0	0.9	10.7
Ferrous materials	2	108.1	0.4	-1.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	106.0	2.4	19.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	128.9	0.1	0.2
Total excl. mineral fuels	55	111.4	0.9	6.2

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



Unemployment Insurance Statistics July 1987

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending July 18, 1987, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 884,000, up 0.9% from the preceding month. This is the first increase since August 1986 when the number of beneficiaries stood at 990,000.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased between June and July 1987 in the Northwest Territories (2.7%), Saskatchewan (2.0%), Ontario (1.8%), British Columbia (1.8%), Manitoba (1.3%) and New Brunswick (1.2%). The number of

beneficiaries decreased in Prince Edward Island (-1.6%) while there was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- In July 1987, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 885,000 - a decrease of 10.6% from July 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 430,000 or by 15.7% compared to July 1986. For the same period, the number of female beneficiaries declined by 5.3% to 456,000.

(continued on page 12)

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during July 1987 totalled \$863 million². The 7.7% increase from July 1986 resulted from payments of \$120 million (retroactive to January 5, 1986) to persons affected by the introduction of Bill C-50³. Without the special payments, benefits in July 1987 would have been \$743 million, representing a decrease of 7.2% from a year ago. The average weekly payment in July 1987 was \$180.55, up from \$177.57 or by 1.7% compared to the same month a year earlier. Without the retroactive payments an increase of 5.1% would have been observed.
- For the first seven months of 1987, benefit payments amounted to \$6,613 million, up 0.9% from the same period last year. (Without the retroactive payments, a 1.0% decrease would have been observed.)
- A total of 287,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July 1987, down 3.8% from the

same month a year ago. Since the start of 1987, the number of claims received was 1.7 million, a decrease of 4.8% compared to the same period a year earlier.

(see table on page 13)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of May, June and July 1987 will be published in the July 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of October 1987. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-991-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

³ The payments were made to persons who were affected by Bill C-50 which permits individuals who receive a pension to re-establish unemployment insurance benefit rights.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	July 1987	June 1987	May 1987	July 1986	% change from	
					June 1987	July 1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	862,590	760,922	830,839	800,742	13.4	7.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,777	4,099	4,386	4,509	16.5	5.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	180.55	185.62	189.45	177.57	-2.7	1.7
Claims received (000)	287	247	202	298	16.0	-3.8
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	885 ^p	873 ^p	1,020 ^r	991 ^r	1.4	-10.6
Regular benefits	791 ^p	772 ^p	890 ^r	891 ^r	2.5	-11.3
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	884 ^p	876 ^p	902 ^r	988 ^r	0.9	
	January to July				% change	
	1987			1986	1987/1986	
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	6,612,528		6,556,689		0.9	
Weeks of benefit (000)	34,902		36,425		-4.2	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	189.46		180.01		5.2	
Claims received (000)	1,742		1,830		-4.8	
Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average¹ (000)						
	1,108 ^p		1,159 ^r		-4.4	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Production of Maple Products

1987

Maple syrup production in Canada during 1987 is estimated at 1,910 thousand gallons, a 14% decrease from the 1986 production level of 2,215 thousand gallons.

The value of Canadian maple products in 1986 is estimated at just over \$63 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1057.

Order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* (23-211, \$11/\$12), available in mid-November. Contact R. McMillan (613-991-3857), Agriculture Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1987

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 4 979 kilotonnes in July 1987, up 18.9% from the corresponding month last year. Production for the year to date stands at 33 547 kilotonnes, down 0.3%.
- Exports in July 1987 rose 12.2% from July 1986 to 2 430 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 14 820 kilotonnes, 7.0% below the year-earlier level.
- Coke production increased 5.0% to 387 kilotonnes in July 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the third week in October. Contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 921 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1987, an increase of 0.4% compared to 4 903 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1986.

For January to August 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 37 444 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), up 4.5% from 35 844 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 12. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

August 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 659 505 bundles in August 1987, a decrease of 3.1% from the 3 771 956^r (revised figure) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to August 1987 shipments reached 27 626 992 bundles, up 13.6% from the 24 309 587^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 12. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **National Income and Expenditure Accounts**, Second Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).
- ✓ **The Dairy Review**, July 1987.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).
- ✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, May 1987.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, April 1987.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).
- ✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365).
- ✓ **Postgraduation Plans of 1984 and 1985 P.H.D. Graduates**, 1984 and 1985.
Catalogue number 81-259
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Population – Federal Electoral Districts and Census Enumeration Areas**, 1986.
Catalogue number 92-103
(Canada: \$80; Other Countries: \$93).
- ✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts – New Brunswick**, 1986.
Catalogue number 92-112
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- ✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts – Saskatchewan**, 1986.
Catalogue number 92-116
(Canada: \$39; Other Countries: \$40.50).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: October 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
1	Homicide in Canada	1986 Final Data
2-7	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1987
5	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1987
6	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1987
7	New Housing Price Index	August 1987
8	Help-wanted Index	September 1987
9	Labour Force Survey	September 1987
9	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1987
9	Farm Product Price Index	August 1987
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1987
13	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1987
13-14	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1987
15	Housing Starts	August 1987
16	The Consumer Price Index	September 1987
19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1987
20	Retail Trade	August 1987
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1987
22	Building Permits	August 1987
22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1987
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1987
26-28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1987
27	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1987
27	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1987
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1987
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1987
30	Major Release Dates	November 1987

The November 1987 release schedule will be published on October 30, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-991-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 1, 1987

Major Release

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, July 1987 2

- Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks, at \$574 million, increased by some 35% over June.

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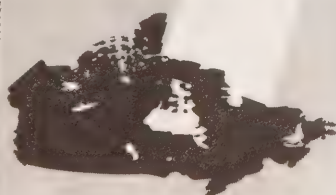
Federal
Electoral
Districts:
Part I

Circonscriptions
électorales
fédérales:
Partie I



Profiles – Federal Electoral Districts: Part I 1986 Census

Profiles • Profils



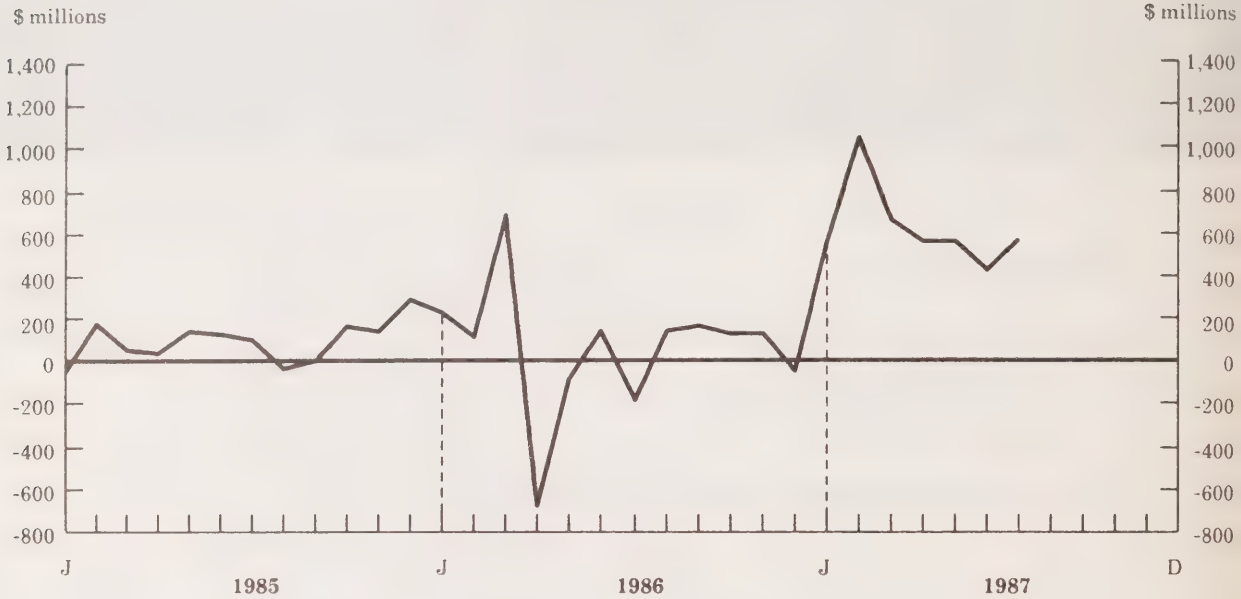
This is the first in a series of 105 publications giving an overview of subprovincial areas based on the 1986 Census of Population. For details, see page 4 of today's *DAILY*.

To order a copy of *Federal Electoral Districts: Part I* (94-125, \$33) or for more information about census products, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

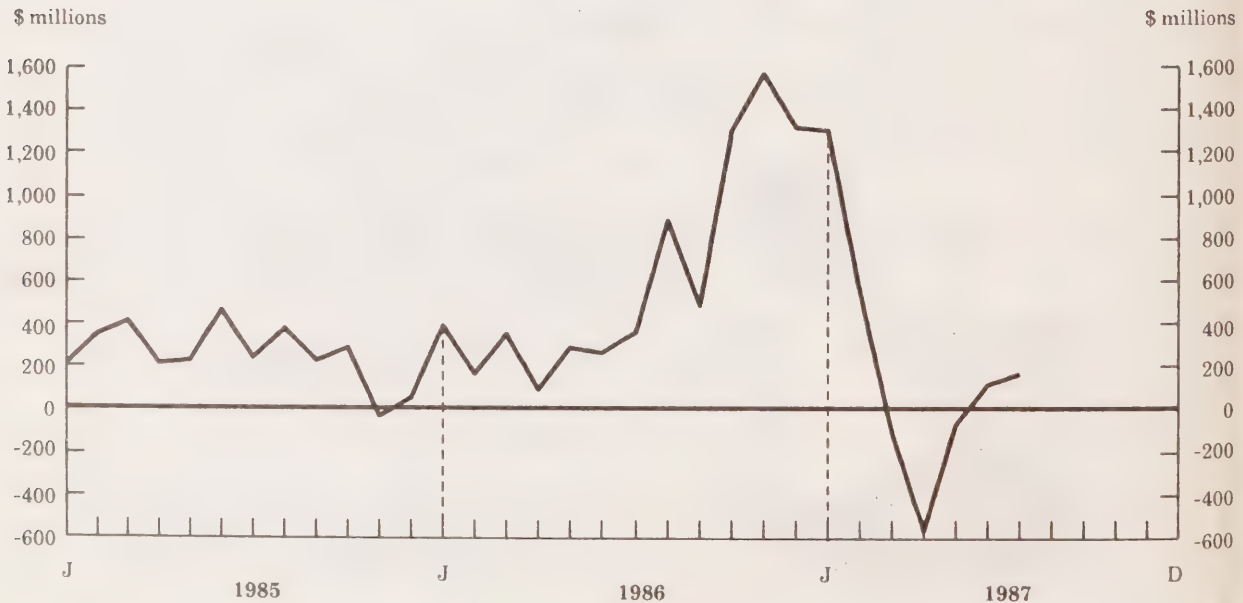
REQUIRED

Major Release

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

July 1987

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In July, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks amounted to \$574 million, a continuation of the large net investments recorded since the beginning of the year. Both the net investment and the gross value of trading activity (sales and purchases) increased by more than one-third from the amounts recorded in June. Geographically, there was a sharp rise in net investment from the United States to \$375 million, while overseas investment remained unchanged at some \$200 million.

Non-residents acquired, on a net basis, \$172 million of outstanding Canadian bonds in July, up from a net investment of \$114 million in June. The net investment in these two months contrasted with an unusual net disinvestment totalling \$736 million in the March to May period of 1987. The net investment in the current month came largely from the United Kingdom and other European countries.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

Canadian residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by \$383 million in July, reversing a net investment of a similar magnitude in June. This pattern of investment/disinvestment has prevailed throughout 1987. In the current month, residents reduced their holdings of United States stocks, but made further investments in overseas stocks.

Canadian residents reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by \$138 million in July, in contrast to the net investments recorded in each of the previous four months. Gross trading activity in outstanding foreign bonds remained high.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in mid-October. Contact J. Motala (613-990-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

July 1987
(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	2,661	2,489	+ 172
Common and preferred stocks	2,961	2,386	+ 574
Total - July 1987	5,621	4,875	+ 746
Total - June 1987	5,155	4,615	+ 540
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	7,782	7,644	+ 138
Common and preferred stocks	2,677	2,294	+ 383
Total - July 1987	10,459	9,938	+ 521
Total - June 1987	12,333	12,763	-430

Data Availability Announcements

Profiles – Federal Electoral Districts: Part I

1986 Census

This publication, now available, provides a statistical "profile" of the federal electoral districts (FEDs) in Canada. The 282 FEDs presented are based on the 1976 Representation Order. Data for Canada, provinces and territories are also shown.

Part I provides demographic, housing and family characteristics of all households. This includes population counts by age group, marital status and mother tongue; home ownership and dwelling information; and data on the size and structure of households and families.

Similar profiles will be published for other subprovincial geographic areas: census divisions and census subdivisions for each province and territory; census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations; census tracts (including component municipalities of census tracted centres), urban and rural areas, and the Labour Force Survey Economic Regions. Part I data for these areas will be published between September and December 31, 1987.

The 1986 Profile series contains many improvements over the 1981 series. For instance, certain variables like mother tongue have more categories. Also new in 1986, the census family characteristics section shows the living arrangements of non-family persons 65 years of age and over. Part II will present social, cultural, labour and 1985 income data, along with additional information on housing and families. This data will be available in the second half of 1988 and the first quarter of 1989.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending September 26, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending September 26, 1987 totalled 276 030 tonnes, an increase of 2.4% from the preceding week's total of 269 537 tonnes and up 9.7% from the year-earlier level of 251 591 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 10 787 366 tonnes, an increase of 5.1% from 10 265 655 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

May-August 1987

Electric power selling price indexes (1981=100) are now available for May to August 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available at the end of October. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, July 1987.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Gas Utilities**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

✓ **Profiles – Federal Electoral
Districts: Part I**, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 94-125
(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$34.50).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0
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If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll free number given
for Ontario residents.

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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3rd Floor,
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Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	June 1987	September 14, 1987
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	July 1987	September 16, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Statistics Canada

Friday, October 2, 1987

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Data Availability Announcements

Population and Dwelling Counts - Provinces and Territories: Newfoundland 1986 Census

This publication, now available, is one of 12 provincial and territorial geographic data publications from the 1986 Census. Population and dwelling counts are included as well as data on 1981-1986 population change, population density, provincial and national population rank and geographic location for subprovincial areas.

Geographic areas are presented in the publication in alphabetical, descending population, and hierarchical (census subdivisions within census divisions) order. For the first time, data are presented for labour market subregions within larger census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Users looking for similar data for Canada as a whole should consult the Population and Dwelling Counts - Canada series (92-101 to 92-104).

Order *Population and Dwelling Counts - Newfoundland* (92-109, \$27) from your nearest regional reference centre (see page 5 of today's DAILY).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products August 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 55 702 tonnes in August 1987, a decrease of 3.5% from the 57 704 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 488 832 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.1% from the 474 000 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Information on production and export market data for selected commodities is also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 19. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-991-3522), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies June 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.7% in June 1987 to 2 142 087 cubic metres (907,765,000 feet board measure) from 1 952 295 cubic metres (827,336,000 feet board measure) after revisions in June 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1987 totalled 2 071 559 cubic metres (877,877,000 feet board measure), down 1.0% from 2 091 794 cubic metres (886,452,000 feet board measure) in June 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 12 225 160 cubic metres (5,180,730,000 feet board measure) after revisions, an increase of 5.0% compared to 11 646 633 cubic metres (4,935,564,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the June 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of October 12. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending September 14, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 17.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 2.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 1.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.0% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-991-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

	Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 199 064	169 466 241
% change from previous year	17.6	2.0
Cars	75,783	2,505,685
% change from previous year	13.6	0.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	251 014	8 725 144
% change from previous year	2.9	3.6
Cars	8,950	314,124
% change from previous month	1.0	2.9

Publications Released

✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 7,
Production of Principal Field
Crops, Canada, September 1987.**
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).
Available at 3:00 p.m. today.

**Wood Industries – Sawmill and Planing
Mill Products Industry (Except Shingles
and Shakes), 1985 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 35-250B 2512
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Corrugated Boxes and
Wrappers, August 1987.**
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Industrial Chemicals and
Synthetic Resins, July 1987.**
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Shipments of Plastic Film and
Bags Manufactured from Resin,
Quarter Ended June 30, 1987.**
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

**Population and Dwelling Counts –
Provinces and Territories:
Newfoundland, 1986.**
Catalogue number 92-109
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28.50).

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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

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Statistics Canada
200 Dorchester Avenue
Guy Favreau Complex
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Montreal, Quebec
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Toronto, Ontario
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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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Toll free service: 1-800-222-6400
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British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services,
Statistics Canada,
3rd Floor,
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre,
757 West Hastings Street,
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;
Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates: Week of October 5 - 9

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
5-7	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1987
5	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1987
6	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1987
7	New Housing Price Index	August 1987
8	Help-wanted Index	September 1987
9	Labour Force Survey	September 1987
9	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1987
9	Farm Product Price Index	August 1987
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-991-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-991-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 5, 1987

Major Release

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, First Quarter 1987

2

- Exports of energy commodities – crude oil, natural gas, electricity and coal – increased 7.8% from the first quarter of 1986.

Publications Released

3

RECEIVED



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-Demand In Canada First Quarter 1987

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy was 2 626.9 petajoules (PJ) in the first quarter of 1987, up 2.3% from the year-earlier period and up 1.0% from the fourth quarter of 1986. Within this total of 2 626.9 PJ, crude oil accounted for 33.1%, natural gas and by-products 39.5%, coal 12.3% and hydro and nuclear electricity 14.8%.
- Exports of energy commodities in the first quarter of 1987 totalled 936.8 PJ, up 7.8% from a year earlier. The main contributors were crude oil (309.4 PJ), natural gas (287.8 PJ) and coal (178.5 PJ). Imports, primarily crude oil and coal, stood at 297.1 PJ. Thus, net exports of energy commodities amounted to 639.7 PJ.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption in the first quarter rose 0.8% from the corresponding quarter of 1986, to 2 232.1 PJ. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 86.7 gigajoules (GJ).
- Consumption of fuel for residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuel) in the first quarter of 1987 was down 8.1 PJ (8.8%) while government and commercial usage was down 8.9 PJ (24.2%). Both declines reflected in large part the warmer temperatures experienced in the first three months of 1987 as compared to the corresponding period of 1986. (Degree days below 18 C, weighted by population for a Canadian average were 1 907 in the current quarter, compared to 1 961 in the year-earlier quarter.)
- Consumption of fuels for transportation purposes rose 14.7 PJ (4.1%) in the first quarter of 1987 from the year-earlier period.
- Industrial usage (including use of fuels for non-energy purposes) rose 3.3% in the first quarter. (Industrial production rose 1.8% during the same period.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

Order the first quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$25/\$100) to be released the second week of October. Contact Don Wilson (613-991-3566), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Canadian Statistical Review**,
September 1987.
Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21.50/\$215).

✓ **Exports by Commodity**, July 1987.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

✓ **Hospital Annual Statistics**, 1984-85.
Catalogue number 83-232
(Canada: \$100; Other Countries: \$113).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Major Release

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1987

2

- Seasonally adjusted, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations rose 11.4% – the third consecutive quarter of strong growth.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics, July 1987	5
Footwear Statistics, August 1987	5
Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, August 1987	5
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1987	5
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Oils and Fats, August 1987	6
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Publication Released

7



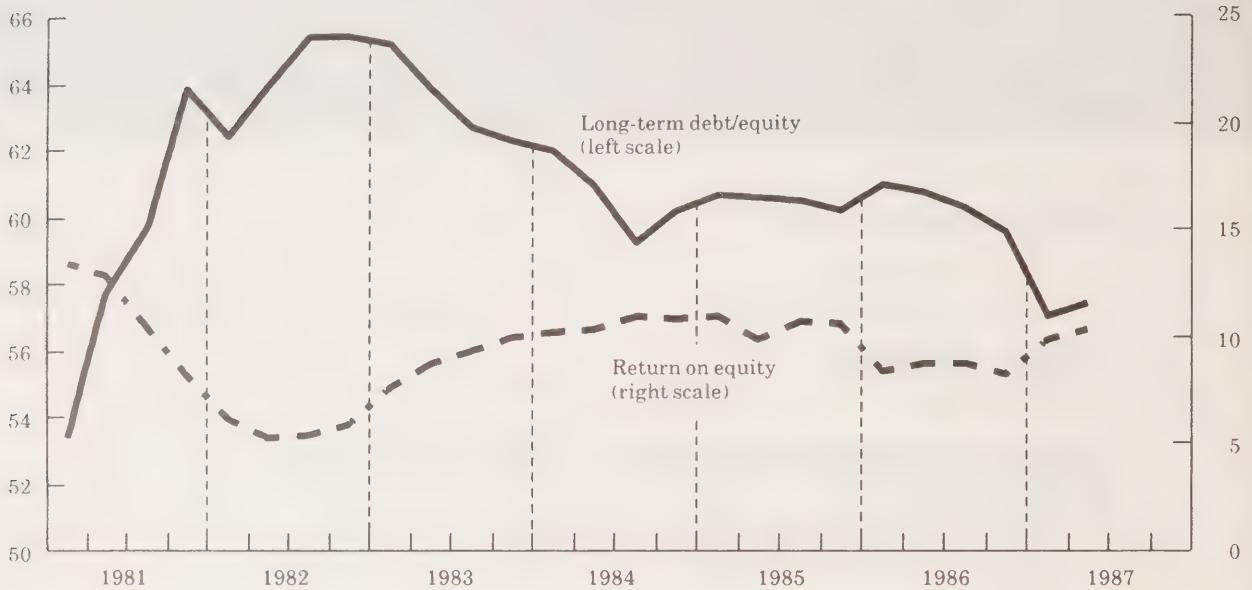
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1987

Profits Summary (adjusted for seasonality)

Final estimates for the second quarter of 1987 show operating profits (which exclude investment income and other gains) of industrial corporations rose 11.4% to a level of \$7.6 billion following increases of 11.4% in the first quarter of 1987 and 8.9% in the fourth quarter of 1986.

The mineral fuels, petroleum and coal, and metal mining industries accounted for over half of the second quarter operating profit increase, partly as a result of higher selling prices. Other industries recording significant profit gains were chemicals, communications and primary metals.

Among the industries recording operating profit decreases in the quarter, the transportation equipment industry recorded the largest.

Pre-tax profits (including investment income and other gains) were up 8.3% to \$11.1 billion in the second quarter. This followed an increase of 13.0% in the first quarter. In the previous three quarters, however, there was virtually no growth.

Sales of industrial corporations rose 3.4% to \$198.8 billion in the second quarter, the largest increase in over three years.

Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 Million (unadjusted for seasonality)

Total assets of industrial corporations in the second quarter of 1987 rose by \$11.7 billion, compared to a \$5.7 billion average quarterly increase over the past three years. An increase of \$3.2 billion in accounts receivable – related to the strong rise in sales – was the major contributor to the change. (Quarterly increases in accounts receivable had been under \$1 billion since the third quarter of 1985.)

(continued on page 3)

Fixed assets increased \$3.1 billion, following last quarter's \$4.7 billion jump. (In contrast, increases in fixed assets averaged \$1 billion a quarter during 1986.) The next largest increase was in short-term investments which were up \$1.8 billion, compared to a decline of \$1.7 billion in first quarter and a 1986 average quarterly increase of \$344 million.

Share capital rose \$2.4 billion in the second quarter, below the \$3.5 billion increase of the first quarter and a \$3.0 billion average quarterly increase for 1986.

Balance Sheet Ratios

Return on Equity: profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, rose to 10.4% in the second quarter from 9.8% in the previous quarter, and an average of 9.4% over the past two years. Historically, it compares to a low of 5.3% registered during the 1982 recession and a high of 18.6% recorded in 1979.

Long-term debt to equity: The ratio of long-term debt to equity, a measurement of corporate liquidity, edged up to 57.4% in the second

quarter from 57.0% in the first quarter. The current increase in the ratio is the first in over a year. The second quarter level is still well below the 1984-86 average of 60.4%.

Coverage

The information covers non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

(see table on page 4)

Order the second quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the second week in November or for further information contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

(Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million)

	2nd Q 1987	1st Q 1987	4th Q 1986	3rd Q 1986
(\$ billions)				
Current assets	145.8	139.6	140.7	140.8
Short-term investments	21.0	19.3	21.0	20.4
Accounts receivable	58.0	54.8	53.8	55.3
Inventories	54.0	54.1	54.2	53.9
Current liabilities	106.1	102.6	103.0	100.5
Bank loans	19.8	19.3	18.2	18.8
Accounts payable	59.9	57.0	58.3	55.1
Working capital (current assets minus current liabilities)	39.7	37.0	37.7	40.3
Long-term investments	85.7	84.4	85.2	80.8
Fixed assets	230.0	226.9	222.2	223.3
Total assets	476.9	465.2	461.2	457.4
Long-term debt	110.1	107.2	110.1	110.8
Bank loans	31.6	31.1	33.3	33.2
Bonds	43.1	41.7	42.6	43.0
Shareholders equity	191.6	188.0	185.0	183.9
Share capital	91.0	88.6	85.1	81.5
Retained earnings	87.2	85.7	87.0	89.9
Capital expenditures	7.9	8.0	9.2	8.0
Income statement (seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	114.0	110.9	112.4	107.5
Pre-tax profits	8.3	7.5	6.4	6.6
After-tax profits	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.0
Ratios				
Return on equity (after-tax profits/equity) %	10.4%	9.8%	8.2%	8.8%
Long-term debt/equity %	57.4%	57.0%	59.5%	60.2%
All asset sizes				
Selected income statement data (seasonally adjusted)				
(\$ billions)				
Sales	198.8	192.4	190.9	186.3
Pre-tax profits	11.1	10.2	9.1	9.1
After-tax profits	6.8	6.4	5.6	5.8

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

July 1987

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in July 1987 increased to 37 141 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 10.5% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 51.4% to 4 698 gwh, while imports decreased to 239 gwh from 300 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 283 250 gwh, up 7.3% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 29 502 gwh, were up 34.8% while imports (1 538 gwh) were down 53.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week in October. Contact Dave Madsen (613-991-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

August 1987

In August 1987, with corresponding figures for August 1986 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 163,518,000 (211,082,000) standard grocery bags, a decrease of 22.5% and 55,722,000 (70,402,000) checkstand sacks, down 20.9%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,293,446,000^r (revised figure) (1,356,847,000^r), a decrease of 4.7% and shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 487,623,000^r (599,699,000^r), a decrease of 18.7%.

Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

August 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 113 826 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1987, an increase of 14.7% from the 99 234^r (revised figure) tonnes produced in August 1986.

January to August 1987 production totalled 851 045 tonnes, up 15.2% from 738 437^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for August 1987, August 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of October 30. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-991-3513), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

August 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,397,052 pairs of footwear in August 1987, a decrease of 7.3% from the 3,663,721^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to August 1987 period totalled 26,289,714 pairs of footwear, down 10.4% from 29,335,720^r pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the August issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 19. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

August 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1987 totalled 118 449 tonnes, an increase of 36.8% from the 86 556^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 908 582 tonnes, up 5.9% from the 857 957^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 19. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

August 1987

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1987 totalled 53 729 tonnes, an increase of 28.5% from the 41 813 tonnes produced in July 1987. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 383 939 tonnes, an increase of 2.9% from the corresponding 1986 figure of 372 979 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 043 tonnes in August 1987, up from the 7 703 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 64 250 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 61 075 tonnes in 1986.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 285 tonnes in August 1987 from 4 427 tonnes in July 1987. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 42 518 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 40 932 tonnes in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 19. Contact Brian Preston (613-991-3511), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending August 29, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending August 29, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-991-1746), Health Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

October 1987 issue

Information is now available on the latest 1986 area, production and farm value of fruit and vegetables. This month's publication also contains some preliminary estimates of area planted to vegetables in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1405, 5614-5619 and 5623.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in mid-November. Contact A. Mathieson (613-990-8717), Agriculture Division.

Publication Released

**Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian
Balance of International Payments,
Second Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 67-001**
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26/\$104).

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LACKING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 8, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|----|
| Canadian Homicide Statistics, 1986 | 2 |
| • The number of homicides in 1986 was the lowest reported figure since 1973. | |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1987 | 4 |
| • Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 122,160 units, up 2.5% from the August 1986 level. | |
| Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, August 1987 | 7 |
| • A record monthly level was set for the sixteenth consecutive time for trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States. | |
| New Housing Price Index, August 1987 | 9 |
| • New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.6% from July 1987 and 15.0% from a year earlier. | |
| Help-wanted Index, August 1987 | 11 |
| • The Help-wanted Index increased for the fifth consecutive month, advancing to 133 from 124 in August. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|----|
| Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 3, 1987 | 13 |
| Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, August 1987 | 13 |
| Grain Marketing Situation Report, September 1987 | 13 |

Publications Released



Statistics
Canada

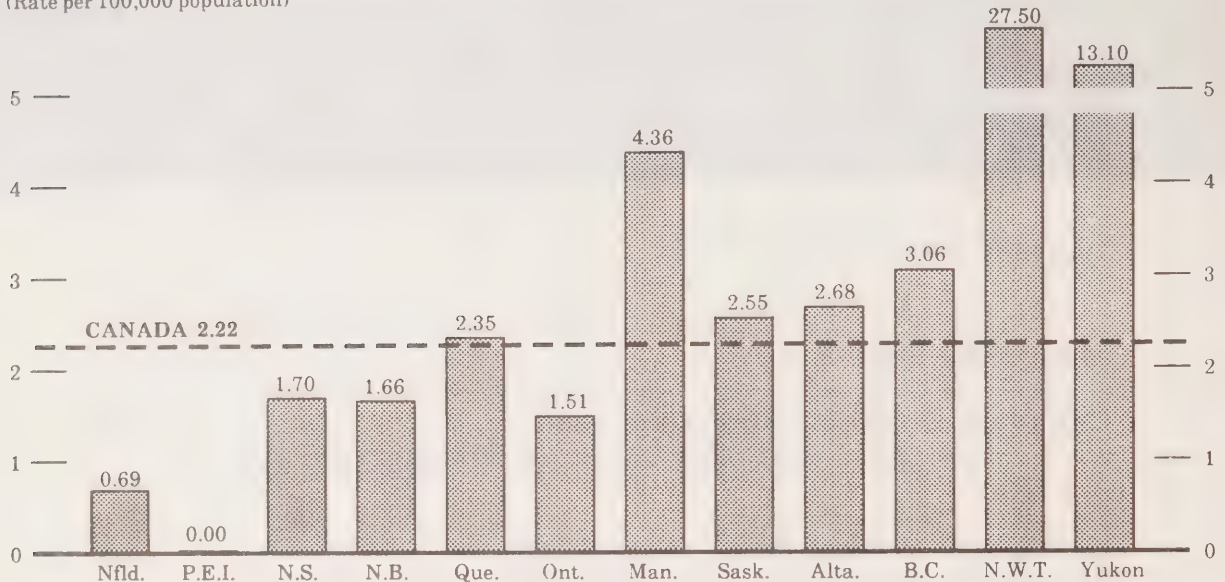
Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Rates for Homicide¹ Offences², Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1986

(Rate per 100,000 population)



¹ Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

² One 'offence' is counted for each victim.

Canadian Homicide Statistics 1986 (final data)

A total of 569 homicide offences (victims) were reported in Canada in 1986, down 19% from the 704 recorded in 1985. Final data released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics show that the number of homicides in 1986 was the lowest reported figure since 1973 and was 14% below the average annual number of homicides (663) for the previous 10 years, 1976-1985.

The 1986 homicide rate of 2.22 per 100,000 population was substantially lower than both the corresponding 1985 rate of 2.78 and the 1976-1985 average rate of 2.75. In fact, the 1986 homicide rate was the lowest since 1971.

The 569 homicides in 1986 were classified as follows, according to initial police reporting: 261 first degree murders, 261 second degree murders, 44 manslaughters and three infanticides.

Total homicides declined between 1985 and 1986 in all provinces/territories except for Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Highlights (1986)

- The homicide rate per 100,000 population in Canada is typically three to four times lower than the comparable rate for the United States.

(continued on page 3)

- Almost one-half of all homicide victims were killed in their own residence. This figure was higher for female victims (61%) than for male victims (40%).
- Firearms were used in almost one-third of all homicides in Canada in 1986. Stabbings comprised 29% and beatings a further 22%.
- Three-quarters of all solved homicides involved victims and suspects who were known to each other.
- Over one-third of solved homicides were committed by immediate family members. Of these 174 cases in 1986, 71 women were killed by their husbands, 19 men were killed by their wives, 56 children were killed by their parents, 20 parents were killed by their children and eight siblings were killed by another sibling.

- Males comprised almost two-thirds of homicide victims and 85% of homicide suspects.
- Native Canadians accounted for 14% of all homicide victims and 20% of homicide suspects, while comprising only 2% of the population.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401-00160405.

Order *Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective*, 1986 (85-209, \$30), now available. Contact Joanne Lacroix (613-990-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number and Rate¹ of Homicide² Offences³ Canada and the Provinces/Territories

Provinces/territories	Average 1976-1985		1985		1986	
	Number ⁴	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newfoundland	6	1.02	5	0.86	4	0.69
Prince Edward Island	1	0.83	1	0.78	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	16	1.86	26	2.96	15	1.70
New Brunswick	17	2.41	14	1.95	12	1.66
Quebec	193	3.02	219	3.33	156	2.35
Ontario	183	2.12	193	2.13	139	1.51
Manitoba	37	3.60	26	2.43	47	4.36
Saskatchewan	34	3.50	28	2.75	26	2.55
Alberta	67	3.14	63	2.67	64	2.68
British Columbia	101	3.75	113	3.92	89	3.06
Northwest Territories	6	12.38	10	19.16	14	27.50
Yukon	3	13.37	6	25.86	3	13.10
Canada	663	2.75	704	2.78	569	2.22

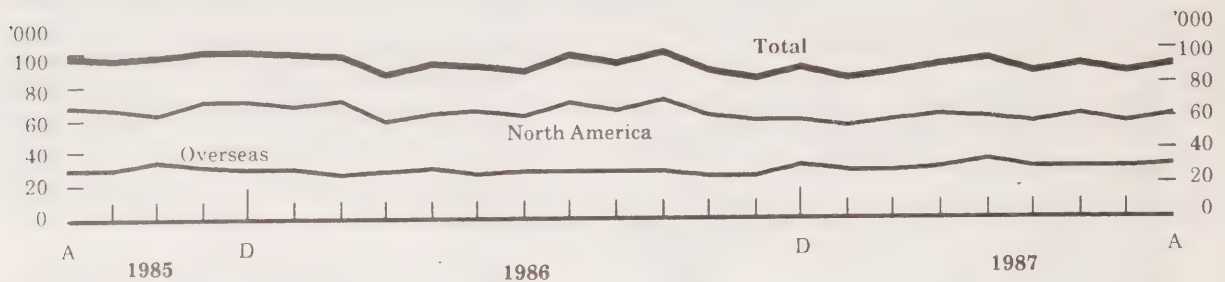
¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

² Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

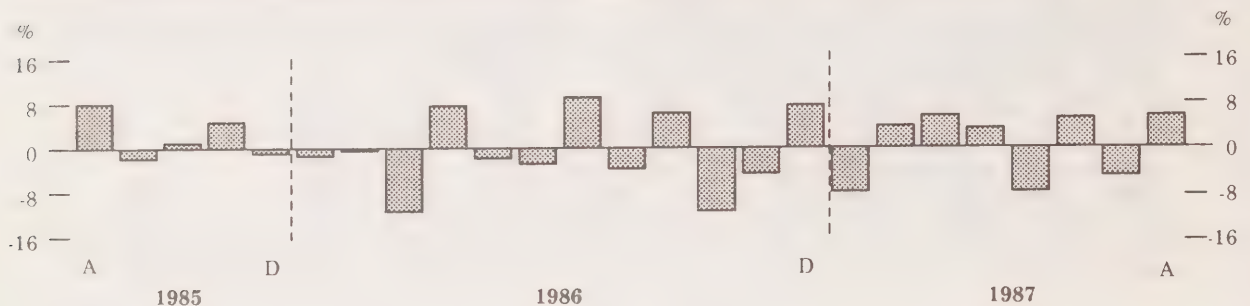
³ One "offence" is counted for each victim.

⁴ Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total.

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-87



Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



New Motor Vehicle Sales

August 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 131,599 units in August 1987, an increase of 6.5% over the revised July 1987 level of 123,598 units. In August, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+7.5%) and passenger cars (+6.0%).
- In spite of the increase in August, motor vehicle sales have decreased an average of 0.2% a month in the last four months. This contrasts with the generally rising sales observed in the first four months of the year.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars recorded a significant gain of 9.1% in August 1987 to a level of 60,497 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 0.5% to a level of 30,560 units. The increase in August for North American built passenger car sales followed a decline of 9.0% in July, whereas imported passenger car sales rose for the second consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 122,160 units in August 1987, up 2.5% from the August 1986 level. In August 1987, commercial vehicle sales recorded a sharp rise of 14.3% to 37,282 units, while passenger car sales fell by 1.9% to 84,878 units.

(continued on page 5)

- The August decrease in passenger car sales was primarily due to a 6.4% drop for North American built passenger cars. Unit sales of imported passenger cars rose 7.1% from their level in August 1986, as increases in Japanese cars (+17.5%) and in imported cars from other countries (+41.5%) more than offset a sales decrease in South Korean cars (-43.2%).
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 63.8% of the Canadian passenger car market in August 1987 (based on unit sales), down from the 66.8% share in the same month last year. The Japanese market share rose to 24.1% from 20.1% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 12.1% of the market in August 1987, down from 13.1% in August 1986. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 4.5% of the market in August 1987, compared to a 7.8% share the same month a year earlier.
- Total unit sales of motor vehicles increased in six provinces and declined in the other four. Compared to August 1986, increases ranged from 19.4% in Newfoundland to 1.4% in Nova Scotia. Declines varied from 12.6% in Manitoba to 1.6% in Prince Edward Island.

- For the first eight months of 1987, total new motor vehicle sales decreased by 0.7% from the same period last year to 1,055,185 units. Sales of domestic cars were down 8.8% to 496,387 units, while imported passenger car sales rose 7.5% to 246,229 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 312,569 units during this period, up 8.0% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the August 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the fourth week of November. Contact Roger Laplante (613-991-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

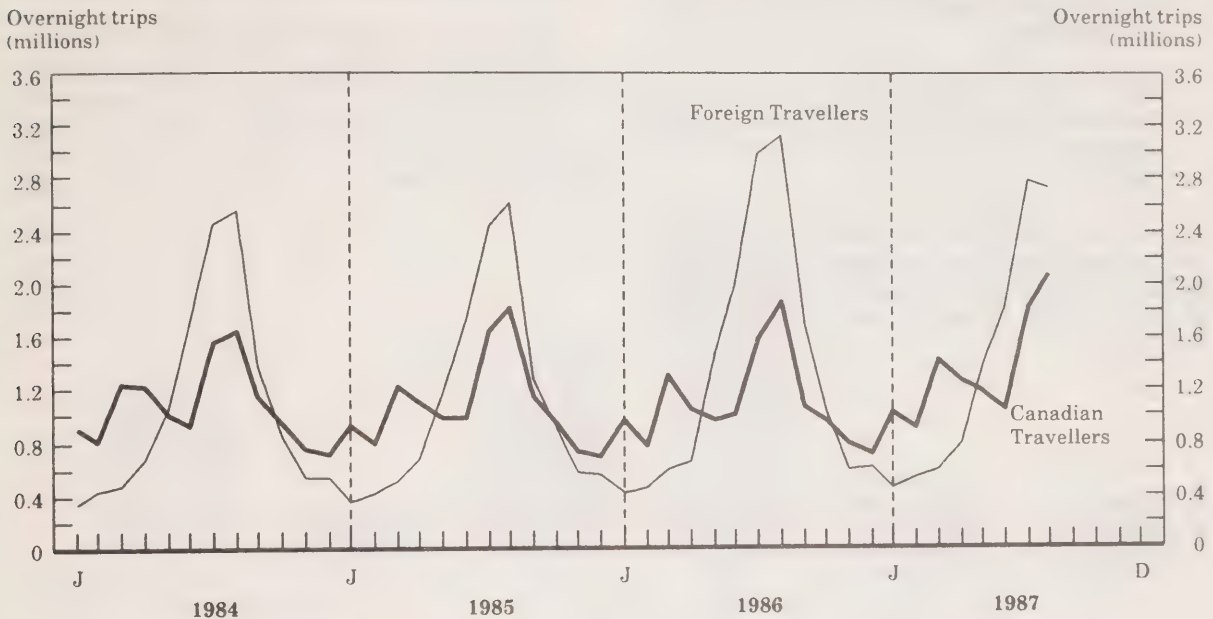
New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) – Canada

August 1987

	August 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r	Jan.-Aug. 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r
	Units	%	Units	%
Total new motor vehicles	122,160	2.5	1,055,185	-0.7
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	54,125	-6.4	496,387	-8.8
Japan	20,447	17.5	163,034	21.2
Other countries				
(including South Korea)	10,306	-8.8	83,195	-12.0
(South Korea)	(3,816)	(-43.2)	(36,008)	(-32.2)
Total	84,878	-1.9	742,616	-4.0
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	33,315	17.5	278,761	9.1
Overseas	3,967	-6.9	33,808	-0.3
Total	37,282	14.3	312,569	8.0
	Value \$'000	%	Value \$'000	%
Total new motor vehicles	1,930,890	11.2	16,306,835	8.7
Passenger cars by origin:				
North America	780,350	2.4	7,030,198	0.6
Japan	270,418	12.2	2,326,611	28.9
Other Countries				
(including South Korea)	187,006	13.5	1,468,627	5.9
(South Korea)	(34,960)	(-37.9)	(319,037)	(-29.4)
Total	1,237,774	6.0	10,825,436	6.3
Commercial vehicles by origin:				
North America	632,328	24.3	4,968,035	13.9
Overseas	60,788	0.8	513,364	12.3
Total	693,116	21.8	5,481,399	13.8

^r Revised figures.

International Travel Flows



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1987

Overnight Travel

Over 404,900 trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States were recorded for August 1987. This represented an increase of 9% over the corresponding period last year and continued the record-setting trend that began in May 1986. During the same period, the number of overnight trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 16% to 2.3 million. This total was down compared to the levels set last year during Expo 86, and for the first time this year, it was also below the 1985 level. However, it still remained much above the August totals recorded during the 1980-84 period.

Highlights

- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 1.8 million during August, 12% above the same period in 1986.
- Trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States numbered 287,700 – 11% above the level of 1986 and the highest total for the month since 1972, when present statistical methodologies were introduced.

Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 5.7 million during the month, 15% above 1986. Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 5.4 million while trips to all other countries numbered 287,700.

(continued on page 8)

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased 10% from August 1986 to 5.7 million.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 15% to 471,800 during the month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the August 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-October. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for August 1987 and the first eight months of the year covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

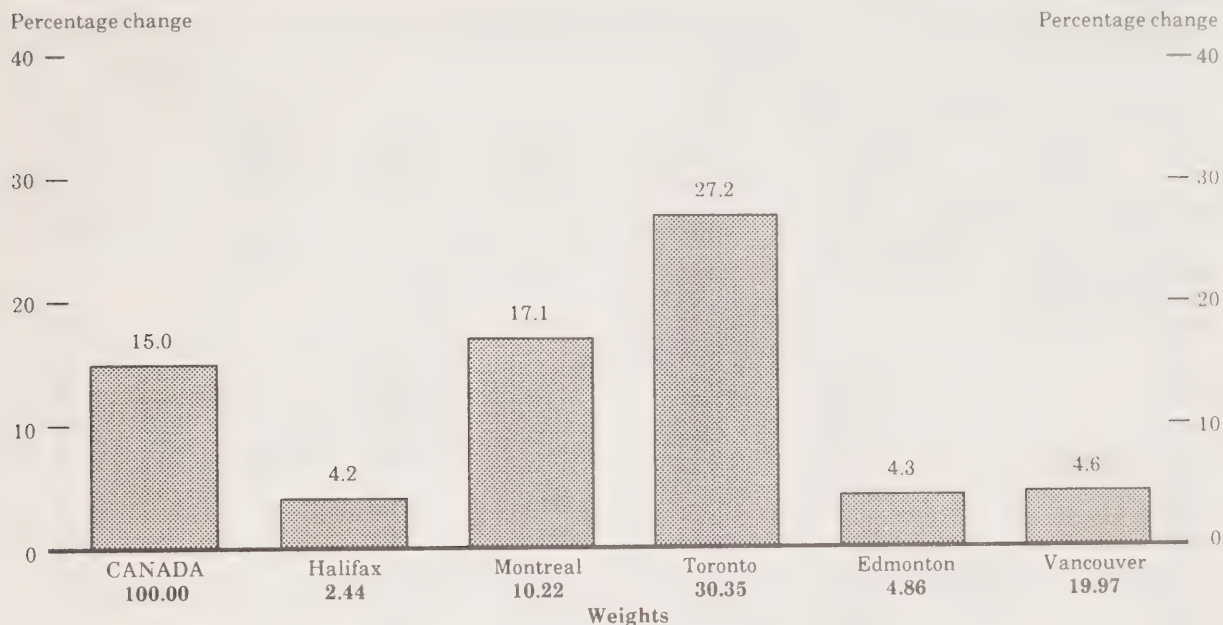
International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1987

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Overnight trips ¹			
	August		Jan.-Aug.		August		Jan.-Aug.	
	Number 1987	% Change From '86	Number 1987	% Change From '86	Number 1987	% Change From '86	Number 1987	% Change From '86
Non-residents								
All countries	6,148,400	-8.4	28,425,800	-2.8	2,722,700	-12.8	11,074,800	-5.3
United States	5,676,600	-10.0	26,519,300	-4.0	2,317,800	-15.7	9,412,000	-7.8
Other countries	471,800	15.4	1,906,500	16.5	404,900	9.2	1,662,800	11.4
Residents of Canada								
All countries	5,661,300	15.0	32,746,300	11.4	2,086,000	11.9	10,772,500	13.0
United States	5,373,600	15.2	30,815,600	14.9	1,798,300	12.0	8,841,800	12.4
Other countries	287,700	11.1	1,930,700	15.6	287,700	11.1	1,930,700	15.6

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, August 1987



New Housing Price Index

August 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 120.8 in August, up 0.6% from July. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 15.0% higher than the year-earlier level. Between July and August, the estimated house only index increased 0.5%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.7%.

Among the cities surveyed, Victoria recorded the largest monthly increase (3.1%) in new housing prices. Significant increases were also noted for Hamilton (2.6%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (2.2%). The monthly index for Toronto showed no movement for the first time since August 1984. Nonetheless, the 12-month change recorded for Toronto (27.2%) was the largest yearly increase of all the cities surveyed.

Generally, Southwestern Ontario cities together with Montreal maintained yearly gains well in excess of 10.0%. In Alberta and British Columbia index levels were still below their 1981 price reference level of 100. However, for the first time since November 1983, Victoria did not show a 12-month decline.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact Prices Division (613-990-9607).

New Housing Price Indexes

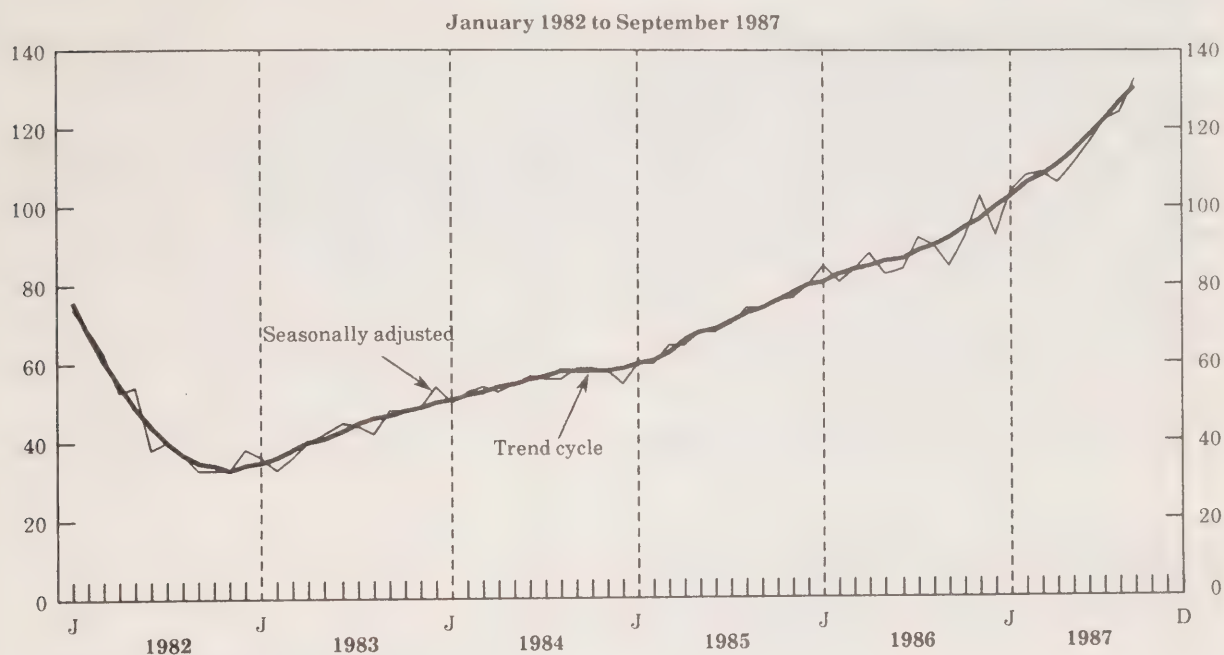
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Aug. '87	July '87	Aug. '86	% change	
					Aug. '87/ July '87	Aug. '87/ Aug. '86
Canada Total	100.0	120.8	120.1	105.0	0.6	15.0
Canada (House only)		128.3	127.6	109.5	0.5	17.2
Canada (Land only)		107.6	106.8	97.4	0.7	10.5
St. John's	0.87	113.6	113.3	108.3	0.3	4.9
Halifax	2.44	129.5	129.0	124.3	0.4	4.2
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.7	-	4.4
Quebec City	2.26	145.9	144.6	134.9	0.9	8.2
Montreal	10.22	155.4	152.3	132.7	2.0	17.1
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	138.8	138.4	130.6	0.3	6.3
Toronto	30.35	150.5	150.5	118.3	-	27.2
Hamilton	2.98	160.7	156.7	134.6	2.6	19.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	159.7	159.7	140.9	-	13.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	167.4	163.8	141.9	2.2	18.0
London	1.58	151.1	149.9	129.5	0.8	16.7
Windsor	0.90	122.9	122.9	115.0	-	6.9
Winnipeg	3.11	134.3	134.5	127.9	-0.1	5.0
Regina	0.90	117.5	117.5	112.9	-	4.1
Saskatoon	1.30	110.3	110.3	106.4	-	3.7
Calgary	4.37	95.1	94.6	90.9	0.5	4.6
Edmonton	4.86	89.7	89.2	86.0	0.6	4.3
Vancouver	19.97	77.1	76.7	73.7	0.5	4.6
Victoria	2.79	70.0	67.9	69.9	3.1	0.1

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

September 1987

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) continued to increase between August and September 1987, rising to 133 from 124. This is the fifth consecutive month for which the index has been at its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- Between August and September, the index increased in all regions except British Columbia. The Help-wanted Index advanced in the Atlantic region to 169 from 158, in Quebec to 146 from 131, in Ontario to 178 from 170, and in the Prairie region to

60 from 53. In British Columbia the index declined to 49 from 53, falling to the same level observed in July.

- In September 1987, the Canada trend-cycle¹, continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-991-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-991-4044), Labour Division.

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in seasonally adjusted data.

Help-wanted Index

(1981 = 100),

Canada and Regions (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
September	85	95	98	107	43	41
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39
February	108	142	118	144	47	40
March	109	129	128	140	47	39
April	106	130	119	141	46	44
May	111	140	119	151	51	47
June	116	134	135	149	54	49
July	122	146	138	166	50	49
August	124	158	131	170	53	53
September	133	169	146	178	60	49

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 3, 1987 ,

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 3, 1987 totalled 279 451 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the preceding week's total of 276 030 tonnes and up 6.0% from the year-earlier level of 263 745 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 11 049 928 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from 10 535 904 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Production of waferboard during January to August 1987 totalled 1 042 229 cubic metres, up 12.8% from the 924 368 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 877 600 cubic metres, up 16.5% from 753 518 cubic metres in January to August 1986. Production of hardboard totalled 28 177 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (303,298 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 15.3% from 33 269 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (358,108 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the first eight months in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 19. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-991-3516), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

August 1987

Canadian firms produced 155 415 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1987, an increase of 42.6% from the 108 988 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 109 630 cubic metres in August 1987, up 34.9% from 81 294 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for August 1987 was 3 883 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (41,793 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 73.2% from the 2 242 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (24,135 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Grain Marketing Situation Report September 1987

The situation report for September is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Publications Released

Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, July 1987.

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

The Sugar Situation, August 1987.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1987. Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1987.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1987. Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, June 1987. Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1987.

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Available October 9th at 7:00 a.m.

Labour Force Information, September 1987.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Available October 9th at 7:00 a.m.

Homicide in Canada – A Statistical Perspective, 1986.

Catalogue number 85-209

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Vol. 11, No. 9 – Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific and Technological (S&T) Activities, 1979-80 to 1987-88.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Population and Dwelling Counts – Nova Scotia, 1986. Catalogue number 92-111

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$22).

Population and Dwelling Counts – Alberta, 1986. Catalogue number 92-117

(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$30.50).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-993-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

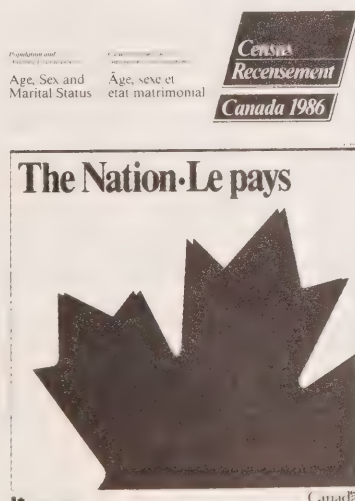
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 9, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Labour Force Survey, September 1987 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unemployment rate declined 0.2 to 8.6. | |
| Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1987 | 6 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada's merchandise trade surplus increased by \$232 million, rising to \$899 million. | |
| Farm Product Price Index, August 1987 | 11 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm prices dropped 3.5% from July. | |



The Nation - Age, Sex and Marital Status (100% data) 1986 Census

The first in a series of 19 publications illustrating the scope and depth of information collected from the 1986 Census of Population, this report presents data from all households on the age, sex and marital status of Canada's population. Included are counts of the population by single years of age, other detailed cross-classifications and some historical comparisons (1921-1986). Coverage is provided at the national, provincial, and territorial levels.

Three other publications in the series will also provide data collected from all households. These publications will include information on mother tongue, family, and household and dwelling characteristics, and will be published over the next three months. The remainder of the publications in this series will contain data collected from a 20% sample of households and will be available in 1988 and the first quarter of 1989.

For a copy of *The Nation: Population and Dwelling Characteristics - Age, Sex, and Marital Status* (93-101, \$28), now available, or for more information on Census products, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

(continued on page 2)



Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1987	13
Shipments of Rolled Steel, August 1987	13
Export and Import Price Indexes, August 1987	14

Publications Released

15

Regional Reference Centres

16

Major Release Dates, October 13-16

17

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

September 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's September 1987 Labour Force Survey indicate a continuation of the employment growth noted since July 1986. Employment rose by an estimated 52,000 this month and unemployment declined by 21,000 – reducing the unemployment rate to 8.6 (-0.2), the lowest since January 1982.

Employment

For the week ended September 19, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,031,000 – up 52,000 from August. This increase was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over (+45,000). The province of Ontario registered an employment gain of 40,000.

- Part-time employment increased by an estimated 42,000 and full-time employment advanced 30,000. The rise in full-time employment was entirely attributable to a gain of 34,000 among females while the increase in part-time employment was concentrated among males (+34,000).
- Employment increased in the service-producing industries (+78,000) as the result of advances in community, business and personal services (+55,000) and in trade (+26,000) while public administration declined by 14,000. Employment gains in the goods-producing industries were concentrated in construction (+15,000) and agriculture (+5,000). There was little or no change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 5,000 in Nova Scotia, 40,000 in Ontario, and 8,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in employment levels in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 21,000 in September 1987 to 1,130,000. The unemployment rate fell by 0.2 to 8.6.

- Unemployment decreased by an estimated 29,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, with young females accounting for most of the decline (-22,000). Unemployment edged up 8,000 among persons aged 25 and over.
- The unemployment rate declined 1.0 to 12.8 among persons aged 15 to 24, primarily as the result of a decrease of 1.4 among young women. The rate for persons aged 25 and over was little changed at 7.5.
- The level of unemployment fell by an estimated 13,000 in Quebec and by 4,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.7 in Newfoundland (17.5), 0.2 in Nova Scotia (11.5), 0.4 in Quebec (10.1), 0.9 in Saskatchewan (6.8), 0.2 in Alberta (9.7) and 0.2 in British Columbia (11.4). It increased by 0.6 in Prince Edward Island (13.8), 0.3 in New Brunswick (12.9), and 0.2 in Manitoba (7.6) while remaining unchanged at 5.8 in Ontario.

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The seasonally adjusted participation rate advanced 0.1 to 66.2 in September 1987 and the employment/population ratio rose by 0.2 to a new high of 60.5.

- The participation rate increased by 0.2 among persons aged 25 and over. It declined by 0.3 for those aged 15 to 24, due entirely to a decrease of 1.0 in the ratio for young women.

(continued on page 4)

- The employment/population ratio advanced 0.3 for persons aged 15 to 24, with young males posting an increase of 0.5. The ratio rose by 0.2 for persons aged 25 and over.

Changes Since September 1986 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment increased by an estimated 385,000 (3.3%), rising to 12,123,000.
- Full-time employment rose by 388,000 (3.9%) while part-time employment declined slightly to 1,801,000.
- Employment advanced 3.6% in the goods-producing industries with larger than average gains in construction (12.7%) and other primary industries (5.3%).
- Employment gains in the service-producing industries (3.2%) were led by increases of 12.1% in finance, insurance and real estate and 3.1% in community, business and personal services.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons decreased by 97,000 to 1,030,000 (-8.6%).
- The unemployment rate declined by 1.0 to 7.8.
- The participation rate increased by 0.7 to 66.2 while the employment/population ratio advanced to 61.0 (+1.2).

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market were collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1987 were asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who planned to return to school in September 1987; and (2) those who did not plan to return to school at that time, or were not certain what they would do.

Returning Students Aged 15 to 24:

- The unadjusted rate of unemployment was estimated at 12.4 in September 1987, down 0.5 from the rate recorded last year. The rate declined 1.2 among students aged 15 to 19, while it rose 1.6 for those aged 20 to 24.
- The participation rate increased by 1.7 to 41.9 since last year. It rose by 2.5 among students aged 15 to 19 and declined by 0.9 for those aged 20 to 24.
- The employment/population ratio rose by 1.7 to 36.7 as the result of an increase of 2.6 among students in the 15 to 19 age category. The ratio for students aged 20 to 24 fell by 1.5.
- Employment advanced 20,000 to 649,000 due entirely to gains for students aged 15 to 19.

Other Students:

- The unemployment rate in September 1987 was estimated at 14.4, a decrease of 4.0 from last year. It declined by 5.1 for students aged 20 to 24 and by 3.0 for those in the 15 to 19 age category.
- The participation rate (87.2) and the employment/population ratio (74.7) jumped 2.3 and 5.5, respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

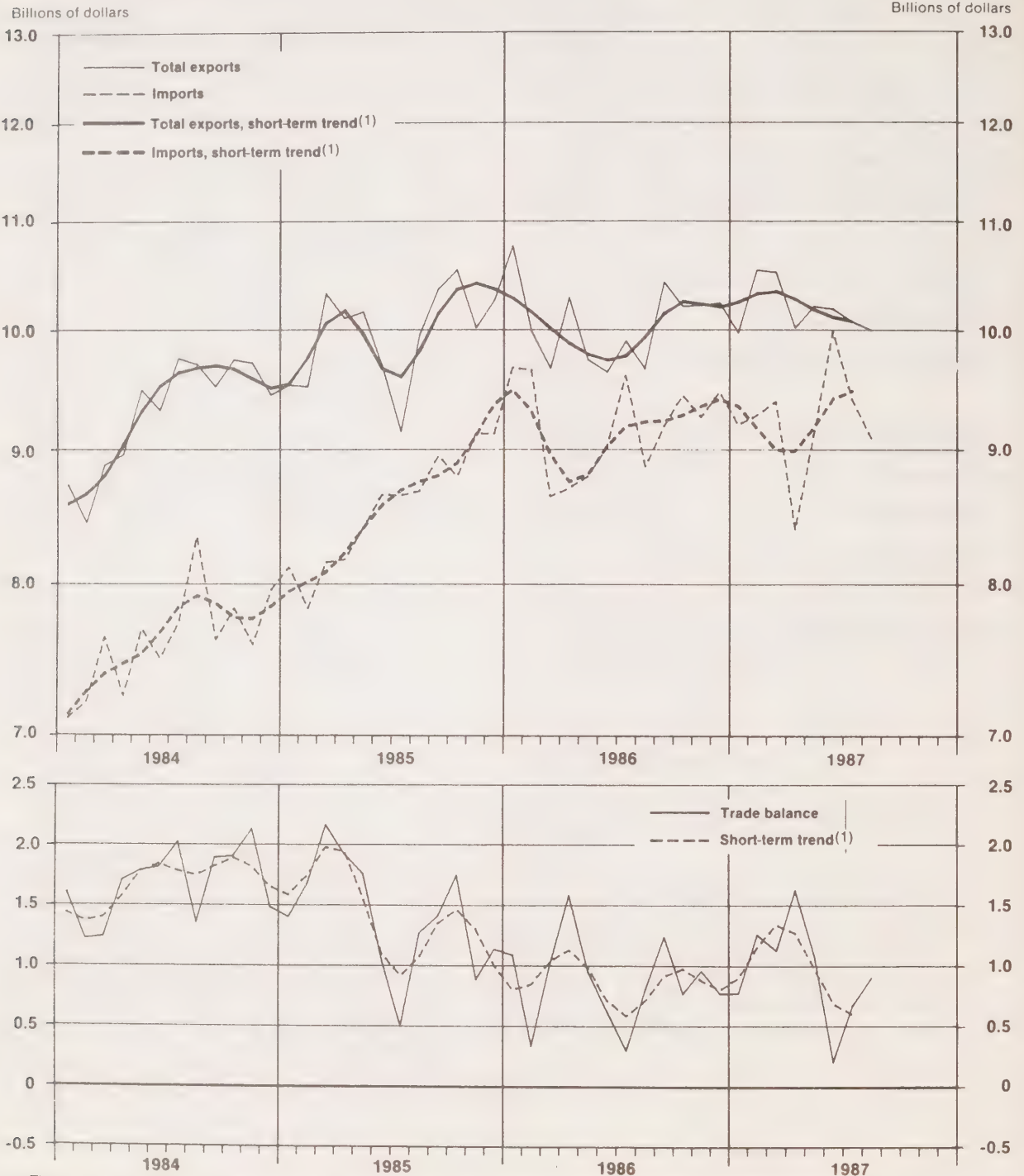
Order the September 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of October. Contact Ken Bennett (613-991-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	September 1987	August 1987	September 1986
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,161	13,130	12,870
Employment ('000)	12,031	11,979	11,648
Unemployment ('000)	1,130	1,151	1,222
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	8.8	9.5
Participation Rate (%)	66.2	66.1	65.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.5	60.3	59.3
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,153	13,529	12,865
Employment ('000)	12,123	12,427	11,738
Unemployment ('000)	1,030	1,102	1,127
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	8.1	8.8
Participation Rate (%)	66.2	68.2	65.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.0	62.6	59.8

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

August 1987

Month-to-month Overview

In August 1987, there was a second straight rise in the seasonally adjusted value of the trade surplus, which rose to \$899 million, an increase of \$232 million from the figure the month before.

This improvement in the balance of trade in August occurred because there was a larger decrease in imports than in exports. Imports posted a decrease of \$307 million, falling to \$9.1 billion, the lowest level in four months.

Exports declined by \$75 million, falling to \$10.0 billion in August from \$10.1 billion in July. This decrease, the third since June, brought the value of exports down to a level slightly lower than the average of \$10.2 billion recorded for the first eight months of 1987.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

Exports

In July, the short-term trend for exports was down for a fourth straight month, although the rate of decrease was lower than those recorded in the second quarter of 1987. The main contributors to this decline were exports of passenger autos, wheat and motor vehicle parts. In the case of automobile exports, the trend has been falling continuously since December 1986. Exports of trucks, office machines and equipment, and crude petroleum posted the largest increases.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports was up for a third straight month, but the rate of increase decelerated considerably from the figure the month before, dropping to 0.6% from 2.4%. The largest increases were those for imports of crude petroleum, office equipment, and other communications and related equipment. The main downward trends were for imports of motor vehicle parts, passenger autos, and ores. In the case of imports of motor vehicle parts, this was the seventh decrease since January 1987.

Commodity Highlights

Exports

The 0.7% drop in total exports in August was mainly the result of a decrease of \$254 million in exports of passenger autos. This decrease pushed the value of exports of passenger autos down to \$694 million, the lowest level since September 1983. Exports of newsprint paper fell by \$94 million from the July 1987 level and coal exports were down \$61 million. Despite a decrease of \$55 million from a month earlier, exports of crude petroleum totalled \$453 million, making this the fourth straight month in which these exports were above the \$450 million mark. The most notable increases were those for exports of motor vehicle parts (+\$104 million), industrial machinery (+\$56 million), and office machines and equipment (+\$39 million). Lumber exports continued to hover around \$450 million, posting an increase of \$38 million to \$475 million.

Imports

The total for imports fell by 3.3% in August as a result of sizable decreases in imports of aircraft (-\$214 million), crude petroleum (-\$57 million), and office machines and equipment (-\$49 million). Aircraft imports dropped to \$103 million, the lowest level since August 1982. Imports of metal-working machinery fell below the \$100 million mark for the first time in 17 months, with a total of \$89 million in August. Imports of passenger autos (+\$179 million), trucks (+\$69 million) and motor vehicle parts (+\$68 million) posted the largest increases. These rises took the total value of imports of automotive products to \$2.5 billion, a gain of \$317 million from July.

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Canadian exports to the United States decreased by \$251 million in August, falling to \$7.6 billion. Decreases were also recorded in exports to "other OECD countries" (-\$56 million) and Japan (-\$13 million). Exports to the other trading partners increased as follows: "other countries" (+\$183 million), "other EEC countries" (+\$60 million), and the United Kingdom (+\$2 million).
(continued on page 8)

Imports

Imports from the United States in August stayed at virtually the same level as the month before (\$6.2 billion), posting an increase of only \$1 million. Imports decreased for all the other trading partners as follows: "other countries" (\$114 million), United Kingdom (-\$68 million), "other EEC countries" (-\$55 million) and "other OECD countries" (-\$54 million).

(see tables on pages 9 and 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of October. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9787) (analysis information) or John Butterill (613-991-4804) (price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada

August 1987
Balance of Payments Basis

	Total exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Total exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
			\$ millions			%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	111,730	91,493	111,730	91,493	20,237	23.4	25.2	2,780
1985	119,566	102,641	119,566	102,641	16,926	7.0	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-275
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2,443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987								
First Quarter	30,217	27,396	30,976	27,828	3,148	1.2	-1.1	662
Second Quarter	31,716	29,379	30,360	27,459	2,900	-2.0	-1.3	-247
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689
April	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578	6.4	0.8	556
May	10,246	9,374	9,728	8,783	945	-5.3	1.0	-634
June	10,257	9,463	9,626	9,014	612	-1.1	2.6	-333
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	-2.4	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987								
January	9,331	8,501	9,957	9,186	771	-2.6	-2.9	4
February	10,065	9,028	10,518	9,265	1,253	5.6	0.9	483
March	10,821	9,867	10,501	9,377	1,124	-0.2	1.2	-130
April	10,298	9,322	10,000	8,382	1,618	-4.8	-10.6	495
May	10,581	9,453	10,191	9,109	1,082	1.9	8.7	-537
June	10,837	10,604	10,169	9,968	201	-0.2	9.4	-881
July	9,540	9,436	10,051	9,385	666	-1.2	-5.9	465
August	9,114	8,425	9,976	9,077	899	-0.7	-3.3	232
Year-to-date								
1986	78,657	73,860	79,557	72,891	6,666	1.5	9.4	-5,076
1987	80,587	74,636	81,362	73,749	7,613	2.3	1.2	946

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

August 1987

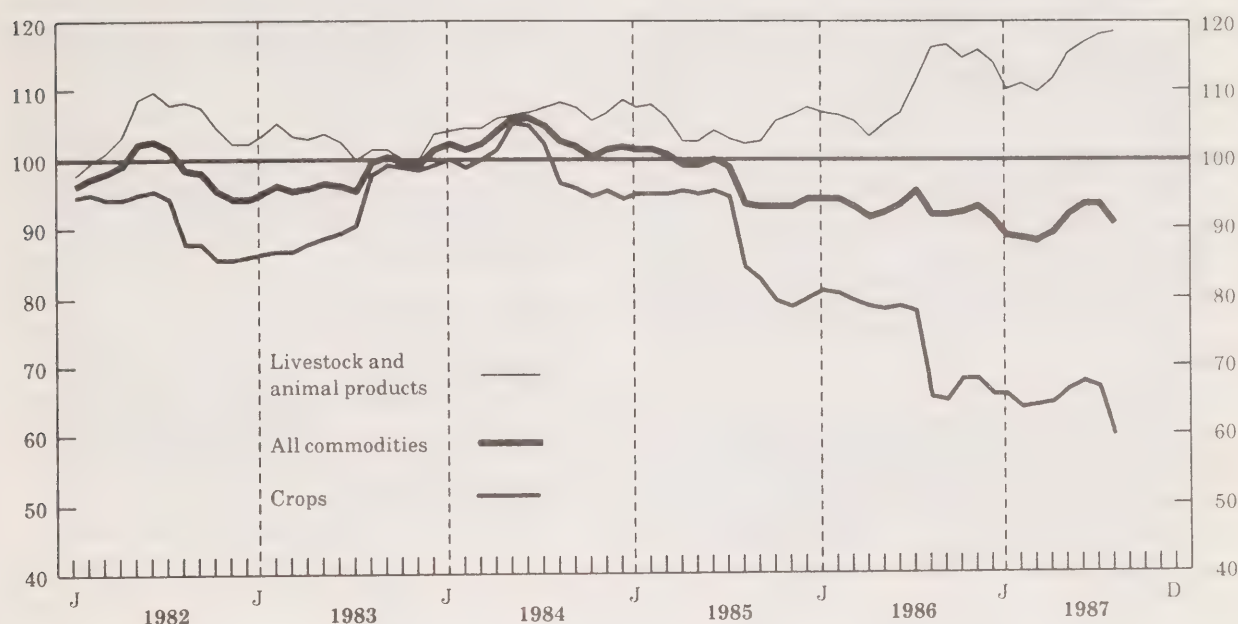
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	July	Aug.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			July	Aug.	July	Aug.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
Total exports to:									
United States	7,807.8	7,556.7	0.0	-3.2	1.2	-251.1	62,194.9	0.2	131.3
Japan	586.2	572.9	19.3	-2.3	94.7	-13.3	4,112.8	3.5	138.2
United Kingdom	249.0	251.1	-2.2	0.8	-5.6	2.1	2,089.2	21.3	367.1
Other EEC Countries	460.4	520.2	-12.3	13.0	-64.9	59.8	4,143.2	21.5	732.6
Other OECD Countries*	203.6	147.7	-17.1	-27.4	-42.0	-55.9	1,620.5	15.9	222.5
Other Countries	743.7	927.0	-12.0	24.6	-101.4	183.3	7,201.3	3.0	212.9
Total	10,050.7	9,975.6	-1.2	-0.7	-117.9	-75.1	81,361.9	2.3	1,804.6
Imports from:									
United States	6,196.2	6,197.0	-8.7	0.0	-593.7	0.9	50,386.7	-0.2	-107.5
Japan	586.0	569.1	-4.8	-2.9	-29.6	-16.9	4,870.9	-3.4	-173.3
United Kingdom*	402.3	334.0	0.9	-17.0	3.6	-68.2	2,916.6	24.1	565.6
Other EEC Countries	753.3	698.0	-13.8	-7.3	-120.9	-55.2	5,949.6	1.2	72.3
Other OECD Countries*	321.4	267.7	11.5	-16.7	33.1	-53.7	2,132.9	16.5	301.5
Other Countries*	1,125.4	1,011.5	12.4	-10.1	124.3	-113.9	7,492.6	2.7	199.6
Total	9,384.6	9,077.4	-5.9	-3.3	-583.3	-307.1	73,749.4	1.2	858.2
Balance with:									
United States	1,611.6	1,359.7			594.9	-252.0	11,808.2		238.7
Japan	0.2	3.8			124.3	3.6	-758.1		311.6
United Kingdom	-153.3	-83.0			-9.2	70.3	-827.4		-198.5
Other EEC Countries	-292.8	-177.8			56.1	115.0	-1,806.5		660.3
Other OECD Countries*	-117.9	-120.1			-75.1	-2.2	-512.4		-79.0
Other Countries	-381.7	-84.5			-225.7	297.2	-291.3		13.3
Total	666.2	898.2			465.3	232.0	7,612.5		946.4

* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

August 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 90.3 in August, down 3.5% from the revised July level of 93.6. This was the first decrease in the index in five months. Crop prices fell sharply in August while those for livestock increased marginally. The August 1987 index stood 1.6% below the year-earlier level of 91.8.

The percentage changes in the index between July and August 1987, by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	0.1%;
● Prince Edward Island	6.8%;
● Nova Scotia	7.8%;
● New Brunswick	1.4%;
● Quebec	-1.8%;
● Ontario	-0.8%;
● Manitoba	-7.3%;
● Saskatchewan	-9.0%;
● Alberta	-5.7%;
● British Columbia	0.8%;
● Canada	-3.5%.

Crops

The crops index decreased 10.8% in August mainly due to lower initial prices for wheat, oats and barley and lower oilseed prices. The crops index was at its lowest level since February 1978. The effect of the lower cereal and oilseed prices was most pronounced in Western Canada.

- On August 1, lower initial prices came into effect for crops delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board. For most grades, the price decreases were \$20 per tonne or more and reflected lower export prices stemming from increased production and higher stock levels worldwide. The lower initial prices were the main reason for a 16.4% drop in the cereals index in August. The index, at 45.8, was at its lowest point since July 1973 and was 57.2% below the January 1981 peak of 107.0.

(continued on page 12)

- The oilseeds index decreased 4.8% in August to a level of 73.4. This was the second consecutive decrease in the index as prices dropped for canola, flaxseed and soybeans. Despite the decrease in August 1987, the oilseeds index was 1.1% higher than its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index increased 0.3% in August 1987 to 118.5 on the strength of higher cattle, hog and milk prices. Poultry and egg prices showed small decreases. The index has risen for five consecutive months and in August stood 2.0% above its year-earlier level.

- The cattle index increased 0.3% in August mainly due to higher prices for feeder cattle and calves. The cattle index, at 118.1, has been generally trending upward since July 1986, and, in August, reached a record for the 16 years for which it has been calculated.
- Hog prices increased 0.5% in August. The hog index, at 135.2, although having increased more than 25% during the past seven months, remained 7.0% below the record set in August 1986.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the August issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release October 23. Contact Paul Murray (613-991-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1987

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$992 million in August 1987, up 1.1% from the revised August 1986 level of \$981 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to August 1987 totalled \$7,383 million, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1986.
- Department store sales during August 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from August 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$15.5 million (24.5%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.0 million (7.7%);
- Nova Scotia, \$33.5 million (2.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$22.3 million (4.2%);
- Quebec, \$199.5 million (4.0%);
- Ontario, \$388.7 million (4.3%);
- Manitoba, \$46.4 million (-1.7%);
- Saskatchewan, \$30.9 million (7.0%);
- Alberta, \$117.6 million (-3.6%);
- British Columbia, \$130.2 million (-10.2%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$43.6 million (-5.6%);
- Edmonton, \$51.7 million (-5.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$18.3 million (0.9%);
- Hamilton, \$27.4 million (10.0%);
- Montreal, \$113.7 million (2.5%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$46.4 million (6.3%);
- Quebec City, \$28.5 million (7.0%);
- Toronto, \$154.9 million (4.0%);
- Vancouver, \$74.4 million (-12.6%);
- Winnipeg, \$42.3 million (0.1%).

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for Alberta and British Columbia have been affected by the sale of the food department of an important department store organization effective May 25, 1987. These comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *Daily* during the week of October 19.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the fourth week of October. Contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1987

Rolled steel shipments for August 1987 totalled 975 244 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the preceding month's total of 992 952 (revised figure) tonnes and an increase of 15.5% from the year-earlier level of 844 428 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 8 413 582 tonnes, an increase of 8.1% compared to 7 780 321 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 26. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-991-3515), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

August 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981=100) basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1987 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the last week of October. Contact John Butterill (613-991-4804), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Report on Fur Farms, 1986.**
Catalogue number 23-208
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,**
September 1987.
Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on**
Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
June 1987. **Catalogue number 35-002**
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries -**
Other Stamped and Pressed Metal
Products Industries,
1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3049
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Communications Service Bulletin,**
Vol. 17, No. 6, **Telecommunication**
Statistics, Second Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$45).
- ✓ **Industry Price Indexes, July 1987.**
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Retail Trade, May 1987.**
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries:
\$15/\$150).
- ✓ **Retail Trade, June 1987.**
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries:
\$15/\$150).
- ✓ **Building Permits, June 1987.**
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21/\$210).
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents,**
June 1987. **Catalogue number 67-002**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Quarterly Hospital Information**
System - Hospital Indicators,
April 1986 - March 1987.
Catalogue number 83-002
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).
- ✓ **The Nation: Population and**
Dwelling Characteristics - Age,
Sex and Marital Status, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 93-101
(Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$29.50).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation in Central Inquiries Services. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) is to be used exclusively for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Advisory Services
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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 Dorchester Avenue
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
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please dial the toll free number for
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Ontario

Advisory Services
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Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
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Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0
Local calls: 753-4888
If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll free number given
for Ontario residents.

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-282-8006

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6
Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor
Hys Centre
11010 – 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5
Local calls: (403) 420-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-222-6400
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Box 2390, Station M
Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1
Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;
Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates: October 13 – 16

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
13	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1987
14	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1987
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15	Housing Starts	August 1987
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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, July 1987 2

- The leading indicator rose 1%, following the 0.9% increase recorded in the previous month.

Estimates of Labour Income, July 1987 4

- Labour income rose 6.3% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1987 6

Book Publishing Industry, 1985-86 6

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1987 6

Sugar Sales, September 1987 7

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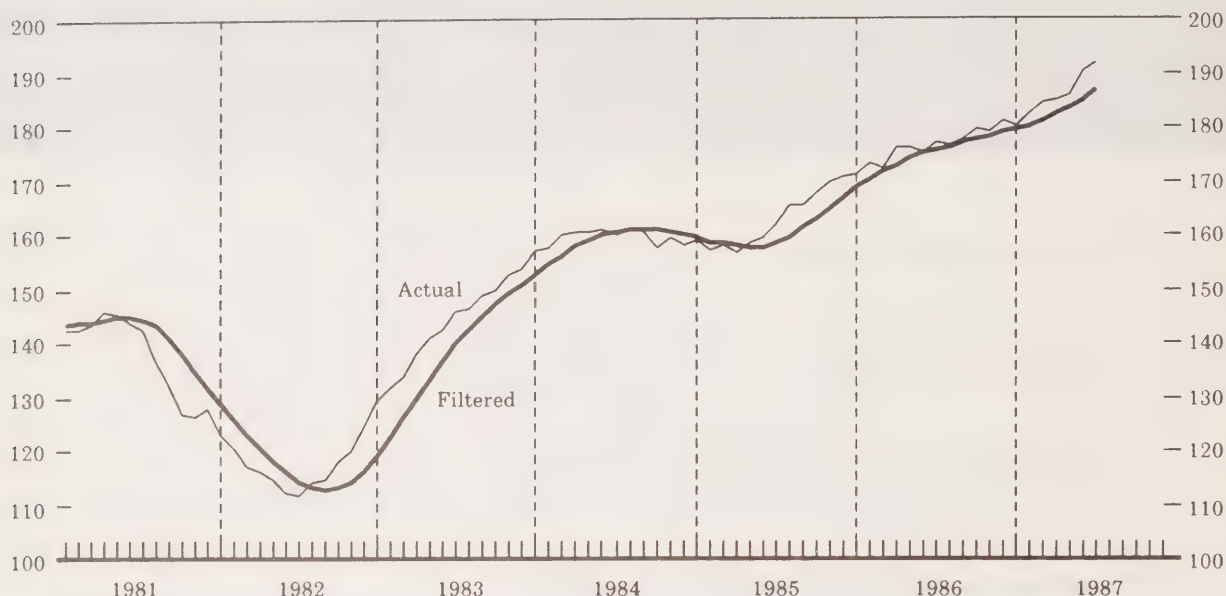
Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

Jan. 1981 to July 1987



Composite Leading Indicator July 1987

The Canadian leading indicator rose by 1% in July, after a 0.9% advance in June. A sixth consecutive increase in the non-smoothed index in July (0.8%) was led by a rise in the Toronto Stock Exchange index. The indicators of manufacturing activity also picked up, following strong advances in household and business demand during the first half of the year.

Real GDP by industry posted a sixth consecutive increase in July, rising 0.4% after a 0.6% gain in June. The largest output gains were in finance, construction, and business services, the same industries that posted strong advances in employment in August. Retail trade was the only industry to post a large decrease in output; this decrease was largely attributable to a decline in car sales.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review*. The October issue of this publication will be released on the 22nd of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact L. Bussière (613-951-1640). For general information contact P. Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change			Level
	May	June	July	July
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)				
Filtered	0.6	0.9	1.0	186.8
Unfiltered	0.7	2.2	0.8	191.7
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	1.2	1.9	2.0	140,629 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	2.0	2.0	1.2	756,566 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	4.4	2.9	2.1	137.7
Manufacturing				
New orders – durable	0.6	0.4	0.5	3,528 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods ²)	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.73
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.1	0.3	38.9
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	-0.10	-0.06	-0.03	-0.6
United States				
composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.5	0.6	0.6	189.4
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	2.4	1.8	2.2	3,638
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³	1.4	1.4	0.9	11,121 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1987

The preliminary estimate of labour income¹ for July 1987 was \$24,714 million, an increase of 6.3% from July 1986. The July increase was similar to the 6.2% year-over-year average change for the first half of 1987.

Seasonally Adjusted

The estimate of wages and salaries² remained virtually unchanged (+0.1%) in July 1987 from June. The average month-to-month change for the first six months of 1987 was 0.6%.

The July 1987 estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries showed little change (+0.1%) from the previous month. All industries within this group showed declines except for manufacturing which increased by 0.8%.

The estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) in July 1987 from June. Education and provincial administration showed decreases due to retroactive payments paid in June 1987. All other industries except federal administration showed small increases or no change in wages and salaries.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries for the majority of the provinces showed changes of less than 1% from the previous month.

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the estimate of wages and salaries in July 1987 in the goods-producing industries increased by 7.2% from July 1986. This increase is down from the 7.9% change in the previous month but is substantially higher than the annual change in January of 4.0%. Most industries within this group continued to show strong increases in yearly growth rates.

Wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased by 5.8%, compared to the average change for 1987 of 6.4%. All industries showed little change in their yearly growth rates except for federal administration which showed a decrease due to retroactive payments made in July 1986.

All provinces showed little change from the previous month in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in January 1988. Contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Labour income represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

² Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	July 1987 ^p	June 1987 ^r	May 1987 ^f	July 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	260.8	229.0	182.1	239.7
Forestry	182.6	188.6	148.8	167.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	557.7	569.9	533.8	545.5
Manufacturing industries	4,754.8	4,712.5	4,532.0	4,416.1
Construction industry	1,428.6	1,362.3	1,257.3	1,335.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,226.1	2,237.2	2,177.7	2,140.0
Trade	3,013.9	3,041.6	2,971.2	2,822.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,819.0	1,771.8	1,742.1	1,666.0
Commercial and personal service	2,929.8	2,870.9	2,779.7	2,745.8
Education and related services	1,621.3	2,002.3	1,972.2	1,518.4
Health and welfare services	1,602.9	1,583.8	1,673.0	1,496.4
Federal administration and other government offices	764.8	763.9	758.0	814.9
Provincial administration	599.1	602.2	564.4	564.7
Local administration	488.6	489.1	462.1	469.2
Total wages and salaries	22,249.8	22,425.1	21,754.4	20,942.0
Supplementary labour income	2,464.6	2,486.2	2,412.4	2,303.3
Labour income	24,714.4	24,911.4	24,166.8	23,245.3
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	185.8	188.8	178.3	171.6
Forestry	158.4	166.6	162.0	144.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	539.7	555.6	547.4	527.6
Manufacturing industries	4,591.3	4,554.6	4,501.3	4,266.2
Construction industry	1,261.7	1,263.7	1,256.3	1,180.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,183.9	2,189.1	2,176.0	2,099.7
Trade	2,989.1	2,989.0	2,949.9	2,801.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,770.8	1,747.5	1,732.7	1,623.1
Commercial and personal service	2,824.9	2,802.6	2,768.5	2,648.3
Education and related services	1,894.9	1,931.1	1,905.4	1,768.9
Health and welfare services	1,567.3	1,560.5	1,645.4	1,464.1
Federal administration and other government offices	743.7	755.2	753.8	792.8
Provincial administration	575.2	588.3	567.6	542.1
Local administration	472.3	473.1	463.6	453.3
Total wages and salaries	21,806.5	21,776.9	21,596.5	20,480.1
Supplementary labour income	2,411.5	2,408.2	2,388.3	2,251.6
Labour income	24,218.0	24,185.1	23,984.8	22,731.7

^p Preliminary estimate.

^r Revised estimate.

^f Final estimate.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted independently from the Canada all-industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all-industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

Data Availability Announcements

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1987

Highlights

- In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.4% from the same period last year to 13 723 235 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 90 022 326m³, were up 3.2% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 15.4% compared to July 1986 while pipeline imports rose 0.9% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 are now up 8.5% from 1986 levels, while imports are up by 5.4%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries rose 0.5% from July 1986 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 52.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the last week of October. Contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Book Publishing Industry

1985-86

Data from the annual survey of book publishers and exclusive agents are now available. According to these and data from other sources, the total Canadian book market – domestic production and imports – has been estimated at \$1.4 billion at first point of delivery, an increase (after accounting for inflation) of less than 1%.

Regarding domestic production, the number of new titles published increased by 3% and sales of Canadian products were up by 7%. The total domestic market share of these products increased by only 1%, reaching 25%.

For more details of the survey results order catalogue 87-210, to be released in November. Time series of the important indicators should also be available in an upcoming Service Bulletin.

Contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

August 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 102 304 cubic metres in August 1987, a decrease of 3.5% from 4 249 171 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 431 159 cubic metres, up 29.4% from 3 424 974 cubic metres in August 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 523 263 cubic metres, an increase of 3.8% from the 8 211 629 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 16 909 092 cubic metres, an increase of 0.1% from 16 885 119 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood reached 29 812 489 cubic metres, an increase of 7.4% from 27 747 008 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 14.9% to 36 589 184 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 31 857 170 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 66 757 473 cubic metres, was up 3.6% from 64 407 133 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of October 19. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

September 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 100 983 983 kilograms for all types of sugar in September 1987, comprising 89 679 753 kilograms in domestic sales and 11 304 230 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 789 492 619 kilograms – 735 945 828 kilograms in domestic sales and 53 546 791 in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 94 970 000 kilograms in September 1986, of which 89 317 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 5 653 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 779 168 000 kilograms – 741 215 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 37 953 000 in export sales.

Order the September 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

June 1987

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net operating income of \$25.9 million in June 1987. Operating revenues of \$670.5 million were up \$50.1 million from the June 1986 figure.

Revenue freight tonne kilometres were up 9.7% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 4.1% while freight car-kilometres rose 4.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the June 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the last week of October. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

August 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 17.1 million tonnes in August 1987, a decrease of 4.6% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 0.7 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 29.3% from August 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 1.6% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the fourth week of October. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Electrical Appliances

August 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 57,411 kitchen appliances in August 1987, down 54.0% from the 124,916 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of household vacuum cleaners totalled 21,537 – a drop of 24.8% from 28,657 in August 1986.

Production of home comfort products totalled 46,758 in August 1987 – an increase of 20.6% from the previous year's level of 38,761^r (revised figure).

Year-to-date production in August 1987 amounted to 1,254,584 units. Corresponding data for August 1986 are 1,464,789^r.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 12. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, June 1987. Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds, Semi-annual Period Ended June 1987.
Catalogue number 32-004
(Canada: \$6/\$12; Other Countries: \$7/\$14).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1987. Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Wood Industries – Veneer and Plywood Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-250B 2520
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rigid Insulating Board, August 1987.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Telephone Statistics**, July 1987.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Wholesale Trade, July 1987.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, April-June 1987.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$146).

Population and Dwelling Counts – Prince Edward Island, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 92-110
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$22).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 14, 1987

Major Releases

**Construction Building Material Price Index:
Residential, August 1987** 2

- The index increased 1.0% from July and 4.1% from August 1986.

**Construction Building Material Price Index:
Non-residential, August 1987** 3

- Prices rose 0.6% from the previous month and 3.6% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, August 1987 4

School Board Financial Statistics, 1984 4

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1987 5

Provincial Government Finance, 1987-88 5

Production of Eggs, August 1987 5

Publications Released 6



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

August 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 135.7 in August, up 1.0% from the revised figure for the previous month and a rise of 4.1% from a year earlier.

Between July and August, significant price increases were recorded for concrete bricks and blocks, and plywood.

Between August 1986 and August 1987, prices for structural materials rose 5.6%, due principally to increases for concrete bricks and

blocks, and roof trusses. There was a 4.2% increase in prices for mechanical materials, primarily copper pipe and fittings. Architectural materials increased 3.7%, due mainly to increases for moulding and clay bricks and blocks. Electrical materials were up 2.5% due to an increase for building wires and cables.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

August 1987
(1981 = 100)

	Aug. '87	July '87	Aug. '86	% Change	
				Aug. '87/ July '87	Aug. '87 Aug. '86
Total materials	135.7	134.3	130.3	1.0	4.1
Architectural materials	134.9	134.0	130.1	0.7	3.7
Structural materials	142.5	139.0	135.0	2.5	5.6
Mechanical materials	133.4	133.0	128.0	0.3	4.2
Electrical materials	121.1	120.9	118.2	0.2	2.5

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

August 1987

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 131.1 in August, up 0.6% from the revised figure for the previous month and up 3.6% from August 1986.

Between July and August 1987, there were sharp increases in prices for concrete bricks and blocks and all types of plywood.

On a year-to-year basis, prices for mechanical materials rose 4.0% due mainly to increases for elevator and escalator equipment.

Prices for structural materials increased by 3.8%, attributable to higher prices for concrete bricks and blocks. Architectural materials were up 3.7% due primarily to increases for metal roofing and siding and foamed and expanded plastics. Electrical materials rose 2.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

August 1987

(1981 = 100)

	Aug. '87	July '87	Aug. '86	% Change	
				Aug. '87/ July '87	Aug. '87/ Aug. '86
Total materials	131.1	130.3	126.5	0.6	3.6
Architectural materials	133.1	132.4	128.3	0.5	3.7
Structural materials	130.6	128.6	125.8	1.6	3.8
Mechanical materials	133.2	133.1	128.1	0.1	4.0
Electrical materials	122.5	122.3	119.4	0.2	2.6

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

August 1987

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, a total of 282,000 dwelling units were started in August, up 6.8% from 264,000 in July.
- This increase was totally attributable to the multiple housing sector which continued to reach record levels.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- Compared to July (239,000 units), August housing starts increased 7.5% to 257,000.
- On a regional basis, all regions except the Prairies reported an increase in housing starts. Larger than average increases were observed in British Columbia (+21.9%) and Quebec (+12.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the second week of November. Contact P. Pichette (613-951-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

School Board Financial Statistics 1984

Total school board expenditures grew 5.4% in 1984, to reach \$17.7 billion. This rise marks the smallest percentage increase in over 10 years. Teachers salaries, which make up the majority of expenses, followed a similar trend while showing an even smaller increase (4.7%) in 1984. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index increased 4.4% in 1984.

School board revenues from local taxation increased 7.3% in 1984, while provincial government contributions rose 3.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 00590304.

Order the *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 8, *Financial Statistics of School Boards*, 1980 to 1984 (81-002, \$4/\$40), now available.

Contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1507), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 18.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 9.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 12.3%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

	Seven-day period ending September 21, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload traffic		
Tonnes	5 165 312	174 631 553
% change from previous year	18.4	2.4
Cars	76,830	2,582,515
% change from previous year	16.1	0.8
Piggyback traffic		
Tonnes	270 544	8 995 688
% change from previous year	9.5	3.8
Cars	9,975	324,099
% change from previous year	12.3	3.2

Provincial Government Finance

1987-88

A gross general revenue and expenditure forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1988 is available from CANSIM for the following provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751-2753, 2757 and 2759.

Contact G. Huneault (613-951-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Production of Eggs

August 1987

Canadian egg production increased to 41.7 million dozen in August 1987, up 0.2% from 41.6 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.3% from August 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,137 from 2,138.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on October 30. Contact Peter Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Imports by Commodity, July 1987.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 8,
Financial Statistics of School Boards,
1980 to 1984. Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

The Daily

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exclusively for the ordering of Statistics
Canada products and services.*

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 15, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Survey of Manufacturing Technology, June 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half of all manufacturing establishments surveyed used advanced technology in their operations. | |
| Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1987 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity utilization edged up 0.3% from the preceding quarter to 80.0%. | |
| University Finance Trend Analysis, 1976-77 to 1985-86 | 6 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University expenditures more than doubled during this period, reaching \$6.7 billion. | |
| Sales of Natural Gas, August 1987 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of natural gas in Canada rose 6.9% from the year-earlier level. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Electric Storage Batteries, August 1987 | 8 |
| Cement, August 1987 | 8 |
| Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1987 | 8 |
| Exports by Commodity, August 1987 | 8 |

Publications Released



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Survey of Manufacturing Technology

June 1987

A new Statistics Canada initiative, a survey of the current and planned use of advanced technologies in Canadian manufacturing, indicates that half of the manufacturing plants surveyed currently use at least one advanced technology in their factory operations. These manufacturers were responsible for about one-half of the value of 1986 manufacturing shipments.

Four industries (ranked by value of shipments from the industry) led the field in use of technology. These were transportation equipment, primary metals, electrical and electronic products, and machinery. These four industries were also the principal users of robots.

The survey of manufacturing technology was conducted in June as part of the monthly survey of shipments, inventories and orders. Eighteen advanced technologies were surveyed. They fell into five general categories: design and engineering; fabrication and assembly; automated material handling; computer-based inspection, sensor and testing

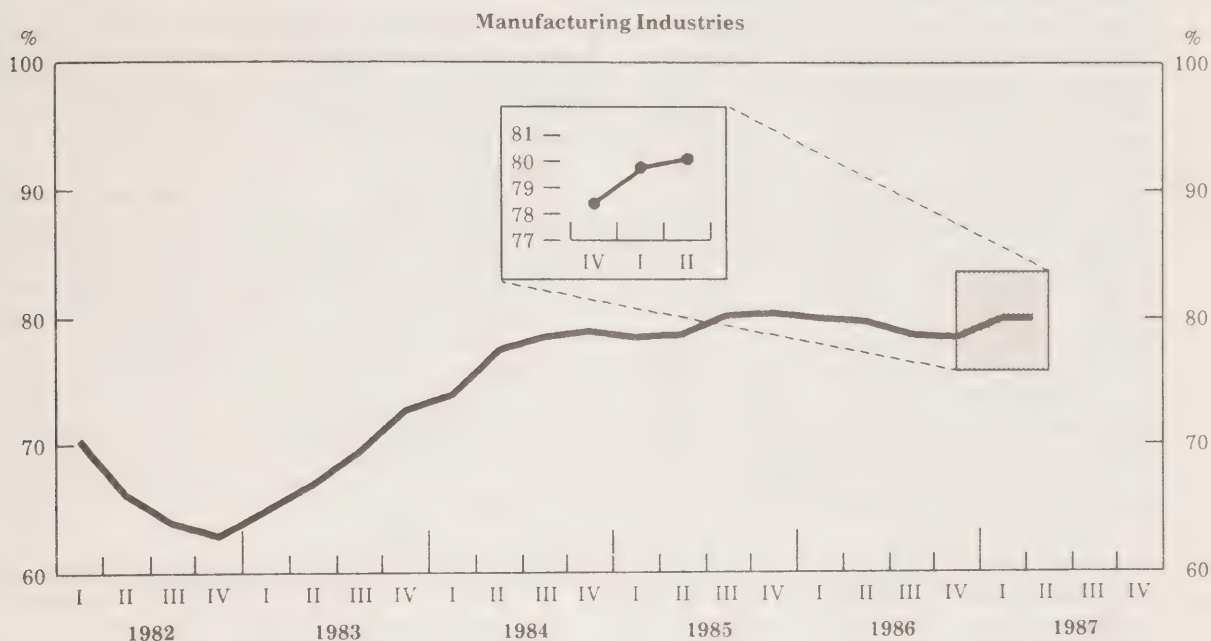
equipment; and communications and control. Of the 18 individual technologies, four led the field when ranked by the value of 1986 shipments from establishments using them. These were: programmable controllers; industrial computers used for control on the factory floor; computer-based inspection, sensor, and testing equipment applied to the production process; and computer-based inspection, sensor, and testing equipment applied to the final product.

Other highlights from this report are:

- Ontario led the provinces in advanced technology use, when ranked by value of shipments, followed by Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.
- Half of the plants surveyed did not use any advanced manufacturing technology. However, these manufacturers were responsible for only 19% of the total value of 1986 shipments.

A summary report is available. A more extensive report is in preparation. Contact Fred Gault (613-951-3423), Classification Systems Branch.

Capacity Utilization Rates



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

Second Quarter 1987

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged up 0.3% to 80.0% in the second quarter of 1987 from 79.8% in the preceding quarter. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1982 shows that the rate recorded in this quarter is well above the average of 74.5% for the period and is only marginally less than the peak of 80.3% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased by 0.5% in the second quarter of 1987 to 75.2% from 74.8% in the first quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates showed a marginal drop of 0.2% to 85.3% in the second quarter from 85.5%.

Highlights (Second Quarter)

- Industries producing building materials showed mixed results in the changes to their levels of capacity utilization: wood industries decreased by 2.0%; non-metallic mineral products industries decreased 0.7% from their five-year peak of 80.1% recorded in the first quarter of 1987; and fabricated metal products industries increased 2.3%.
- Manufacturers of goods for use inside residential and non-residential structures also posted differing results: electrical and electronic products industries increased 9.4% to a new historical peak of 100.0%; textile products industries increased 1.3%; and furniture and fixture industries decreased 1.5%, mainly due to a drop in production of household furniture.

(continued on page 4)

- Industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products showed strong movements in both directions: primary textiles industries increased 4.8% to a new historical peak of 100.0%; chemicals and chemical products industries increased 4.3%, the third quarter in a row that higher rates have been recorded; plastics products industries increased 1.5%; primary metals industries decreased 0.3%; and rubber products industries decreased 5.9%.
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted lower levels of capacity utilization: the paper and allied industries rate decreased 1.7% (they still recorded the second highest rate for the last five years); and transportation equipment industries decreased 5.2%.
- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, all showed small decreases: other manufacturing industries (which have been steadily dropping since the first quarter of 1986) -1.6%; food industries -1.2%; beverage industries -0.8%; clothing industries -0.3%; and tobacco industries -0.2%.

Note to Users:

In calculating the capacity utilization rates one of the measures used is the index of gross domestic product. This index was revised recently and the revisions affected both the trends and levels of the capacity utilization rates.

For the paper and allied industries the capacity utilization rates presented in this publication are a weighted average of a utilization rate calculated using Statistics Canada methodology and a rate calculated by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Association.

Trend adjustments were made for the plastics products industries.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing
Second Quarter 1987 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	II 1987	QII '87/ QI '87	I 1987	QI '87/ QIV '86	IV 1986	QIV '86/ QIII '86	III 1986
Total manufacturing	80.0	0.3	79.8	1.8	78.4	-0.4	78.7
Durable manufacturing industries	75.2	0.5	74.8	1.6	73.6	0.3	73.4
Wood industries	86.8	-2.0	88.6	10.8	80.0	-0.2	80.2
Furniture and fixture	73.8	-1.5	74.9	0.1	74.8	-0.5	75.2
Primary metal	72.3	-0.3	72.5	0.3	72.3	6.5	67.9
Fabricated metal products	74.6	2.3	72.9	1.5	71.8	-1.8	73.1
Machinery	58.1	-1.5	59.0	1.7	58.0	-4.8	60.9
Transportation equipment	62.3	-5.2	65.7	-3.5	68.1	-2.4	69.8
Electrical and electronic products	100.0	9.4	91.4	1.9	89.7	3.5	86.7
Non-metallic mineral products	79.5	-0.7	80.1	6.2	75.4	3.0	73.2
Other manufacturing industries	72.6	-1.6	73.8	-1.5	74.9	-4.5	78.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	85.3	-0.2	85.5	2.3	83.6	-1.2	84.6
Food	79.3	-1.2	80.3	0.4	80.0	-0.1	80.1
Beverage	61.4	-0.8	61.9	1.1	61.2	-0.5	61.5
Tobacco products	60.4	-0.2	60.5	-0.2	60.6	-3.7	62.9
Rubber products	82.0	-5.9	87.1	3.8	83.9	1.1	83.0
Plastics products	96.3	1.5	94.9	-0.1	95.0	0.7	94.3
Leather and allied products	90.9	-3.0	93.7	-3.9	97.5	1.9	95.7
Primary textile	100.0	4.8	95.4	8.2	88.2	-4.5	92.4
Textile products	98.8	1.3	97.5	3.1	94.6	0.2	94.4
Clothing	96.9	-0.3	97.2	3.4	94.0	-3.3	97.2
Paper and allied products	92.5	-1.7	94.1	4.3	90.2	0.4	89.8
Printing, publishing and allied industries	97.2	-0.5	97.7	0.3	97.4	-1.5	98.9
Refined petroleum and coal products	79.5	-1.4	80.6	8.0	74.6	-6.8	80.0
Chemical and chemical products	73.5	4.3	70.5	1.7	69.3	-3.2	71.6

Annual Percentage Variation of University Expenditures and the Consumer Price Index, Canada, 1977-78 to 1985-86



University Finance Trend Analysis 1976-77 to 1985-86

University expenditures more than doubled over the 10-year period from 1976-77 to 1985-86, reaching \$6.7 billion. On an annual basis, increases averaged 10% compared to 8% for the Consumer Price Index. However, as a percentage of Gross National Product, university expenditures remained relatively stable during the 10-year period, slipping slightly to 1.4% in 1985-86 from a peak of 1.5% in 1982-83.

The provincial governments' share of university operating revenues declined steadily to 78.9% in 1984-85 from 82.8% in 1976-77, but rebounded slightly to 79.3% in 1985-86. The proportion of funding accruing from student fees increased to 16.1% in 1985-86 from 13.5% in 1976-77.

During the period from 1976-77 to 1985-86, the largest increase in university expenditures was recorded in Alberta where spending almost tripled, reaching a level of \$732 million. This

relatively large rise (12.7% annually on average) was mainly due to significant expenditure increases on research and capital.

During the same period, university spending in the other provinces grew between 9% and 11% annually on average:

• Newfoundland	9.2%;
• Prince Edward Island	10.8%;
• Nova Scotia	10.6%;
• New Brunswick	9.3%;
• Quebec	10.1%;
• Ontario	9.6%;
• Manitoba	9.2%;
• Saskatchewan	10.2%;
• Alberta	12.7%;
• British Columbia	9.4%.

Order *University Finance Trend Analysis, 1976-77 to 1985-86* (81-260, \$35), now available. Contact François Gendron (613-951-1509), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1987

Sales of natural gas in Canada during August 1987 totalled 2 437 396 thousand cubic metres (including direct sales), a 6.9% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in August 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from August 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 309 628 thousand cubic metres (+1.1); commercial sales, 273 361 thousand cubic metres (-0.3) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 1 854 407 thousand cubic metres (+9.2).

Year-to-date figures for the first eight months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 31 086 368 thousand cubic

metres, a 4.3% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 7 683 714 thousand cubic metres (-6.2); commercial sales, 6 409 933 thousand cubic metres (-6.5) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 16 992 721 thousand cubic metres (-2.5).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of November. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

August 1987

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	7	25	-	-	32
Quebec	12 949	32 350	221 470	29 792	296 561
Ontario	134 986	100 821	559 609	74 460	869 876
Manitoba	14 001	11 957	35 041	-	60 999
Saskatchewan	22 995	13 646	79 573	-	116 214
Alberta	83 870	72 749	717 790	-	874 409
British Columbia	40 820	41 813	136 672	-	219 305
Canada August 1987	309 628	273 361	1 750 155	104 252	2 437 396
Canada August 1986	306 301	274 172	1 633 266	65 563	2 279 302
% change	1.1	-0.3		9.2	6.9
Year-to-date Canada 1987	7 683 714	6 409 933	16 247 779	744 942	31 086 368
Year-to-date Canada 1986	8 191 799	6 852 479	17 133 306	302 119	32 479 703
% change	-6.2	-6.5		-2.5	-4.3

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Storage Batteries

August 1987

Canadian manufacturers sold 209,336 automotive replacement batteries in August 1987, a decrease of 3.5% from the 216,850^r batteries sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales amounted to 1,262,620 automotive replacement batteries in August 1987, down 6.4% from 1,349,091^r for the same period in 1986.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of October 19. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Cement

August 1987

Manufacturers shipped 1 243 678 tonnes of cement in August 1987, an increase of 9.0% from the 1 141 093 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 7.7% from the 1 347 995 tonnes shipped in July 1987.

January to August 1987 shipments reached 7 705 337 tonnes, up 18.1% from the 6 524 735 tonnes shipped during the first eight months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of October 26. Contact Suzanne Desrosiers (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 1.5% to 1 738 968 cubic metres (736,933,000 feet board measure) in July 1987 from 1 764 681 cubic metres (747,830,000 feet board measure) after revisions in July 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1987 totalled 1 885 035 cubic metres (798,833,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 4.8% compared to 1 980 748 cubic metres (839,394,000 feet board measure) in July 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 13 364 705 cubic metres (5,917,663,000 feet board measure) after revisions, an increase of 4.1% compared to 13 411 315 cubic metres (5,683,394,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of October 26. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity

August 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for August 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of October. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June 1987.**
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Consumer Price Index, September 1987.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
Available October 16 at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **University Finance Trend Analysis, 1976-77 to 1985-86.**
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 16, 1987

Major Release

Consumer Price Index, September 1987 2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.5%, unchanged from the rate reported in August.

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Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July 1987	9
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Statistics
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Canada

Canada

Major Release

Consumer Price Index

September 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada was unchanged between August and September, remaining at a level of 139.3 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes advanced, with the largest upward contribution coming from a 0.3% increase for the housing index. The combined influence of the advances was offset by declines in both the food and transportation indexes.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.1% in September and August following increases of 0.7% in July and 0.4% in June.

Measures of the annual rate of price change suggested that the overall trend was either stable or decelerating. The year-over-year increase between September 1986 and September 1987 was 4.5%, unchanged from the rate posted for the 12-month period ending in August. The compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels over the latest three-month period (June to September) slowed notably to 3.5% from the 4.7% result recorded for the period ending in August.

Food

After posting a 1.0% decline for August, the food index declined by a further 0.5% for the month of September. The latter result was due to a 0.8% decrease for food purchased from stores, offset to a small extent by a 0.3% increase for food purchased from restaurants.

The 0.8% decline posted for the food purchased from stores index was largely the result of price decreases for fresh meats, fruit and vegetables. Falling prices for beef (-1.5%), pork (-1.5%) and chicken (-4.5%) accounted for most of the overall 1.2% decline in meat prices. Price gains for salad vegetables were more than offset by reductions for storage vegetables resulting in a 3.0% drop in fresh vegetable prices. Notable price changes included declines of 22.1% for potatoes, 22.5% for onions and 11.9% for carrots, moderated partially by increases of 25.7% for lettuce and 4.9% for tomatoes. Price decreases for most fruit, particularly for apples (-15.0%) and bananas

(-4.0%), accounted for the 5.7% fall in fresh fruit prices. Coffee prices fell for the tenth consecutive month, this time by 0.8%.

Over the 12-month period, September 1986 to September 1987, the food index advanced by 2.6% compared to the year-over-year increase of 3.7% recorded in August. A 2.3% increase in the index for food purchased from stores, following an increase of 3.8% in August, combined with a 3.5% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants (3.4% in August) accounted for the latest year-to-year increase in the food index.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose 0.2% for September compared to 0.3% for August. Five of the six component indexes posted increases, while transportation showed a decline during the month.

The housing index rose 0.3% in September, as a 0.3% increase in the shelter index together with a 0.4% increase for the household operation index were partially offset by a decline of 0.2% for the household furnishings and equipment index. Within shelter, gains were led by new housing prices (0.7%), cost of fuel oil (2.8%), rent (0.2%) and mortgage interest costs (0.3%).

Price increases for women's fur coats and jackets, dresses, and men's suits and sports jackets were notable, resulting in an overall gain of 0.6% for the clothing index.

Increases of 3.7% for the education index together with a smaller 0.4% gain posted for both the recreation and reading indexes led to a 0.8% rise in the recreation, reading and education index. A 6.2% increase¹ in tuition fees at post-secondary institutions accounted for most of the gain recorded by the education index.

(continued on page 3)

¹ These tuition fees are generally changed just once each year.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Sept. 1987 from	
	Sept. 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1986	August 1987	Sept. 1986
All-items	139.3	139.3	133.3	0.0	4.5
Food	132.1	132.8	128.8	-0.5	2.6
All-items excluding food	141.4	141.1	134.6	0.2	5.1
Housing	139.2	138.8	133.5	0.3	4.3
Clothing	125.4	124.7	119.9	0.6	4.6
Transportation	141.8	142.7	133.7	-0.6	6.1
Health and personal care	141.0	140.9	134.0	0.1	5.2
Recreation, reading and education	139.1	138.0	132.0	0.8	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.4	186.1	175.1	0.2	6.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.8	71.8	75.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	330.0				

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index posted a 0.2% gain as both the price of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products and smokers' supplies rose by 0.1%.² A gain of 0.1% for the health and personal care index also contributed to the upward pressure on the all-items excluding food index. This increase was attributable to a price increase of 0.6% for health care and a 0.4% decline for personal care.

After a 0.3% decline posted for August, the transportation index continued a downward trend in September, falling 0.6%. A 6.4% decrease in the public transportation index was somewhat moderated by a 0.4% increase recorded by the private transportation index. The latter resulted from price gains of 0.9% for gasoline and 7.9% for rental and leasing of automotive vehicles (due to returns to regular rates from special summer rates). Lower seasonal air fares (down 11.0%) accounted for the decline registered by the public transportation index.

Over the 12-month period, ending in September 1987, the all-items excluding food index rose by 5.1%, up from the 4.7% posted in August.

Goods and Services

The goods index posted a decline of 0.1% in September, compared to a 0.2% decline recorded for August, while the services index increased by 0.1% after posting a 0.3% gain for the previous month. Between September 1986 and September 1987, the goods index rose by 4.2%, while the services index rose by 4.9%.

City Highlights

Between August and September, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from declines of 0.4% for Regina and Calgary to increases of 0.2% for Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver. For Regina and Calgary, the overall price declines resulted from greater than average decreases in both the food and the transportation indexes. A drop in the housing index also contributed to the overall decline in Regina. A number of small variations from national trends resulted in the above average price increases for Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver.

(continued on page 4)

² Due to rounding, the percentage change in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index is more than its sub-aggregates.

Between September 1986 and September 1987, movements in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 2.7% for Victoria and 5.9% for Toronto and Saskatoon.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index declined 0.3% reflecting lower food prices and decreased transportation charges. The decline in the food index resulted mainly from lower prices for fresh produce as well as from declines in the cost of soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, fruit juice, cured and prepared meats and selected beef cuts. The transportation index declined due to seasonally lower air fares (offset somewhat by higher vehicle rental costs). Partly offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices, increased rented and owned accommodation charges and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Increased dental care charges, advances in fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for alcoholic beverages also exerted an upward influence. The cost of highway bus transportation also advanced. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased housing costs, most notably for rented accommodation, homeowners' repairs and electricity, explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting an upward influence were higher prices for men's wear, advances in post-secondary tuition fees, higher cablevision charges and increased vehicle rental costs. Health and personal care costs also rose, reflecting higher prices for prescribed medicines, increased dental care charges and higher costs for personal care supplies. Lower food prices (particularly for fresh produce, beef, chicken, cereal products and coffee) and a decline in air fares had a moderating effect. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Halifax

The all-items index fell 0.3%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. Food prices fell, largely due to lower

prices for fresh produce, chicken and soft drinks, while the decline in the transportation index reflected seasonally lower air fares. Declines were also observed in the costs of cigarettes, clothing and personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher charges relating to rented and owned accommodation, increased vehicle rental costs and higher fees for cablevision services and for post-secondary education. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%) largely due to lower food prices (most notably for beef, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks) and seasonally lower air fares. Prices for clothing and cigarettes declined slightly as well. Housing charges advanced, notably those relating to rented and owned accommodation, appliances, household textiles and household operating costs. Also exerting an upward impact were increased charges for dental care and cablevision services, and higher fees for post-secondary education. Between September 1986 and September 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Quebec City

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in the food and transportation components were offset by advances in the other five major component indexes. The decline in the food index was largely the result of lower prices for fresh produce, beef, coffee and soft drinks, while the transportation index declined as a result of seasonally lower air fares. Offsetting these declines were higher prices for women's wear and increased housing charges (the latter due mainly to advances in rented and owned accommodation costs, fuel oil prices and household operating expenses). Higher prices for reading materials, increased charges for vehicle rentals and higher dental care costs were also noted. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher clothing prices and increased shelter costs (the

(continued on page 5)

latter due largely to higher fuel oil prices and increased expenses relating to owned accommodation). Costs for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines advanced, as did charges relating to dental care, reading materials and cablevision services. Declines in the food and transportation components had a dampening effect, with the transportation decline attributable to seasonally lower air fares. The food index fell as a result of lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh fruit. From September 1986 to September 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Ottawa

Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses and higher prices for furniture and clothing were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting an upward influence were advances in the costs of vehicle rentals, gasoline, recreational equipment and dental care. Higher cablevision charges and increased costs for post-secondary education and reading materials were also noted. Food prices declined overall, as lower prices for poultry, fresh produce and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for beef, milk, bakery products and restaurant meals. Declines were also observed in air fares and in the costs of personal care supplies. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

The all-items index remained unchanged. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were declines in air fares and food prices (the latter due mainly to lower prices for beef, poultry, eggs, cereal and bakery products, and fresh produce). Cigarette prices also declined. Exerting an upward impact were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher costs for child care and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of recreational and home-entertainment equipment, as well as in charges for cablevision service and fees for post-secondary education. Taxi fares were up, as were the prices of men's wear. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%) mainly reflecting decreased prices for household furnishings and equipment, lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies and for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Food prices also declined overall, mainly due to lower prices for pork, chicken, prepared meats, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing (most notably for women's wear), cigarettes, fuel oil and gasoline, coupled with increased costs for cablevision service and higher fees for post-secondary education. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Winnipeg

Lower food prices, particularly for pork, fresh vegetables, coffee, tea and soft drinks, combined with decreased charges for natural gas, lower gasoline prices, and seasonally lower air fares explained most of the 0.2% decline in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices (especially for women's wear), increased charges for home entertainment equipment, higher fees for cablevision services and increased costs for post-secondary education. Between September 1986 and September 1987, the all-items index rose 3.7%.

Regina

The 0.4% decline in the all-items index was largely the result of declines in food and gasoline prices and seasonally lower air fares. The decline in the food index mainly reflected lower prices for beef, pork, fresh produce, sugar, coffee and soft drinks. Other notable declines were observed in household furnishing and equipment costs and in prices for personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices, increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for clothing, increased fees for

(continued on page 6)

post-secondary education and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. The cost of medicinal and pharmaceutical products advanced, as did prices for personal care supplies. Higher housing charges also exerted a considerable upward impact, particularly in the areas of homeowners' maintenance and repair costs, natural gas charges, child care expenses and household furnishing and equipment costs. Declines in food prices and transportation costs exerted a moderating effect. The decline in the food index was largely due to lower prices for beef, pork, fresh produce, coffee and soft drinks, while the decline in the transportation index reflected lower vehicle rental charges and seasonally lower air fares. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Edmonton

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Lower food prices exerted a downward influence, particularly pork, poultry, cured meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, concentrated fruit juice, coffee and tea. Decreased transportation costs (the result of seasonally lower air fares and a decline in vehicle rental charges) also exerted a notable downward impact. Offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and personal care supplies, as well as higher prices for home entertainment equipment and increased fees for post-secondary education. The housing index remained unchanged overall. Advances were noted in new house prices, child care expenses and household furnishing costs. Offsetting these advances were lower costs for tenants' and homeowners' maintenance and repairs and lower prices for household textiles. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

Declines in the food and transportation components largely explained the 0.4% decline in the all-items index. Within the food component, lower prices were observed for beef, pork, poultry, eggs, bakery products and fresh produce. The decline in transportation reflected lower gasoline prices and seasonally lower air fares. The health and personal care component also declined, due to lower prices for personal care supplies. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, home

entertainment equipment and cablevision service. The housing component also advanced, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and increased costs for new houses. From September 1986 to September 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Vancouver

Advances in food prices, home entertainment equipment costs, charges for cablevision services and fees for post-secondary education explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, price increases were observed for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, bread and fresh vegetables. Clothing prices advanced (particularly for women's wear) as did new house prices and the cost of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. A decline was observed in the transportation index, as seasonally lower air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline. Declines were also noted in the costs of personal care supplies and household furnishings and equipment. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Victoria

The all-items index fell 0.1%, due mainly to declines in the food and transportation components. Within food, lower prices were observed for poultry, prepared meats, bread, fresh fruit, coffee and soft drinks. Transportation costs fell as a result of seasonally lower air fares (which were only partly offset by higher prices for gasoline). Exerting an offsetting effect were higher prices for women's wear, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and home entertainment equipment. The costs of cablevision service and post-secondary education also advanced. The housing component was up overall, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher fuel oil prices more than offset lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since September 1986, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the September 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Sept. 1987 index	135.5	121.2	134.9	132.9	137.1	140.2	136.5	182.3
% change from August 1987	-0.3	-2.3	0.4	1.2	-0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1
% change from Sept. 1986	2.9	0.8	2.7	4.2	3.2	5.7	5.5	3.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Sept. 1987 index	132.4	124.0	129.0	120.9	132.9	143.7	142.3	185.3
% change from August 1987	0.1	-1.4	0.8	0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0
% change from Sept. 1986	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.7
Halifax								
Sept. 1987 index	136.5	120.2	137.6	122.1	137.1	145.6	144.7	193.1
% change from August 1987	-0.3	-1.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	0.3	-0.2
% change from Sept. 1986	3.5	1.6	2.4	5.3	3.0	4.1	5.0	8.8
Saint John								
Sept. 1987 index	137.1	129.2	140.7	121.6	133.0	137.4	143.2	186.1
% change from August 1987	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	1.0	0.8	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1986	4.1	4.5	3.5	5.1	3.8	5.7	4.8	4.8
Quebec City								
Sept. 1987 index	140.3	131.9	143.2	126.8	140.7	143.4	129.7	188.4
% change from August 1987	0.0	-1.6	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from Sept. 1986	3.5	0.9	3.2	4.5	4.9	5.8	4.3	5.1
Montreal								
Sept. 1987 index	141.2	134.0	143.0	125.7	143.7	141.3	135.5	189.0
% change from August 1987	0.2	-0.4	0.6	0.9	-0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
% change from Sept. 1986	4.4	3.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	5.8	4.9	4.2
Ottawa								
Sept. 1987 index	139.7	128.4	143.1	126.7	143.6	142.6	137.6	179.8
% change from August 1987	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1
% change from Sept. 1986	4.3	2.2	3.7	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.3	4.8
Toronto								
Sept. 1987 index	143.7	136.2	146.2	129.0	147.1	144.4	140.3	181.8
% change from August 1987	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.0	-0.1
% change from Sept. 1986	5.9	3.2	7.5	5.3	7.2	5.2	5.6	4.2
Thunder Bay								
Sept. 1987 index	138.0	131.2	136.0	123.4	143.5	142.7	137.3	177.1
% change from August 1987	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.8	0.5
% change from Sept. 1986	3.3	0.9	1.4	4.1	7.1	4.5	5.5	6.3
Winnipeg								
Sept. 1987 index	137.1	124.8	138.5	124.3	135.1	135.2	144.2	200.6
% change from August 1987	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-1.5	0.0	1.3	0.1
% change from Sept. 1986	3.7	1.1	2.4	4.9	4.3	4.2	7.2	9.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Regina								
Sept. 1987 index	136.1	124.5	139.3	121.5	126.4	167.0	141.2	183.1
% change from August 1987	-0.4	-1.0	-0.3	1.2	-2.2	-0.4	0.7	1.1
% change from Sept. 1986	5.7	4.5	3.8	5.1	4.5	23.2	7.9	8.2
Saskatoon								
Sept. 1987 index	137.8	126.5	138.4	125.0	131.6	171.6	141.1	179.0
% change from August 1987	0.1	-1.0	0.4	1.2	-1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1
% change from Sept. 1986	5.9	5.1	3.7	5.0	4.2	30.8	6.2	8.1
Edmonton								
Sept. 1987 index	135.6	134.8	125.3	123.0	143.6	140.7	137.8	207.9
% change from August 1987	0.0	-0.4	0.0	1.3	-0.8	0.1	1.0	0.0
% change from Sept. 1986	5.0	3.0	1.8	4.9	8.3	4.0	6.2	18.0
Calgary								
Sept. 1987 index	133.7	131.0	123.9	119.2	143.4	143.9	137.7	203.3
% change from August 1987	-0.4	-1.6	0.2	1.3	-2.5	-0.7	1.1	0.0
% change from Sept. 1986	3.9	1.3	0.8	4.7	6.8	4.4	6.1	17.5
Vancouver								
Sept. 1987 index	134.3	130.9	126.9	124.0	142.6	133.7	145.6	173.8
% change from August 1987	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	1.0
% change from Sept. 1986	3.1	1.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	2.3	3.9	5.8
Victoria²								
Sept. 1987 index	106.9	108.0	101.3	106.8	108.5	106.8	114.0	126.0
% change from August 1987	-0.1	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.8	0.6
% change from Sept. 1986	2.7	1.5	0.8	2.6	7.3	1.6	5.6	5.4

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1987

Highlights from the July issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Record operating income of \$285.4 million was reported by Level I air carriers for the period January to July 1987. Since the inception of the survey in 1981, the previous peak level of income generated for this period had been \$87.5 million for January to July 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total operating revenues reported by Level I air carriers increased by 5.3% to \$4.9 billion in 1986. Operating income for these carriers rose from \$51.6 million in 1985 to \$212.6 million in 1986.
- The number of passengers travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,144,440 during the second quarter of 1987, down 3.4% compared to the second quarter of 1986.
- Total aircraft movements at the Transport Canada towered airports showed a 5.3% increase during the first half of 1987, when compared to this period of 1986. Commercial and private movements rose by 7.5% and 3.4% respectively. Commercial movements during the January to June period have shown a steady increase in recent years, amounting to 23.0% since 1983.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 10 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available next week. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics, Domestic Report

Second Quarter 1987

- Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 3,144,440 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the second quarter of 1987, down 3.4% from the 3,255,660 recorded for the second quarter of 1986.
- The large increases recorded at Vancouver during Expo 86 did not recur during the first half of 1987. In fact, 20% of the top 25 city-pairs recording decreases in traffic included Vancouver as one of the sites.
- Wardair's scheduled domestic services, which started in May 1986, helped to moderate the decline in the second quarter of 1987. For example, traffic between Vancouver and Toronto has increased 44.5% over the second quarter of 1985.

Order the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 19, No. 10 (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available mid-October. Contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns August 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,338.2 million for August 1987, an increase of 5.7% over the \$1,266.1 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately three weeks time. Contact Services Division (613-951-3494).

1986 Census of Mines

(Preliminary Estimates)

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of production 1986
			\$ millions
Metal mines	061	7956	8,239.8
Gold mines	0611	7951	1,396.4
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	7952	976.5
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	7953	3,417.4
Iron mines	0617	7954	1,287.7
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	7955	1,161.7
Non-metal mines (except coal)	062	7962	1,372.6
Asbestos mines	0621	7957	251.2
Peat industry	0622	7959	84.8
Gypsum mines	0623	7958	84.2
Potash mines	0624	7960	608.2
Other miscellaneous non-metal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	7961	344.2
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	7965	627.6
Stone quarries	081	7963	363.5
Sand and gravel pits	082	7964	264.1
Industrial minerals sector	062 + 08	7966	2,000.2

For further information on the mineral industries, contact H. Martin (613-951-9466), Information Systems Division, Energy, Mines and Resources.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 10, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 10, 1987 totalled 295 010 tonnes, an increase of 5.6% from the preceding week's total of 279 451 tonnes and up 7.0% from the year-earlier level of 275 708 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 11 344 938 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from 10 811 612 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodity

August 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for August 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the last week of October. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Construction Type Plywood

August 1987

Canadian firms produced 174 410 cubic metres (197,096,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during August 1987, an increase of 79.9% from the 96 929 cubic metres (109,537,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during August 1986.

January to August 1987 production totalled 1 474 012 cubic metres (1,665,738 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 9.6% over the 1 344 993 cubic metres (1,519,938 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of October 26. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at October 1, 1987 and revised figures for September 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release October 30. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Oils and Fats, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Electric Lamps, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of October 19-23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
19	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1987
20	Retail Trade	August 1987
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1987
22	Building Permits	August 1987
22-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1987
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1987

**The
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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 19, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet,
Third Quarter 1987 2

Electric Lamps, September 1987 2

Publications Released 3

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Data Availability Announcements

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Third Quarter 1987

For the quarter ending September 30, 1987, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 2 064 457 square metres, for a value of \$16,024,531. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 806 921 square metres, for a value of \$13,399,580.

Cumulative shipments for 1987 amounted to 6 309 490 square metres, an increase of 15.4% from the 5 466 688 square metres shipped during January to September 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

Order the third quarter issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$3/\$12), to be released the week of October 26. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

September 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,727,109 light bulbs and tubes in September 1987, an increase of 8.2% from the 20,071,678 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 totalled 170,385,095 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.4% from the 180,187,270 sold during January-September 1986.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 9. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Construction Price Statistics,**
Second Quarter 1987.

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

✓ **International Travel – Advance**
Information, August 1987.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 20, 1987

Major Release

Domestic and International Shipping, 1986 2

- Total cargo tonnage handled at Canadian ports in domestic and international shipping was almost unchanged from the 1985 level.

Data Availability Announcements

Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost, 1986 (Revised) 4

Railway Transport in Canada: Commodity Statistics, 1986 4

Publications Released 5

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Major Release

Domestic and International Shipping

1986 (Preliminary Statistics)

Total cargo tonnage handled at Canadian ports in domestic and international shipping amounted to 325.9 million tonnes in 1986, down 0.2% from 326.6 million tonnes in 1985. International cargo accounted for 63% of the total tonnage handled, about the same proportion as a year earlier.

Highlights

- Port statistics show modest year-over-year increases in activity at four of the five leading ports in Canada. Overall, the aggregate share of the five leading ports remained unchanged at about 42% of the national total.
- Cargo statistics point to notable fluctuations in the tonnage of the leading commodities handled:

- In domestic shipping, the top two commodities - wheat, and logs and bolts - each decreased by about 15% from the previous year, while iron ore showed an increase of 9%.
- The three leading commodities handled in international shipping - coal, iron ore and wheat - registered year-over-year decreases ranging from 5% to 10%. The most notable change relative to the five leading commodities occurred in crude petroleum tonnage which showed a 32% increase over 1985.

Cargo tonnes handled at leading ports in 1986, with the percentage change from 1985 are shown in Table 1.

Total cargo tonnes handled, by sector, for the five leading commodities, with the percentage change over 1985 are shown in Table 2.

Contact Gaston Levesque (613-951-8698), Marine Unit, Transportation Division.

(continued on page 3)

Leading Canadian Ports (Table 1)	Domestic	1986 International	Total	Change from 1985
	('000)	('000)	('000)	(%)
Vancouver	4 459	52 423	56 882	1.2
Sept-Iles/Pointe Noire	4 094	18 460	22 553	1.0
Port Cartier	4 045	14 949	18 995	-12.9
Montreal/Contrecoeur	6 623	14 520	21 143	1.1
Thunder Bay	14 660	2 949	17 609	1.5
Other	86 993	101 737	188 730	0.4
Total Canada	120 874	205 038	325 912	-0.2

Cargo Tonnes Handled (Table 2)	1986	Change from 1985
	('000)	(%)
Domestic Shipping		
Wheat	18 353	-15.6
Logs and bolts	17 416	-15.1
Fuel oil	11 551	-4.4
Iron ore	11 102	9.3
Limestone	9 093	5.2
Other	53 359	6.1
Total all commodities	120 874	-2.1
International Shipping		
Coal	39 011	-5.2
Iron ore	36 462	-8.2
Wheat	16 525	-9.7
Crude petroleum	13 715	32.0
Fuel oil	6 275	8.9
Other	93 050	5.9
Total all commodities	205 038	0.9

Data Availability Announcements

Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost 1986

Revised estimates of aggregate productivity measures and unit labour cost for the business sector industries are now available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

Contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3647) or Monique Larose (613-951-3658). Order *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204, formerly catalogue number 14-201), available in December.

Railway Transport in Canada: Commodity Statistics 1986

The total tonnage of live animals transported by rail in 1986 dropped dramatically, down 61.5% from 1985. This reduction in the shipment of live animals has been ongoing since the late 1970s.

The only commodity sections to show increases in tonnages hauled from 1985 to 1986 were food, feed, beverages and tobacco (14.5%) and special types of traffic (3.4%).

The major commodities transported by rail in 1986 were bituminous coal (40.4 million tonnes), iron ore and concentrates (36.7 million tonnes) and wheat (19.6 million tonnes). These three commodities made up over 38% of the total tonnage hauled by rail in 1986.

Order *Railway Transport in Canada* (52-211, \$42.50), scheduled for release in November. Contact the Surface and Marine Transport Section (613-951-8700), Transportation Division.

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Footwear Statistics**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Air Carrier Operations in Canada**, April-June 1986.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area**, July 1987.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).
- ✓ **Profiles – Northwest Territories: Part 1, 1986 Census**.
Catalogue number 94-123
(Canada: \$23; Other Countries: \$24).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 21, 1987

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Retail Trade, August 1987	2
● Seasonally adjusted, retail sales increased by 1.8% from July.	
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August 1987	5
● Manufacturing shipments reached a record level (although the August increase was less than that registered for July) but new orders decreased for the first time in five months.	
Wholesale Trade, August 1987	7
● Wholesale merchants' sales increased 12.3% over August 1986.	
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, August 1987	9
● Seasonally adjusted, total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.4% from July.	

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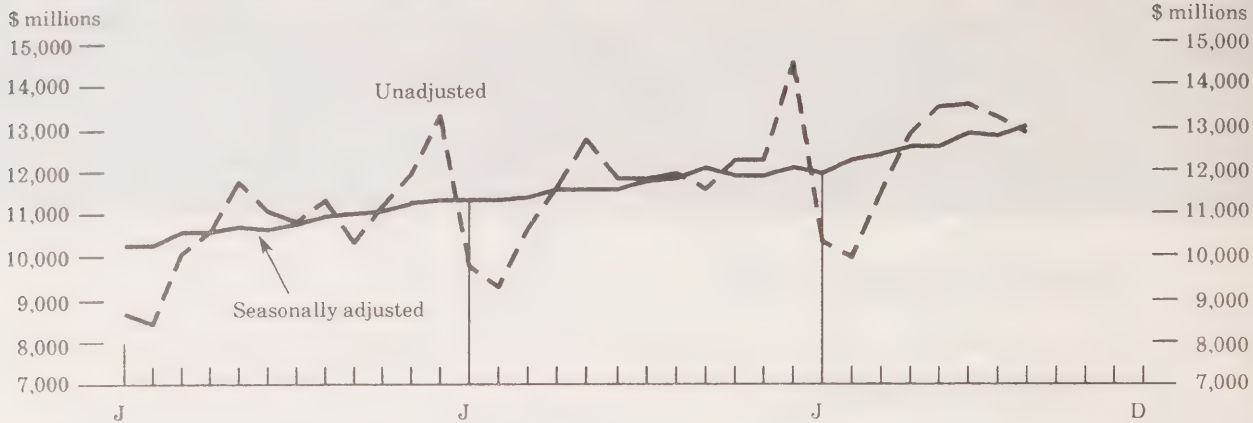
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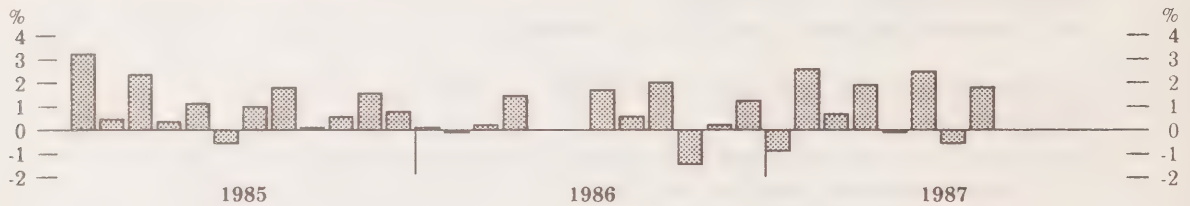
Canada

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

August 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13,023 million in August 1987, an increase of 1.8% over the previous month's revised total of \$12,792 million.
- The 1.8% increase in August more than offset the 0.6% decline recorded in July, further extending the trend of generally rising sales observed since the beginning of 1987. During the January to August period, retail sales grew an average of 1.1% on a monthly basis.
- The overall rise in August was primarily attributable, in order of impact, to increases reported by motor vehicle dealers (+3.4%), combination stores (+3.2%) and department stores (+2.0%). (These three groups had reported sales decreases in July 1987: motor vehicle dealers, -2.6%; combination stores, -2.4%; and department stores, -2.2%.) Partly offsetting the impact of these increases were declines by household furniture stores (-3.9%), general merchandise stores (-2.5%) and variety stores (-4.7%).
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased by 1.3% in August 1987, following a slight decrease of 0.1% in July.

(continued on page 3)

- With the exception of New Brunswick, which recorded a decrease of 0.4% from the previous month, all provinces and territories reported higher sales in August. Increases ranged from 5.1% in Alberta to 0.4% in Nova Scotia.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for August 1987 rose 8.1% over the same month last year, totalling \$12,837 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first eight months of 1987 amounted to \$97,672 million, up 9.0% from the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over August 1986: motor vehicle dealers (+13.8%) and food stores (+4.9%). Department store sales, which totalled \$992 million in August 1987, were up 1.1% on a year-over-year basis after having registered a 0.4% increase in July. Service station sales increased on a year-over-year basis for the fifth consecutive month, up 13.8% from the August 1986 level.

- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in August 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986, with gains ranging from 11.8% in Quebec to 2.7% in Saskatchewan.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales increases were recorded in August: Toronto (+10.0%), Montreal (+9.6%), Vancouver (+7.4%) and Winnipeg (+3.6%).

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the second week of November. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Aug. 1986	July 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1987/ Aug. 1986	May 1987 ^r	June 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1987/ July 1987
	(millions of \$)				(millions of \$)				
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,199.4	2,279.3	2,241.1	1.8	2,206.4	2,242.8	2,187.9	2,257.8	3.2
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	652.3	750.9	740.5	13.5	669.6	672.3	666.7	680.0	2.0
All other food stores	232.0	264.1	253.8	9.3	234.9	239.8	245.6	244.7	-0.4
Department stores	980.6	936.7	991.5	1.1	1,055.9	1,087.3	1,063.2	1,084.5	2.0
General merchandise stores	219.1	220.7	231.4	5.6	245.7	244.0	253.7	247.4	-2.5
General stores	182.6	198.5	198.8	8.8	185.6	184.4	186.2	191.5	2.8
Variety stores	102.3	88.7	88.5	-13.5	82.9	89.3	92.4	88.1	-4.7
Motor vehicle dealers	2,308.4	2,864.4	2,612.3	13.1	2,601.7	2,765.4	2,694.1	2,784.5	3.4
Used car dealers	66.7	90.9	90.4	35.6	80.8	80.6	82.3	87.3	6.1
Service stations	937.0	1,070.9	1,066.7	13.8	969.7	986.7	991.9	1,011.5	2.0
Garages	130.1	147.1	140.9	8.2	136.1	138.5	135.6	139.9	3.2
Automotive parts and accessories stores	245.6	323.5	269.4	9.7	278.8	283.8	287.8	287.7	--
Men's clothing stores	98.9	104.9	104.8	5.9	125.6	127.8	129.3	129.2	-0.1
Women's clothing stores	250.9	248.7	258.3	2.9	260.2	265.4	272.4	274.0	0.6
Family clothing stores	185.9	162.7	191.8	3.1	183.5	184.2	187.0	186.4	-0.3
Specialty shoe stores	20.7	21.3	22.5	8.5	21.5	22.2	22.9	23.5	2.5
Family shoe stores	101.1	88.8	100.3	-0.8	99.1	101.2	103.8	103.1	-0.7
Hardware stores	126.4	158.5	136.4	7.9	128.3	130.7	132.8	134.4	1.2
Household furniture stores	144.9	167.9	164.2	13.3	158.9	165.4	163.9	157.5	-3.9
Household appliance stores	48.8	57.7	55.8	14.1	55.1	60.4	57.1	55.9	-2.2
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	135.6	153.2	138.0	1.7	133.0	136.2	138.0	134.7	-2.4
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	502.2	560.8	554.5	10.4	558.8	563.3	568.2	568.1	--
Book and stationery stores	66.1	66.3	76.2	15.3	77.2	76.5	77.8	77.2	-0.8
Florists	36.2	40.2	39.7	9.6	48.2	49.5	48.4	48.8	0.7
Jewellery stores	77.8	88.8	85.9	10.5	92.9	96.7	98.1	99.2	1.2
Sporting goods and accessories stores	183.8	221.4	198.4	7.9	177.4	177.0	180.1	188.4	4.6
Personal accessories store	186.5	198.2	210.2	12.6	186.0	181.8	189.6	195.1	2.9
All other stores	1,444.7	1,649.6	1,574.5	8.9	1,502.9	1,522.1	1,535.3	1,542.4	0.5
All stores - Total	11,866.5	13,224.7	12,836.8	8.1	12,556.9	12,875.5	12,792.2	13,022.6	1.8

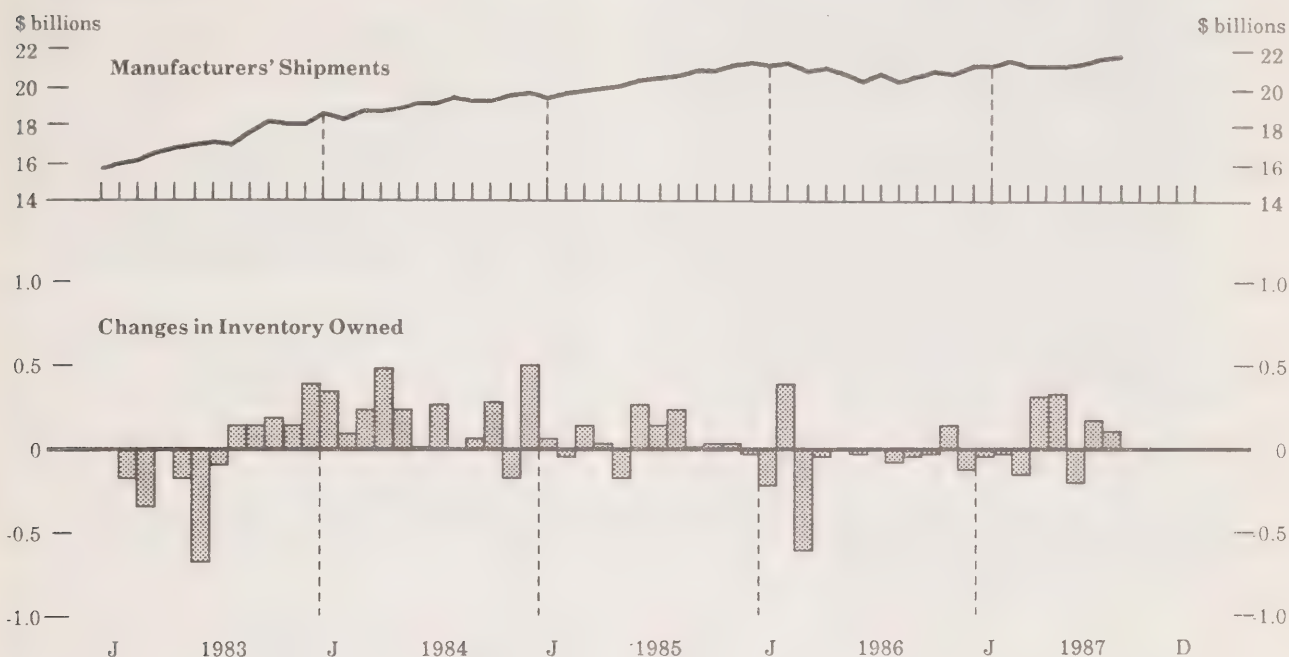
^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-1987

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

August 1987

Canadian manufacturing industry shipments increased for the fifth month in a row in August, but at a slower pace than in July. New orders decreased for the first time since March 1987 with cancellations accounting for a substantial portion of the decline.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates for August indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** advanced 0.5%, reaching a value of \$21,683 million. This increase marked a continuation of the gains recorded since April 1987, and again produced a record high, surpassing the July level by \$105 million. The August rate of increase, however, was much more modest than that recorded in July.

- New orders fell 1.7% in August to a value of \$21,431 million. This was the first decrease since March 1987.
- Seasonally adjusted, **inventories owned** by manufacturers increased 0.3% to \$33,870 million in August. This was the fourth increase in the last five months and reverses the gently declining trend experienced during 1986.
- The **ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments** remained at 1.56:1 in August. This ratio has remained at about the same level since the beginning of the year, averaging 1.57:1 in 1987 compared to 1.61:1 in 1986.

(continued on page 6)

- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog**, at \$24,271 million, showed a decrease of 1.0% in August, following increases in the last four months. Unfilled orders are now 1.4% below their April 1986 peak.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in August 1987 were estimated at \$20,826 million, 6.5% higher than the August 1986 level. Cumulative shipments for the first eight months of 1987 have been estimated at \$169,658 million, 2.4% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-951-9497), or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks
(millions of dollars)

	August 1987 ^p	July 1987 ^r	June 1987	August 1986
Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments – Total	20,826.3	20,457.4	23,217.9	19,546.2
New orders – Total	20,789.7	20,567.9	23,242.8	19,316.8
Unfilled orders – Total	24,389.3	24,425.9	24,315.4	24,180.9
Inventory owned – Total	33,770.1	33,495.2	33,507.1	33,351.8
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments – Total	21,683.1	21,578.8	21,301.5	20,414.3
New orders – Total	21,431.1	21,792.3	21,546.9	19,953.3
Unfilled orders – Total	24,271.1	24,523.1	24,309.5	24,076.8
Inventory owned – Total	33,869.7	33,757.0	33,575.4	33,448.0
Ratio of total inventories owned to shipments	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.64

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Wholesale Trade

August 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for August 1987 were 12.3% above those of August 1986. For the first eight months of 1987, cumulative sales were up 12.9% compared to the corresponding period in 1986.
- In August, all major groups except wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-11.8%) registered increased sales over a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+28.1%), food (+6.2%) and lumber and building materials (+4.9%).
- Wholesale trade increases between August 1986 and August 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 17.6% in the Atlantic provinces to 7.2% in Quebec.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in August 1987 were 2.8% higher than those reported in August 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of August 1987 stood at 1.45:1, down from 1.58:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of November. Contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for August 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales	
	July 1987/86 ^r	Aug. 1987/86 ^p	Jan.-Aug. 1987/86 ^p	July 1987/86 ^r	Aug. 1987/86 ^p	Aug. 1986 ^r	Aug. 1987 ^p
Total all trades	11.9	12.3	12.9	2.3	2.8	1.58	1.45
Food	13.9	6.2	12.9	10.6	9.4	0.70	0.72
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	8.9	4.9	6.2	4.7	6.7	0.93	0.94
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	13.6	6.6	14.2	3.4	2.8	1.88	1.81
Motor vehicles and accessories	2.1	10.9	6.5	2.9	5.6	2.00	1.90
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-12.9	-11.8	-5.2	-9.3	-5.5	2.55	2.73
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	27.5	28.1	21.9	3.7	2.7	2.01	1.61
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	8.2	9.4	13.1	-0.5	1.7	1.64	1.52
Lumber and building materials	6.6	4.9	16.1	4.4	8.2	1.19	1.23
Other wholesalers ²	9.8	16.2	10.3	1.2	-1.4	1.67	1.42
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	16.8	17.6	14.8	11.7	10.7	1.38	1.29
Quebec	7.2	7.2	9.5	5.7	5.3	1.37	1.35
Ontario	11.4	14.0	15.6	3.3	3.4	1.59	1.44
Prairie provinces	19.8	15.4	11.8	-4.8	-2.8	2.18	1.84
B.C. Yukon and Northwest Territories	11.9	12.2	12.8	2.0	3.6	1.38	1.27

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, August sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 641 978 cubic metres (m³), down 2.4% from July and the fourth decline in the last five months. However, despite the August results, cumulative sales for 1987 were still 3.4% above those for the same period last year.
 - In August, results for the four main products continued to be mixed. Following a 3.6% decline in July, motor gasoline sales fell 5.2%. Light fuel sales, down 3.0%, registered their first decrease since April of this year. Diesel fuel sales, up 2.3%, continued to maintain generally higher sales levels while heavy fuel sales posted a sixth gain this year, rising 1.1%.
 - On a provincial basis, gains outnumbered declines by a margin of seven to five in August. The largest percentage increase (23.9%) was recorded in Newfoundland while the greatest decrease was experienced in the Northwest Territories (-24.0%).
 - On a cumulative January-August basis, 1987 total sales were up 3.3% over the corresponding period in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel climbed 11.1%, diesel fuel rose 2.5% and motor gasoline 1.2%, while light fuel sales fell 7.9%.
- (see table on page 10)

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in August rose 3.0% over August 1986, recording a volume of 6 824 400 m³. This represents the eleventh year-over-year increase in the last 12 months. Results for the main products were mixed. Diesel fuel

sales, up 8.4%, posted a sixth consecutive gain, while heavy fuel sales rose 20.5% in August, following a 21.2% increase in July. Motor gasoline sales, down 3.1%, declined for the third time this year, while light fuel sales (-6.2%) decreased for the first time in three months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the third week of November. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	May 1987	June 1987	July 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987 ^p	Aug. '87 / July '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 602.9	6 917.9	6 808.1	6 642.0	-2.4
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 618.5	2 873.7	2 770.0	2 624.7	-5.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 266.6	1 316.7	1 266.8	1 295.7	2.3
Light fuel oil	576.1	617.4	636.1	617.0	-3.0
Heavy fuel oil	446.0	625.7	646.1	653.4	1.1
	Aug. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1986	Total Jan.- Aug. 1987	Total Jan.- Aug. 1986	Cum. '87/ Cum. '86
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 824.4	6 622.9	52 404.9	50 743.4	3.3
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 937.4	3 034.5	21 872.4	21 623.4	1.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 404.1	1 294.2	9 980.3	9 738.1	2.5
Light fuel oil	221.8	236.5	4 116.8	4 467.5	-7.9
Heavy fuel oil	486.1	403.2	4 373.1	3 937.5	11.1

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

First Quarter 1987

Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1987 indicate that 9.5 million passengers travelling on scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports, an increase of 5.5% compared to the first quarter of last year.

Six of the top 10 airports showed increases in traffic volume, the gains ranging from 2.6% at Montreal International (Dorval) to 9.9% at Lester B. Pearson International (Toronto). At the four airports showing decreases in passenger traffic, the decreases ranged from 1.2% at Winnipeg International to 8.9% at Mirabel International.

Preliminary data for 30 selected Canadian airports for January, February, March and the first quarter of 1987 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 19, No. 11 (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available in November. Contact K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Tobacco Products

September 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,410,924,000 cigarettes in September 1987, a 5.3% increase from the 5,137,627,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to September 1987 totalled 40,500,768,000 cigarettes, down from 41,235,653,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in September 1987 totalled 4,826,194,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 21.2% from the September 1986 amount of 6,125,932,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 38,355,674,000 cigarettes, down 7.6% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 41,514,234,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 2. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 17, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 17, 1987 totalled 278 503 tonnes, a decrease of 5.6% from the preceding week's total of 295 010 tonnes but up 8.2% from the year-earlier level of 257 301 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 11 623 441 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from 11 068 913 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

July 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 043 300 cubic metres (1,289.7 million board feet) of lumber and ties in July 1987, an increase of 9.5% over the 2 778 400 cubic metres (1,177.4 million board feet) produced in July 1986.

January to July 1987 production was 22 068 700 cubic metres (9,352.2 million board feet), an increase of 3.0% over the 21 421 000 cubic metres (9,077.7 million board feet) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the July 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of October 26. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts – British Columbia, 1986 Census.**

Catalogue number 92-118

(Canada: \$36; Other Countries: \$37.50).

✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 22, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Building Permits, August 1987 | 2 |
| ● The value of building permits issued registered a fifth consecutive drop, down 5.6% from July to \$2.2 billion. | |
| Trends in Government Employment, 1976-1986 | 4 |
| ● Over the past 10 years, government employment has grown at a slower rate than employment in the non-government sector. | |
| Crude Oil and Natural Gas, July 1987 | 5 |
| ● Exports of natural gas increased for the seventh consecutive month, rising 37.6% over July 1986. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1987 | 6 |
| Stocks of Frozen Meats, October 1, 1987 | 6 |

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- | | |
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| Publications Released | 7 |
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Statistics
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Major Releases

Chart 1

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

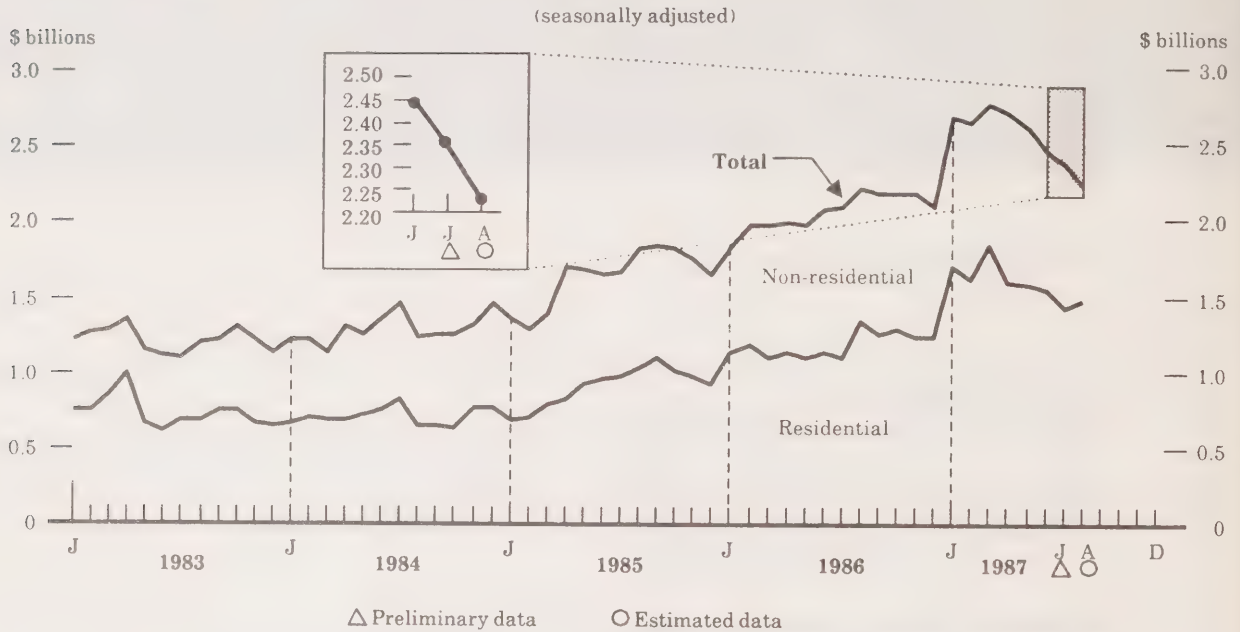


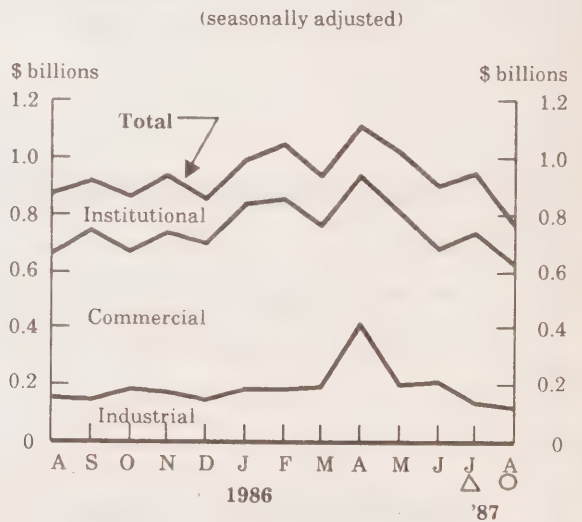
Chart 2

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada



Chart 3

Value of Non-residential permits issued in Canada



Building Permits

August 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction leading indicator)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities registered a fifth consecutive drop in August to \$2,231.8 million, down 5.6% from \$2,365.6 million in July. This decrease was entirely attributable to the non-residential sector.

The ongoing decrease in the value of building permits resulted in the first drop in three and a half years in the construction leading indicator. Following several months of slow growth, the leading indicator slipped slightly in June (-0.1%) to 125.7 from 125.8 in May.

Residential Sector

- After four consecutive decreases, the estimated value of residential building permits issued increased in August (+2.9%) to \$1,469.0 million from \$1,428.1 million in July.
- This increase was entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector which reached \$1,045.7 million in August, a 6.6% gain. The multi-family sector decreased 5.3% to \$423.3 million.
- On a regional basis, the value of residential building permits rose in the Atlantic region, Ontario and British Columbia while Quebec and the Prairies registered decreases.
- The number of dwelling units authorized decreased slightly in August (-0.6%), totaling 227,600 units at an annual rate (132,300 single detached and 95,300 multiple dwellings).

- The filtered index of residential building permits remained unchanged in June at 149.9.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential building permits issued fell 18.6% to \$762.8 million in August.
- All components of the non-residential sector recorded decreases in August. The governmental sector registered the largest decrease (-31.0% to \$139.9 million), followed by the industrial sector (-16.3% to \$121.8 million) and the commercial sector (-14.9% to \$501.1 million).
- The non-residential sector decrease was widespread in all Canadian regions.
- Reflecting these decreases, the filtered index of the non-residential sector declined slightly (-0.2%) in June to 100.4 from 100.6 in May.

Note to Users:

The leading indicator is a short-term investment anticipator for the construction sector. It is based on the value of building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering to get a trend-cycle.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3, 5, 7, 9-15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of November. Contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Trends in Government Employment 1976-1986

Government employment in the past decade has been more stable than employment in the non-government sector – less sensitive to upswings and downswings in the economy – but it has also grown more slowly (18% compared to 23%).

"Trends in Government Employment, 1976-1986", the feature article published in the September issue of *The Labour Force*, examines characteristics of government employees at the federal, provincial and local levels, making comparisons to workers in non-government sector industries. The article also looks at the different ways of defining "government".

Highlights from the article include:

- In 1986, government workers (excluding those in Crown Corporations or regulated private companies) accounted for 6.9% of total employment, a slight decrease from 7.2% in 1976.
- Federal government employees made up 35% of all government employment in 1986. A decade earlier, the federal government share was 40%. Over the same period,

provincial governments increased their share slightly (to 33% from 30%) as did local governments (to 32% from 29%).

- As a result, provincial and local governments have both grown more rapidly than their federal counterpart. Provincial government employment rose by 30% over the decade, and local government by 27%. In contrast, federal government employment grew 4%.
- Part-time workers (those usually working under 30 hours per week) are much less common in government than in non-government industries. Among federal and provincial government employees, just 5% worked part-time in 1986, compared to over 15% of non-government sector paid workers. With 11% of its work force employed part-time, only local government approached the proportion of part-time workers employed in non-government sector industries.

Order the September 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact David Gower (613-951-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

July 1987

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in July 1987 amounted to 8 293.8 thousand cubic metres, a 2.9% increase over July 1986.
- On a year-to-year basis, crude oil exports increased for the sixth time this year, rising 15.2% over July 1986. Following a decrease of 12.0% in June, crude oil imports rose 7.4% in July. On a cumulative basis, imports were 10.7% greater than those for the same period last year.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 5 087.6 million cubic metres, increased 8.9% over July 1986. For the first time since May 1986, domestic sales of natural gas increased, rising 1.7% over July 1986. Exports of natural gas rose for the seventh consecutive month, posting a gain of 37.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the second week of November. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1987	% Change from July 1986	Jan.- July 1987	% Change from Jan.- July 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 293.8	2.9	53 937.1	3.0
Exports	3 253.9	15.2	20 968.6	8.5
Imports	2 169.3	7.4	12 389.3	10.7
Refinery receipts	7 433.4	2.5	45 970.0	2.7
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	5 087.6	8.9	43 020.8	3.1
Exports	1 866.2	37.6	14 808.9	26.0
Canadian sales	2 392.2	1.7	28 020.1	-6.6

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.6 million tonnes, an increase of 12.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 12.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 11.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.8% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

October 1, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October amounted to 28 371 tonnes, up from 27 778 tonnes last month and 26 924 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the October issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release November 4th. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-951-8714), Agriculture Division.

	Nine-day Period ending September 30, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 634 066	181 265 619
% change from previous year	12.4	2.8
Cars	98,390	2,680,905
% change from previous year	10.8	1.1
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	356 299	9 351 987
% change from previous year	12.3	4.1
Cars	12,319	336,418
% change from previous year	11.7	3.4

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
- ✓ **Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada** (Reference Manual for Catalogue 32-229 and 32-230).
Catalogue number 32-509E
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- ✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**, Vol. 19, No. 10.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Fuel Consumption Survey**, October 1981 – September 1982 and October 1982 – September 1983.
Catalogue number 53-226
No charge.
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, April 1987.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **Federal Government Finance**, 1985.
Catalogue number 68-211
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **The Labour Force**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).
- ✓ **Profiles – Nova Scotia: Part 1**, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 94-105
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).
- ✓ **Geographic Reference Products – Enumeration Area Reference Lists, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations**, 1986.
Catalogue number 99-126
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 23, 1987

Major Release

- Construction Union Wage Rate Index, September 1987** 2
- At the Canada level, the union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from August.

Data Availability Announcements

Selected Financial Indexes, September 1987	3
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1987	3
Mineral Wool, September 1987	3
Exports of Major Grains, August 1987	3
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, August 1987	4

Publications Released

5

Major Release Dates, October 26-30

6

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Major Release

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for September 1987 remained unchanged from August 1987's level of 140.7. On a year-over-year basis, this 18-city Canada composite index increased by 3.0%.

The following table shows wage rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹

(In dollars)

September 1987

	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	14.55	16.72	14.50	16.67	14.15	16.29
Halifax	16.86	19.26	16.48	18.85	15.60	17.90
Saint John	15.09	17.62	14.52	16.99	13.24	15.58
Montreal	17.42	20.44	16.32	19.23	14.39	17.10
Ottawa	20.01	23.95	18.99	22.83	15.59	19.09
Toronto	20.15	24.13	19.21	23.09	15.93	19.27
Thunder Bay	19.79	23.70	18.71	22.51	15.65	19.14
Winnipeg	18.90	22.34	15.29	18.37	14.67	17.69
Edmonton	14.75	17.09	14.25	16.56	..	..
Vancouver	19.19	24.71	18.84	24.32	19.17	24.16

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

.. Figures not available.

B = Basic Rate

B&S = Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1987

September 1987 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 213 501 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in September 1987, a decrease of 0.4% from the 214 398^r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1987 domestic shipments totalled 1 655 062 thousand square metres, up 2.3% from 1 617 283^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 2. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

September 1987

Manufacturers shipped 10 303 381 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in September 1987, up 3.9% from the 9 920 131 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 10.0% from the 9 369 556 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1987 were 75 949 013 square metres, an increase of 15.3% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool, including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 2. Contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

August 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during August 1987 were as follows (in thousands of tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 539.2
● Oats,	15.5
● Barley,	377.4
● Rye,	15.0
● Flaxseed,	68.2
● Canola (rapeseed),	160.6.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early November. Contact Allister B. Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Dupuis (613-951-3871) Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

August 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during August 1987 were as follows (in thousands of tonnes):

- Wheat flour, 13.3 (wheat equivalent)
- Malt, 14.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated; refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early November. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

Profiles – Newfoundland:

Part 1, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 94-101

(Canada: \$41; Other Countries: \$42.50).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of October 26-30

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
26-28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1987
27	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1987
27	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1987
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1987
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 26, 1987

Major Release

Marriages, Canada and the Provinces, 1986 2

- The number of marriages declined 4.7% from 1985, continuing a downward trend that has been observed since 1972.

Data Availability Announcements

The Mechanical, Electrical and Special Trades Contracting Industries, 1985 4

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1987 4

Deliveries of Major Grains, August 1987 4

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Publications Released 5



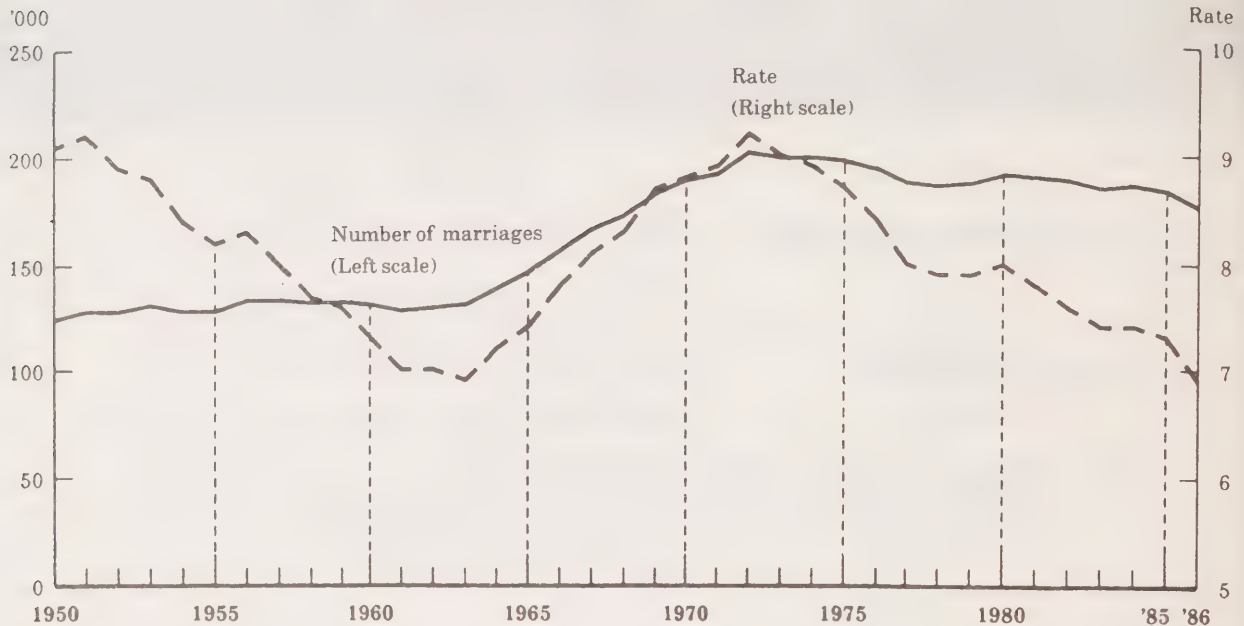
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Major Release

Marriages and Rates (Per 1,000 population), Canada, 1950-1986



Marriages, Canada and the Provinces 1986

A total of 175,518 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1986, a decline of 4.7% from 184,096 marriages in 1985. This marks a continuation of a downward trend observed since 1972, when a record 200,470 marriages were reported.

The 1986 marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 population) of 6.9 was 5.5% less than the 1985 rate of 7.3, 11.5% lower than the 1981 rate of 7.8 and 25% less than the 1972 rate of 9.2. The marriage rates declined for all age groups during this period.

Provincial Detail

The highest marriage rates in 1986 were in Alberta (8.0), Ontario (7.8), the Yukon (7.8), British Columbia (7.6) and Prince Edward Island (7.6). The lowest rates were observed in the Northwest Territories (4.9), Quebec (5.1), Newfoundland (6.0) and Saskatchewan (6.8).

During 1985-86, the marriage rate increased by 1.3% in Prince Edward Island and by 8.3% in Newfoundland. The marriage rate decreased in the remaining eight provinces with declines ranging from 1.3% in British Columbia to 8.9% in Quebec.

(continued on page 3)

Period 1972-1986

Since 1972, when the numbers and rates of marriages were at their peak, the extent of the decrease has varied considerably at the provincial level. Between 1972 and 1986, the largest percentage decrease in marriage rates was in Quebec (42.7%), followed by Newfoundland (37.5%) and New Brunswick (30%). The smallest percentage decreases were in Ontario (15.2%), Prince Edward Island (15.6%) and British Columbia (17.4%).

These data refer to legal marriages and do not include any consensual or common-law unions which are on the rise as indicated by Family History Survey preliminary findings (99-955) and the censuses.

Order *Marriages and Divorces*, 1986 (84-205, \$12), available in January 1988. Contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces

1985 and 1986

Area	Number of Marriages		Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
Canada	184,096	175,518	7.3	6.9
Newfoundland	3,220	3,421	5.5	6.0
Prince Edward Island	956	970	7.5	7.6
Nova Scotia	6,807	6,445	7.7	7.4
New Brunswick	5,312	4,962	7.4	7.0
Quebec	37,026	33,083	5.6	5.1
Ontario	72,891	70,839	8.0	7.8
Manitoba	8,296	7,816	7.8	7.4
Saskatchewan	7,132	6,820	7.0	6.8
Alberta	19,750	18,896	8.4	8.0
British Columbia	22,292	21,826	7.7	7.6
Yukon	185	183	8.1	7.8
Northwest Territories	229	257	4.5	4.9

Data Availability Announcements

The Mechanical, Electrical and Special Trades Contracting Industries

1985

The 108,315 establishments in the mechanical contracting, electrical contracting and special trades contracting industries recorded total operating revenues of \$22,996 million in 1985. This total includes \$22,637 million of operating revenues derived from new and repair construction activity, and \$359 million of revenues from various non-construction sources (e.g. retail and wholesale sales of materials, manufacturing or fabricating activities).

More detailed summaries will be available in the publications *The Mechanical Contracting Industry* (64-204, \$15), *The Electrical Contracting Industry* (64-205, \$15) and *The Special Trades Contracting Industry* (64-210, \$20), scheduled for release in December. These three publications provide statistical information on special trades contractors broken down by some 42 industry groups (e.g. plumbing, masonry, painting and decorating).

Contact T. Hewitt, R. Dubeau or C. Robillard (613-951-9692), Census of Construction Section, Industry Division.

Production of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1987

Production of process cheese in September 1987 totalled 5 506 338 kilograms, a decrease of 5.7% from August 1987 and down 23.6% from September 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 55 424 977 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 53 420 050 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 362 648 kilograms – a decrease of 32.3% from August 1987 and a decrease of 13.7% from September 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 3 898 402 kilograms, compared to the 4 544 480 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 2. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

August 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during August 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat (excluding durum)	81.9
• Durum wheat	6.2
• Total wheat	88.1
• Oats	8.6
• Barley	78.2
• Rye	27.8
• Flaxseed	19.7
• Canola (rapeseed)	68.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early November. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division, Ottawa.

Publications Released

✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, August 1987.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, August 1987.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet**,

Quarter Ended September 1987.

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16).

✓ **Culture Communiqué**, Vol. 10, No. 6 –
Heritage Institutions, 1984-85.

Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 27, 1987

Major Release

- Local Government Employment, Second Quarter 1987** 2
- There were 324,869 employees in local government services in June 1987, an increase of 2.9% from the same period a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcement

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, Third Quarter 1986 4

Publications Released

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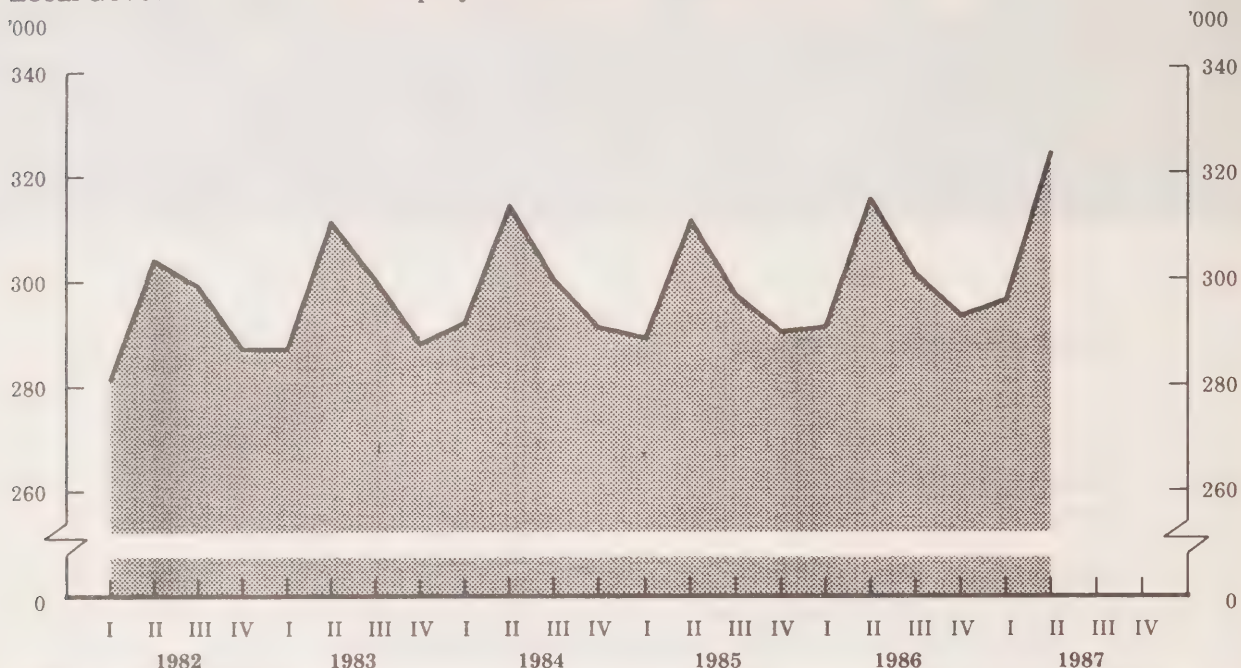
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Major Release

Local Government Services Employment, 1982 - 1987



Note: Employment figures do not include the number of employees pertaining to hospitals, schools or government enterprises.

Local Government Employment Second Quarter 1987

Highlights

Local Government Services

- Employment increased significantly in June 1987 compared to the same month last year.
- There were 324,869 employees in local government services in June 1987, an increase of 2.9% or 9,076 employees from 315,793 in June 1986. This marks a continuation of the year-to-year increase in employment begun in January 1987.

- At the provincial level, changes in employment from a year earlier were as follows: Newfoundland -301 (-9.3%); Prince Edward Island 18 (3.6%); Nova Scotia 318 (4.7%); New Brunswick 197 (4.3%); Quebec 3,791 (5.8%); Ontario 3,673 (2.5%); Manitoba 163 (1.4%); Saskatchewan 551 (4.4%); Alberta 154 (0.5%); British Columbia 504 (1.7%); Yukon -3 (-1.2%); Northwest Territories 11 (1.0%).

Provincial Detail

- The decrease in employment in Newfoundland was provincewide. One-third of the decrease occurred in St. John's, mainly

(continued on page 3)

as the result of hiring fewer students than last year. Newfoundland was the only province reporting a significant decline in employment in June.

- The increase in employment in Nova Scotia was provincewide. A large portion of the increase was reported in Halifax and Sydney, due primarily to higher student summer employment under the Canadian Job Strategy Program and the summer Employment Experience Development Program (SEED), funded by the Department of Employment and Immigration. The increase in Nova Scotia marks the second consecutive year in which employment has increased from the previous summer period.
- Most of the increase in employment in New Brunswick occurred in Saint John, Fredericton and Edmundston, due mainly to increased student summer employment under the Challenge 87 Program in conjunction with municipal funding.
- The gain in employment in Quebec occurred mainly in Montreal, Quebec City, Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Trois-Rivières, principally as the result of hiring workers for public works, recreation and community affairs, social welfare and protection services. The increase of 5.6% in Quebec was the highest growth observed since 1983.

- The major portion of the employment increase in Ontario can be attributed to higher levels in the Toronto metropolitan area due to increased hiring for recreation and community services, social services and public health services. Other increases in employment were reported in Ottawa-Hull, Oshawa, Sudbury and St. Catharines-Niagara metropolitan area.
- The rise in Saskatchewan was largely the result of higher employment in Regina due to the holding of the Farm Progress Show in June. This marks the second year of growth in Saskatchewan following two consecutive years of declines which started in 1984.
- The employment increase in British Columbia was provincewide. This marks a reversal from the decrease noted a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 are also available from CANSIM.

Order the April-June 1987 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$10/\$40), to be released near the end of November. Contact M. Fathy (613-951-1843), or C. Doucet (613-951-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

Third Quarter 1986

Highlights

- Total operating income reported by Level I carriers in the third quarter of 1986 was \$250.7 million, up from \$99.8 million a year earlier. Prior to 1986, the highest operating income in the 1980s for this quarter was \$138.3 million, reported in 1980.
- Level I carriers reported total operating revenues of \$1.4 billion in the third quarter of 1986. This 11.4% increase over the third quarter of 1985 pushed revenues to their highest level ever for this quarter. This also applies to Level I to III air carriers in total, whose reported revenues for the third quarter rose by 12.5% to \$1.7 billion.
- Gains in operating revenues by Level I carriers were made in unit toll services, where revenues increased by 15.0% for the third quarter of 1986. However, these carriers reported a decrease of 23.7% in charter revenues. Level II and III carriers reported increased revenues in both areas, including a 26.6% rise in unit toll revenues by Level II carriers.
- Passenger-kilometres on scheduled services increased in the third quarter of 1986 for each level of the Level I to IV carriers. Level I carriers reported a 16.6% rise, while the four levels as a whole increased by 16.8% in this quarter.
- The number of passengers carried by Level I air carriers on charter services in the third quarter of 1986 dropped by 24.2% to 607,101 – the lowest third quarter level since 1980. For the year-to-date, this figure has dropped by 15.2%.
- The number of people employed by Level I to III air carriers in the third quarter of 1986 was up 7.5% from the same period in 1985.

Order the July-September 1986 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$20/\$80), to be released the second week of November. Contact R. Lund (613-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Current Economic Indicators, October 1987.

Catalogue number 13-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Production, October

1987. **Catalogue number 22-003**

(Canada: \$8/\$60; Other Countries: \$9/\$68).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 1, **Pack of Processed Asparagus**, 1986-87.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Railway Carloadings, July 1987.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit

Statistics, July 1987.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Farm Product Price Index, August 1987.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1987. **Catalogue number 63-004**

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, July 1987. **Catalogue number 67-002**

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 28, 1987

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, August 1987	2
• Real GDP advanced 0.8% from July.	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1987	5
• On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits increased 1.0% from July.	
Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1987	8
• Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased 2.0% from July.	

Data Availability Announcements

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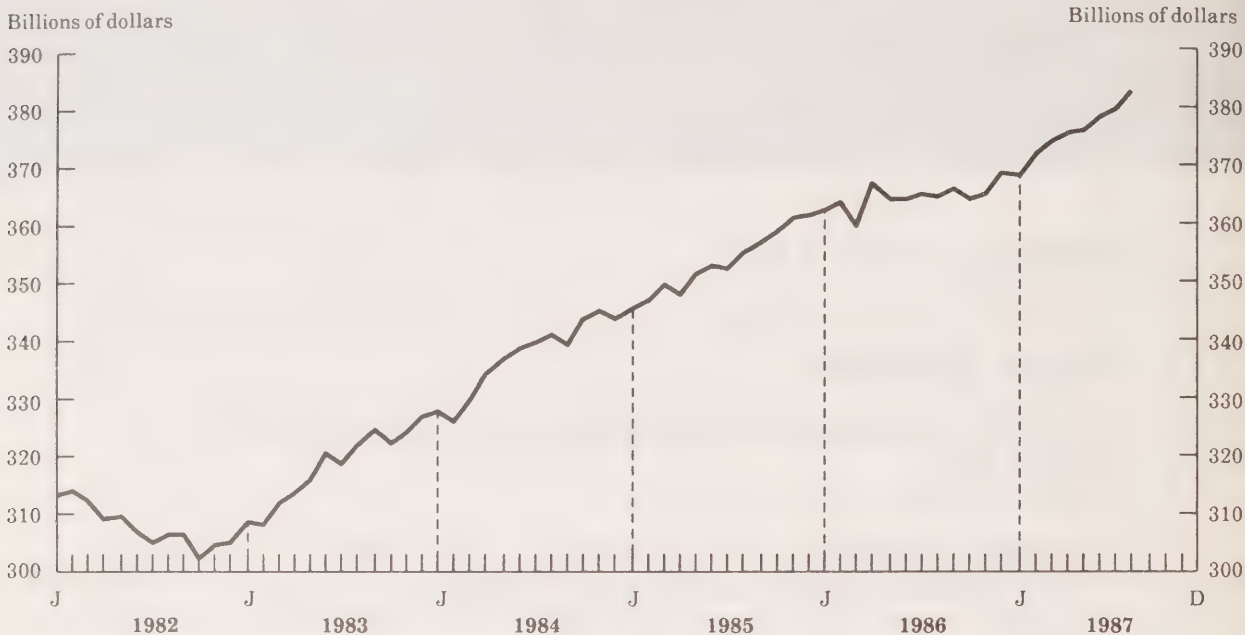
Statistics
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Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, in 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
August 1987

Monthly Overview

Data for August reveal that Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, increased 0.8% following a 0.4% gain in July. The August GDP gain was the largest month-to-month increase since last February's growth rate of 1.0%. Goods-producing industries increased 1.1%, while services-producing industries advanced 0.6%.

The July-August average level now stands 1.2% above the second quarter of 1987. Year-over-year, GDP in August stood almost 5% above the August 1986 level.

Goods-producing Industries

Output gains in August were widespread among goods-producing industries with increases recorded in manufacturing, mining, construction, agriculture and fishing:

- The August increase in manufacturing was entirely accounted for by a 2.7% output gain by durable manufacturing industries, the largest monthly advance recorded since June 1983. Major contributors to the strong growth included manufacturers of office, store and business machines, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and smelting and refining operations. Moderate production gains were reported by manufacturers of fabricated metal products, machinery, and wood products. (Exports of motor

(continued on page 3)

vehicle parts and accessories, and primary metals rose substantially during the month.)

- About 75% of the gain in mining was due to production increases for crude petroleum and natural gas.
- The construction industry continued to advance in August – the eleventh consecutive month of growth – with residential building activity accounting for almost all of this month's gain.

Services-producing Industries

Services-producing industries rose 0.6% in August, with much of the growth due to advances among finance, insurance and real estate industries, retail trade, and communication industries:

- Within the finance, insurance and real estate industry, increased activity by real estate agencies and security brokers and dealers accounted for most of the August gain.

- Most of the growth in retail trade originated from advances by new motor vehicle dealers, food stores and department stores. For new motor vehicle dealers most of the gain was due to increased sales of North American-built passenger cars.

- Communication industries posted a substantial 2.0% advance in August, due to gains by telephone systems and postal services.

- The only major decline in services during the month occurred in transportation, where railway transport declined 8%, due to a one week Canada-wide railway strike.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-November. Contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

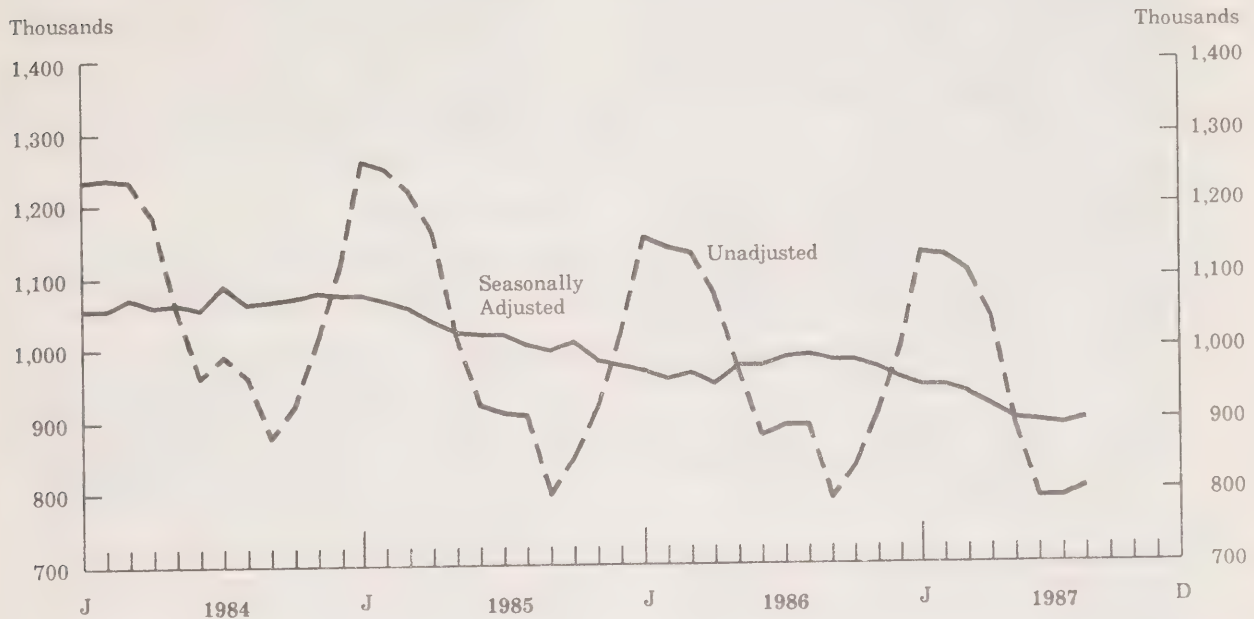
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, in 1981 Prices

Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1986		1987		
	Aug.	May	June	July	Aug.
(\$ millions)					
Total economy	364,543.2	375,776.3	378,237.2	379,610.9	382,567.7
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	12,294.0	11,296.8	11,301.6	11,324.4	11,450.4
Fishing and trapping industries	614.8	452.4	735.6	664.8	691.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,513.5	2,631.6	2,762.4	2,805.6	2,782.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	21,047.0	21,038.4	21,405.6	21,824.4	22,334.4
Manufacturing industries	70,225.4	73,675.2	74,325.6	73,836.0	74,702.4
Construction industries	25,172.6	27,319.2	27,576.0	27,794.4	28,010.4
Transportation and storage industries	16,198.7	16,654.8	16,528.8	16,489.2	16,304.4
Communication industries	10,243.6	10,879.2	10,965.6	11,031.6	11,250.0
Other utility industries	10,747.9	11,260.8	11,529.6	11,667.6	11,581.2
Wholesale trade industries	18,885.1	20,068.8	20,356.8	20,486.4	20,577.6
Retail trade industries	24,117.2	24,932.4	25,486.8	25,213.2	25,660.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	51,812.2	54,384.0	54,036.0	54,873.6	55,515.6
Community, business and personal services	38,257.6	38,123.9	38,151.2	38,396.9	38,496.5
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	23.1	31.2	39.6	48.0	50.4
Manufacturing industries	57.6	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8
Forestry services industry	229.3	240.0	241.2	241.2	242.4
Transportation industries	1,409.7	1,458.0	1,468.8	1,473.6	1,471.2
Communication industries	51.6	44.4	46.8	46.8	48.0
Water systems industry	525.1	544.8	547.2	546.0	550.8
Insurance and other finance industry	357.4	372.0	374.4	372.0	374.4
Government service ind.	23,387.1	23,618.4	23,636.4	23,712.0	23,714.4
Community and personal services	36,372.7	36,691.2	36,662.4	36,704.4	36,699.6
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	302,129.6	312,717.5	315,161.6	316,408.1	319,357.7
- goods	142,615.2	147,674.4	149,636.4	149,917.2	151,552.8
- services	159,514.4	165,043.1	165,525.2	166,490.9	167,804.9
Non-business sector	62,413.6	63,058.8	63,075.6	63,202.8	63,210.0
- goods	605.8	634.8	645.6	652.8	660.0
- services	61,807.8	62,424.0	62,430.0	62,550.0	62,550.0
Goods-producing industries	143,221.0	148,309.2	150,282.0	150,570.0	152,212.8
Services-producing industries	221,322.2	227,467.1	227,955.2	229,040.9	230,354.9
Industrial production	102,626.1	106,609.2	107,906.4	107,980.8	109,278.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,089.2	32,780.4	32,842.8	32,944.8	32,695.2
Durable manufacturing industries	38,136.2	40,894.8	41,482.8	40,891.2	42,007.2

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



Unemployment Insurance Statistics August 1987

Seasonally Adjusted Data – Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending August 15, 1987, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 899,000 – up 1.0% from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has generally been decreasing since August 1986 when it stood at 990,000.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased between July and August 1987 in Ontario (2.9%), Prince

Edward Island (2.2%), Nova Scotia (2.1%), Alberta (1.9%) and Manitoba (1.0%). The number of beneficiaries decreased in the Northwest Territories (-3.7%) and in Newfoundland (-1.4%). There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- In August 1987, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 903,000 – a decrease of 9.1% from August 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 421,000 or by 14.8% compared to August 1986. For the same period, the number of female beneficiaries declined by 3.3% to 482,000.

(continued on page 6)

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during August 1987 totalled \$760 million², up 4.8% from August 1986. The change resulted from a 4.9% increase in the average weekly payment to \$187.15 from \$178.42; the number of benefit weeks remained virtually unchanged between the two months.
- For the first eight months of 1987, benefit payments amounted to \$7,373 million, up 1.2% from the same period last year. The increase resulted from payments (retro-active to January 5, 1986) of \$120 million in July and \$9 million in August 1987 to persons affected by the introduction of Bill C-50³. Without the special payments, benefit payments between January and August 1987 would have amounted to \$7,244 million, a decrease of 0.5% compared to the same period a year ago.
- A total of 214,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August 1987, down slightly (-0.4%) from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1987, the number of claims received was 1.956 million, a decrease of 4.4% compared to the same period a year earlier.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of June, July and August 1987 will be published in the August 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of November. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

³ The payments were made to persons who were affected by Bill C-50 which permits individuals who receive a pension to re-establish unemployment insurance benefit rights.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

					% change from	
	August 1987	July 1987	June 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	760,128	862,590	760,922	725,323	-11.9	4.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,062	4,777	4,099	4,065	-15.0	-0.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	187.15	180.55	185.62	178.42	3.7	4.9
Claims received (000)	214	287	247	215	-25.2	-0.4
Beneficiaries ¹ (000)						
Total	903 ^p	885 ^p	898 ^r	993 ^r	2.0	-9.1
Regular benefits	806 ^p	791 ^p	790 ^r	892 ^r	1.9	-9.6
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	899 ^p	891 ^p	896 ^r	990 ^r	1.0	
January to August					% change	
					1987/1986	
	1987		1986			

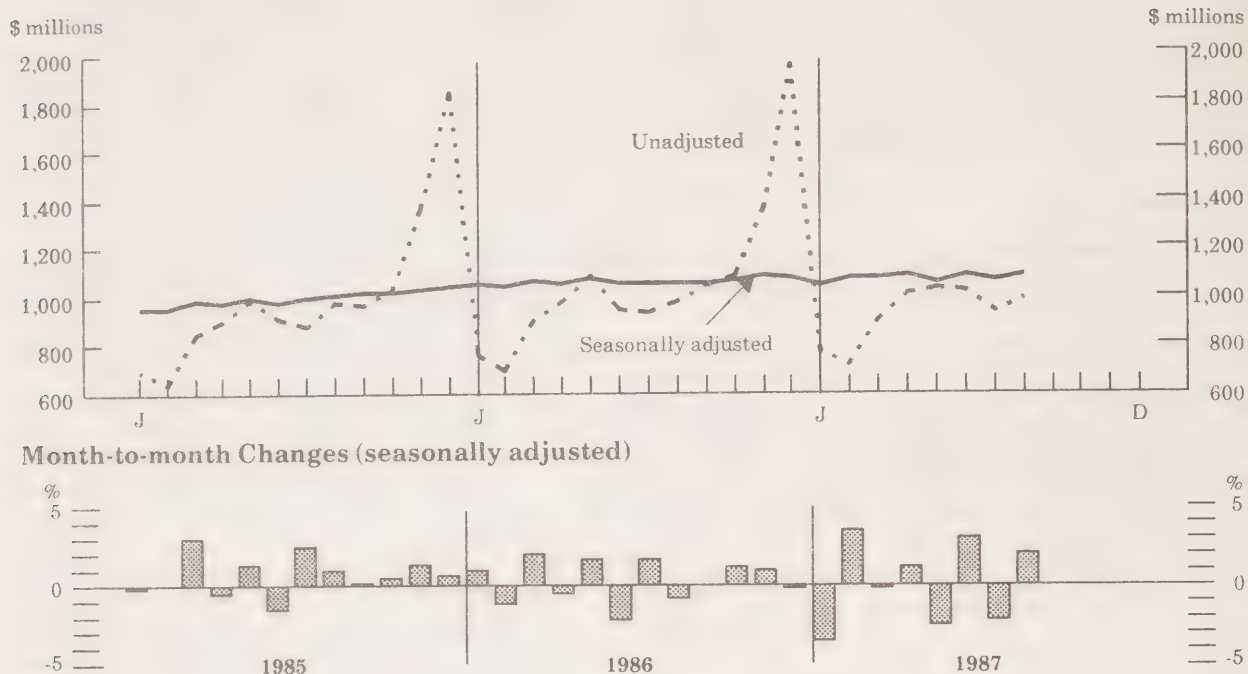
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	7,372,656		7,282,012		1.2	
Weeks of benefit (000)	38,963		40,490		-3.8	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	189.22		179.85		5.2	
Claims received (000)	1,956		2,046		-4.4	
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average¹ (000)	1,085 ^p		1,139 ^r		-4.7	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Department Store Sales and Stocks August 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in August 1987 totalled \$1,084 million, an increase of 2.0% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,063 million. Higher sales were recorded in 28 of the 40 departments.
- For the first eight months of 1987, department store sales have fluctuated significantly while showing little overall growth. During this period, sales have advanced on average by 0.2% on a monthly basis.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,499 million at the end of August 1987, up 0.9% from the July 1987 revised value of \$4,461 million. This constitutes the fourth consecutive monthly increase.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.15:1 in August, up from the average ratio of 4.13:1 observed in the seven previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$992 million in August 1987, up 1.1% from the August 1986 level of \$981 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to August 1987 totalled \$7,383 million, up 1.2% from the corresponding period in 1986.

(continued on page 9)

- Excluding food and kindred products, department store sales increased by 4.1% in August 1987, compared to the corresponding month a year earlier.
- Seven provinces posted gains in August 1987 over the corresponding month in 1986, with increases ranging from 24.5% in Newfoundland to 2.2% in Nova Scotia. Decreases were recorded in British Columbia (-10.2%), Alberta (-3.6%) and Manitoba (-1.7%). Sales were up in seven of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in August 1987 totalled \$578 million, down 1.4% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$413 million, up 4.8% from the same period last year.
- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,445 million, an increase of 5.2% over the level reached in August 1986.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that unadjusted monthly department sales and stocks estimates for 1986 have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have also been revised for the period January 1986 to July 1987.

Users should also note that the year-over-year movements for Alberta and British Columbia have been affected by the sale of the food department of an important department store organization effective May 25, 1987. These comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the third week of December. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 4 646 kilotonnes in August 1987 – unchanged from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production totalled 38 193 kilotonnes, down 0.3% from January to August 1986.

Exports in August rose 13.3% from August 1986 to 2 464 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 17 284 kilotonnes, 4.6% below last year's level.

Coke production increased 5.2% to stand at 379 kilotonnes in August 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the second week in November. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Livestock Report

October 1, 1987

The total number of pigs in Canada at October 1, 1987 reached an estimated 10,675,000 head, up 6% from the year-earlier total of 10,056,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,089,400 head, a 7% increase from 1,020,600 at October 1, 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

Order the October 1, 1987 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60), available the week of November 9. Contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 24, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 24, 1987 totalled 264 159 tonnes, a decrease of 5.2% from the preceding week's total of 278 503 tonnes and down 3.1% from the year-earlier level of 272 698 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 11 887 600 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% from 11 341 611 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Telephone Statistics

August 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$911.9 million in August 1987, up 5.5% from August 1986.

Operating expenses were \$612.3 million, an increase of 6.2% over August 1986. Net operating revenue was \$299.6 million, an increase of 4.0% over August 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of November 2. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Chain Store Stocks

August 1987

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,329 million at the end of August 1987, a modest 0.5% decrease from the level reached in August 1986.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 1.08:1 in August 1987, down from the average ratio of 1.11:1 observed in the seven previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the fourth week of December. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Non-residential General Contractors and Developers 1985

Highlights

- With a total operating revenue of \$7.8 billion, industry volume for non-residential general contractors and developers in 1985 was up 16.6% from 1984. This increase continued the upward trend which began in 1984. Profit margins increased slightly to 1.3% of revenue from 1.2% in 1984 and capital expenditures increased 13.2%.
- The largest portion of industry output was in commercial construction, at 54.7% of construction revenue for 1985. From 1984 to 1985, there was very little change in the portion of commercial construction, whereas the increase in the portion of industrial construction to 18.4% was partially offset by a decline in the institutional construction component to 20.3%.

- Regionally, the industry incurred a net loss of 0.1% in the Prairie provinces. Profits were realized in the other regions with those in the province of Quebec (2.9%) being well above the national average.

Complete census data will be available in the 1985 issue of *Non-residential General Contractors and Developers* (64-207, \$15), to be released in December. Contact T. Newton (613-951-9693), Construction Section, Industry Division.

Residential General Contractors and Developers 1985

Highlights

- Total operating revenues for 1985 increased by 15.3% over 1984 to a level of \$6.8 billion. The construction of single-family dwellings dominated the industry's output at 73.1%, while multiple housing units accounted for 17.7%. Non-residential construction represented the balance at 9.2%.
- Net operating profit as a percentage of operating revenue increased to 3.8% in 1985 from 3.6% in 1984. Regionally, profit margins were as follows: Quebec 5.2%, Ontario 4.9%, Atlantic provinces 3.6%, British Columbia 1.6% and the Prairies 0.7%.

Complete census data will be available in the 1985 issue of *Residential General Contractors and Developers* (64-208, \$15), to be released in December. Contact M. Kaba (613-951-9694), Construction Census Section, Industry Division.

Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contractors

1985

Highlights

- With an increase of 16% in total operating revenue to a 1985 level of \$4.3 billion, the industry continued its growth pattern, which resumed in 1984 after a decline of 8% in 1983.
- Although aggregate profits for 1985 remained low at 2.9% of total operating revenue, there was nonetheless a strong increase in capital expenditures (28%), mainly due to a 43% increase in spending on used machinery and equipment.
- At the Canada level, construction output for 1985 increased by 15% from the previous year to \$3,958 million. Significant increases in construction revenue were noted in the provinces of British Columbia (51%), Newfoundland (34%) and New Brunswick (30%). On the other hand, construction activity declined in the province of Manitoba (-17%).

Complete census data will be available in the 1985 issue of *Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contractors* (64-206, \$15), to be released in December. Contact S. St-Amour (613-951-3499), Construction Census Section, Industry Division.

Heavy Engineering Contractors

1985

Highlights

- With an increase of 7% in total operating revenue, to a 1985 level of 4.5 billion, the industry resumed its growth pattern following a two-year decline. Growth took place mainly in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces with the western provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registering continued declines.
- Industry profits were higher in 1985, at 3.3% of total operating revenue (from 2.5% in 1984); capital expenditures by the industry indicated a growth of 37% in 1985.
- Construction output for heavy engineering contractors increased by 6% to \$4,429 million in 1985. Provinces showing declines were Newfoundland (-54.3%), Saskatchewan (-18.4%), Alberta (-5.5%) and British Columbia (-13.1%).

Complete census data will be available in the 1985 issue of *Heavy Engineering Contractors* (64-209, \$15), to be released in December. Contact S. St-Amour (613-951-3499), Construction Section, Industry Division.

Motion Picture Theatres in Canada

1985

Preliminary information on motion picture theatres (regular and drive-ins) in 1985 is now available.

Contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 25, Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, 1986. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 5, Pack of Processed Cherries, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 3, Pack of Processed Strawberries, 1987. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 29, 1987

Major Releases

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, August 1987 2

- Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks increased by nearly 20% from July to \$685 million.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1987 4

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$439.13, up 2.7% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

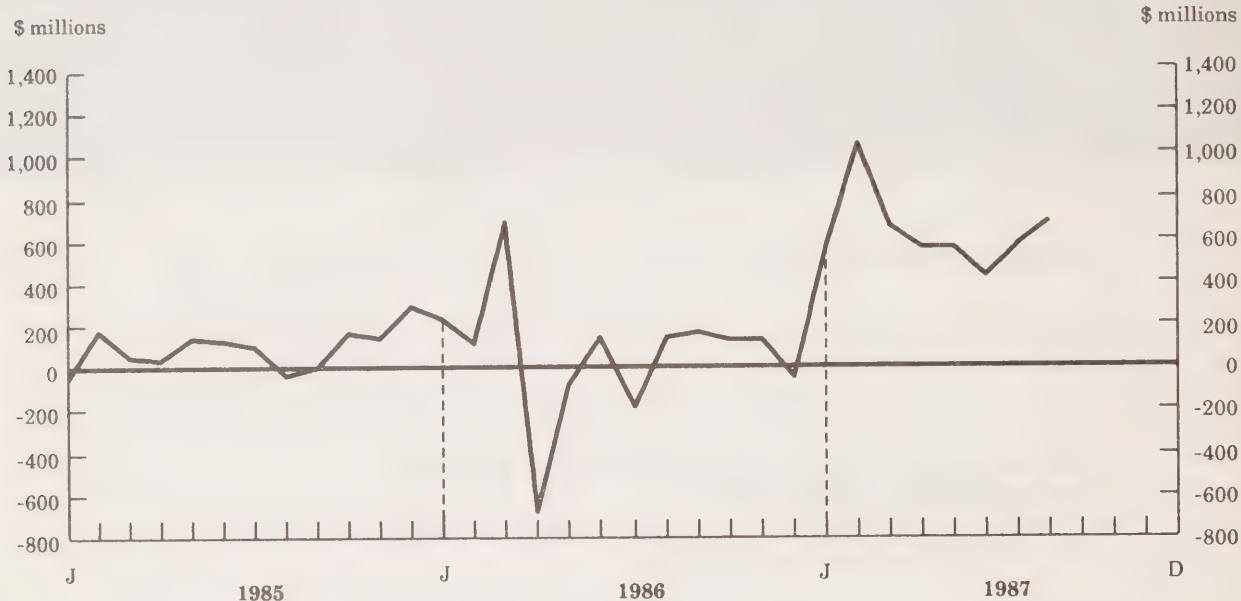
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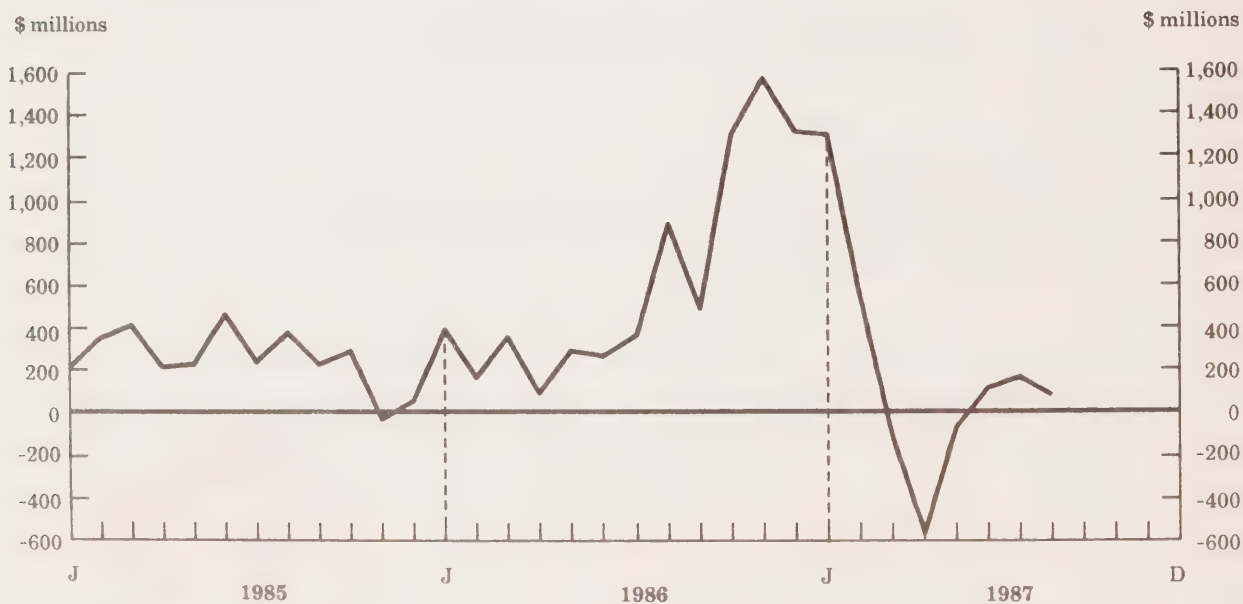


Major Releases

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

August 1987

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In August, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks increased by nearly 20% from July to \$685 million. This is in line with the pattern which has prevailed since the beginning of the year. For the year-to-date, the net investment amounted to over \$5 billion, more than double the total invested for the whole of 1985 and 1986 combined. In the current month, net investment from Europe doubled to nearly \$250 million.

In trade in outstanding Canadian bonds, however, foreign investment remained small, amounting to only \$85 million in August. In the last six months, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by some \$400 million, in contrast to the large investments recorded earlier in the year and in 1986. There was a sharp rise in net investment from Europe in the current month, which more than offset reductions in holdings of Canadian bonds by residents of the United States and Japan.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In August, Canadian residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks for the second consecutive month. The net disinvestment for July and August amounted to \$761 million, offsetting a net investment of a similar magnitude in the March-June period of 1987.

Canadian residents also reduced their holdings of foreign bonds in August. This net disinvestment amounted to \$129 million, similar to the net disinvestment recorded in July. Gross trading activity (sales and purchases) in outstanding foreign bonds remained high.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in November. Contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

August 1987

(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,022	2,937	+ 85
Common and preferred stocks	2,803	2,118	+ 685
Total - August 1987	5,825	5,055	+ 770
Total - July 1987	5,620	4,874	+ 745
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	8,770	8,641	+ 129
Common and preferred stocks	2,696	2,264	+ 431
Total - August 1987	11,466	10,905	+ 561
Total - July 1987	10,850	10,379	+ 471

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for August 1987 showed an estimated 10,071,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 29,000 (+0.3%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a change similar to that observed between July and August in previous years. Compared to August 1986, industrial aggregate employment increased by 3.5%².

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$439.13 for August, down 0.7% from July but 2.7% above the level of August 1986 (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in August in the goods-producing industries was 1.1% higher than in July. Employment estimates in the forestry and manufacturing industries showed larger than usual increases for this time of year whereas construction showed a smaller than usual increase. The number of employees in the service-producing industries remained virtually unchanged between July and August, similar to the pattern observed in previous years. A larger than usual increase in transportation, communication and other utilities was offset by a larger than usual decrease in public administration.

In August, the total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 340,000 (+3.5%) from August 1986. The year-to-year growth rate in the goods-producing industries was 4.1%. Mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing recorded their highest growth rates

of 1987. The 3.2% year-to-year rate of change in the service-producing industries was similar to the rates noted since the beginning of the year. The year-to-year decline in transportation, communication and other utilities was the smallest this year whereas trade reported its lowest year-to-year rate of change in the last 12 months.

At the provincial level, estimated August employment in Newfoundland registered an increase at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Nova Scotia reported a higher than usual increase in the estimated number of employees between July and August while Prince Edward Island reported a smaller than usual increase. The number of employees for Saskatchewan decreased at a time of year when an increase is usually reported. In August, Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia recorded their highest year-to-year growth rates of 1987.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries were up 0.7% between July and August with manufacturing and construction showing larger than usual increases. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings decreased by 1.4%. Transportation, communication and other utilities showed a significant decrease between July and August mainly as a result of a labour dispute. Community, business and personal services registered a smaller than usual decrease for this time of year.

Compared to August 1986, total average weekly earnings increased by \$11.35, a yearly growth rate of 2.7%. Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 4.1% from a year earlier. The yearly rates of change in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing were the highest recorded in 1987. The year-to-year growth rate was 1.9% in the service-producing industries. This represents the lowest growth rate of 1987 and results primarily from the sharp decline observed in transportation, communication and other utilities. Finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services recorded their highest year-to-year growth rates of 1987.

(continued on page 5.)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private households and military personnel.

² Changes to the survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text. For more information on the changes, see the May issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002), or contact the Labour Division.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings decreased more than usual between July and August 1987 in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia. The year-over-year growth rates in average weekly earnings in August were the lowest of 1987 in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The year-to-year rate of change in British Columbia has been increasing steadily since the beginning of the year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.5 hours in August, virtually unchanged from July. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.8 hours in the goods-producing industries and 28.9 hours in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$10.88 in August, a slight increase from July. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$12.81 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.43 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of November. Contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Aug. 1987 ^P	July 1987 ^r	June 1987	Aug. 1987 ^P	July 1987 ^r	June 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	69.9	66.8	67.7	571.95	559.68	587.65
Mines, quarries and oil wells	157.8	157.8	158.2	711.08	705.83	713.26
Manufacturing	1,955.4	1,936.0	1,953.7	513.51	510.35	513.59
Durables	929.0	924.0	926.4	548.66	542.44	550.00
Non-durables	1,026.4	1,012.0	1,027.2	481.69	481.06	480.75
Construction	532.2	525.8	506.3	537.03	531.41	529.82
Building	443.6	438.3	421.3	514.30	508.87	507.82
Industrial and heavy	88.6	87.5	85.0	650.85	644.33	638.86
Goods-producing industries	2,715.4	2,686.5	2,685.8	531.10	527.19	530.28
Transportation, communication and other utilities	832.1	824.5	831.5	533.50	578.64	571.93
Transportation	462.9	455.5	465.0	460.47	540.11	529.22
Storage	13.7	13.5	13.4	525.98	534.42	525.99
Communication	231.0	230.4	229.7	589.22	591.88	591.31
Electric power, gas and water utilities	124.5	125.1	123.4	702.50	699.36	701.72
Trade	1,792.5	1,785.0	1,810.8	325.88	327.14	325.11
Wholesale	537.8	537.3	542.9	453.15	455.64	449.88
Retail	1,254.7	1,247.7	1,267.9	271.33	271.81	271.68
Finance, insurance and real estate	622.6	625.4	629.6	492.32	498.68	495.57
Community, business and personal services	3,420.8	3,426.8	3,568.9	368.44	368.78	371.48
Public administration	687.8	693.7	690.6	560.48	558.29	561.55
Service-producing industries	7,355.8	7,355.3	7,531.5	405.18	411.12	410.26
Industrial aggregate	10,071.2	10,041.8	10,217.3	439.13	442.17	441.81
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	148.3	146.8	145.9	418.94	421.00	417.40
Prince Edward Island	37.6	37.4	37.7	351.93	355.27	352.01
Nova Scotia	285.2	282.6	285.7	402.83	403.98	400.00
New Brunswick	220.1	218.7	220.6	396.86	405.83	400.95
Quebec	2,533.1	2,512.7	2,556.3	428.90	431.78	433.69
Ontario	4,180.9	4,180.5	4,249.6	454.24	456.02	452.65
Manitoba	387.5	388.9	395.8	397.57	409.44	411.54
Saskatchewan	289.4	290.3	300.7	394.99	401.99	407.47
Alberta	912.6	909.3	918.1	447.44	453.02	450.33
British Columbia	1,046.0	1,044.5	1,078.4	443.96	445.30	453.79
Yukon	10.9	10.7	9.4	509.61	513.42	496.11
Northwest Territories	19.7	19.1	19.2	650.10	640.12	632.47
Canada	10,071.2	10,041.8	10,217.3	439.13	442.17	441.81

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

August 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1987 ^p	July 1987 ^r	June 1987	Aug. 1987 ^p	July 1987 ^r	June 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	39.1	38.9	40.5	15.57	15.53	16.11
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.7	39.7	40.2	15.80	15.63	15.70
Manufacturing	38.5	38.2	39.2	12.14	12.12	11.93
Durables	39.6	39.2	39.9	12.81	12.78	12.79
Non-durables	37.3	37.2	38.6	11.43	11.42	11.04
Construction	39.5	39.4	38.9	14.15	14.08	14.16
Building	38.4	38.3	37.8	13.97	13.89	14.02
Industrial and heavy	44.6	44.2	43.9	14.90	14.83	14.73
Goods-producing industries	38.8	38.5	39.2	12.81	12.77	12.63
Transportation, communication and other utilities	34.8	38.5	38.0	13.81	13.72	13.79
Transportation	32.5	38.0	37.5	12.92	12.92	13.03
Storage	37.4	38.2	37.7	13.53	13.71	13.69
Communication	37.3	37.1	36.4	14.30	14.21	14.32
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.9	41.1	41.0	16.10	16.03	16.01
Trade	29.3	29.3	29.0	8.29	8.32	8.41
Wholesale	36.4	36.3	36.2	9.89	9.94	9.93
Retail	27.8	27.8	27.5	7.83	7.85	7.98
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	27.8	27.9	27.2	9.27	9.21	9.30
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.9	29.4	28.7	9.43	9.43	9.52
Industrial aggregate	32.5	32.6	32.4	10.88	10.84	10.85
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	36.1	36.6	35.7	9.42	9.39	9.48
Prince Edward Island	34.2	34.1	33.5	7.13	7.17	7.12
Nova Scotia	33.9	34.0	33.3	9.40	9.45	9.53
New Brunswick	34.0	34.8	34.3	9.48	9.52	9.48
Quebec	33.1	33.2	33.8	10.70	10.64	10.55
Ontario	33.1	33.0	32.7	11.05	11.03	11.06
Manitoba	30.9	32.2	31.9	9.97	9.94	10.08
Saskatchewan	29.1	29.6	28.8	10.08	10.05	10.17
Alberta	30.7	31.1	30.8	10.64	10.61	10.59
British Columbia	30.4	30.6	29.9	12.35	12.18	12.31
Yukon	32.1	32.8	30.1	12.71	12.62	12.44
Northwest Territories	35.1	34.8	32.8	14.78	13.94	13.95
Canada	32.5	32.6	32.4	10.88	10.84	10.85

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Wholesale Trade

1985

Preliminary results for 1985 indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to \$232.4 billion, an increase of 7.9% from the revised \$215.4 billion reported for 1984. Wholesale merchants accounted for \$195.8 billion, or 84.2% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers – the other segment of the wholesale trade sector – accounted for \$36.7 billion, or 15.8%.

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled \$184.7 billion in 1985, an increase of 7.5% from the \$171.8 billion reported in 1984 while the value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining \$47.7 billion, an increase of 9.6% over the \$43.5 billion reported in 1984. Year-end inventories rose to \$23.9 billion for 1985, up 2.2% from the previous year's level of \$23.4 billion.

The 1985 *Wholesale Trade Statistics* publication presents detailed information for merchants and agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification.

Order the 1985 issue of *Wholesale Trade Statistics* (63-226, \$25), available the second week of December. Contact Douglas Watson (613-951-3550) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1987

Highlights

- In August, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 9.5% from the same period last year to 14 239 747 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 104 262 073 m³, were up 3.5% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 4.2% compared to August 1986 while pipeline imports rose 5.6% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 were up 7.9% from 1986 levels, while imports were up by 5.4%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in August rose 1.5% from a year earlier while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 15.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week of November. Contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, an increase of 15.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 17.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 16.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Asphalt Roofing

September 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 888 357 bundles in September 1987, an increase of 10.1% from the 3 532 799^r bundles (revised figure) shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1987 shipments reached 31 515 349 bundles, up 13.2% from the 27 842 386^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 2. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

	Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 246 248	186 511 867
% change from previous year	15.0	3.1
Cars	76,565	2,757,470
% change from previous year	12.7	1.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	285 123	9 637 110
% change from previous year	17.0	4.4
Cars	10,103	346,521
% change from previous year	16.8	3.8

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, September 1987. Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1987. Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Electric Lamps, September 1987. Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1987. Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Electric Power Statistics, July 1987. Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Industry Price Indexes, August 1987. Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1987. Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, May 1987. Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade**, August 1987. Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, July 1987. Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365).

✓ **Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities**, 1983-84. Catalogue number 81-258
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Annual Return of Hospitals – Hospital Indicators, 1984-85. Catalogue number 83-233
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$45).

✓ **Profiles – Yukon: Part 1**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 94-121
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$22).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 30, 1987

Major Releases

Raw Materials Price Index, September 1987 2

- The RMPI fell 0.7% from August, reflecting the first decrease in six months for crude oil prices.

Industrial Product Price Index, September 1987 3

- The IPPI registered a marginal increase from the previous month's level.

Data Availability Announcements

Geographical Distribution of Personal Income, 1982-86 5

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics, 1986 5

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Major Releases

Raw Materials Price Index

September 1987

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.7% between August 1987 and September 1987 to a preliminary level of 105.9. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component registered no change from August.

The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down an estimated 1.7% as crude oil was estimated to have fallen 2.0%;
- Animals and animal products, down 0.6%, due primarily to a 5.5% drop in prices for hogs;
- Non-ferrous metals, up 1.6%, as copper increased 2.5% and the "other base metals" index aggregate rose 6.6%.

Year-over-year Change

Between September 1986 and September 1987, the RMPI increased 13.6%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 5.5%.

The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 26.7% between September 1986 and September 1987 on the strength of a 35.2% increase for crude oil;
- Non-ferrous metals, up 17.6% over the year, due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, and gold;
- Wood products, up 10.8% from September 1986 because of higher prices for logs;
- Animals and animal products, up 3.2% over the year, mainly due to a 16.3% increase in fish prices and a 7.0% price increase for cattle and calves.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of November. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Sept. 1987 ¹	% Change	
			Sept. 1987/ Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987/ Sept. 1986
Raw materials total	100	105.9	-0.7	13.6
Mineral fuels	45	99.3	-1.7	26.7
Vegetable products	11	83.7	-0.5	-3.0
Animal and animal products	20	122.3	-0.6	3.2
Wood products	8	120.3	0.2	10.8
Ferrous materials	2	107.8	-0.6	-2.1
Non-ferrous metals	11	107.6	1.6	17.6
Non-metallic minerals	3	128.5	0.0	0.5
Total excl. mineral fuels	55	111.3	0.0	5.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index

September 1987

Highlights

- The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) rose by 0.2% in September 1987 from the August level.
- At 3.9%, the year-to-year advance in the IPPI from September 1986 to September 1987 stayed at the same level as the month before. With petroleum and coal products excluded, the yearly change in the IPPI would have been 3.4%.
- Preliminary estimates indicate that petroleum and coal products advanced 1.6% in September 1987, largely as a result of an increase in fuel prices.
- Primary metal products increased 1.1% in September 1987, reflecting increases of 6.6% for aluminum products, 1.8% for copper products and 3.4% for ferrous and non-ferrous metal scrap, combined with a decrease of 2.9% for non-ferrous metal refinery shapes.
- Lumber and sawmill products rose by 0.6% in September 1987, pushed up by price increases for softwood lumber on export markets (1.2%) and for softwood veneer and plywood (2.1%).

- The 1.2% appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the American dollar was largely responsible for decreases of 0.5% for cars, trucks and other transportation equipment and of 0.2% for paper and paper products. Data users should note that within the framework of the IPPI any appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar automatically reduces the value in Canadian dollars of export goods quoted in U.S. currency. The negative impact of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar for paper and paper products was, however, partly offset by the increases of 2.5% in paperboard prices and 2.0% in prices for corrugated cartons and packaging.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of November. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index Sept. 1987 ²	% Change	
			Sept. 1987/ Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987/ Sept. 1986
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	124.0	0.2	3.9
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	126.1	0.1	3.2
Intermediate goods	61.6	120.4	0.3	4.9
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	112.5	0.5	8.9
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	122.8	0.2	3.7
Finished goods	38.4	129.7	0.1	2.3
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	133.2	0.1	2.0
Capital equipment	10.2	130.8	-0.2	0.3
All other finished goods	17.9	127.8	0.2	3.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.7	0.2	2.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	118.0	-	1.6
Beverages	1.9	143.0	-0.1	2.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	152.2	-	3.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	121.3	0.1	3.1
Textile products	2.4	114.4	0.1	2.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	121.5	-	3.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	125.2	0.6	0.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	134.0	0.2	4.8
Paper and paper products	8.1	130.0	-0.2	10.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	142.1	-0.2	5.5
Primary metal products	8.8	116.5	1.1	7.3
Metal fabricated products	5.3	126.5	0.1	2.3
Machinery and equipment	4.8	125.9	-0.1	1.7
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.6	-0.5	-1.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	126.1	0.1	2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	135.6	0.1	3.8
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	106.7	1.6	10.5
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	120.3	0.1	5.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	131.8	0.2	2.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	103.9	1.1	4.7

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

-- nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Geographical Distribution of Personal Income

1982-86

Revised estimates of the geographical distribution of personal income and its components for 1982-1985 along with preliminary estimates for 1986 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 6662-6669.

Contact Barbara Clift (613-951-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

1986

Preliminary data reported by five major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Pacific Western Airlines, Nordair and Eastern Provincial Airways – indicate that 57.9% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1986, up from 53.4% in 1985. This marks the third consecutive annual increase. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 63.9% of the total in 1986, up from 60.2% in 1985.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 66.7% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare in 1986. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

Order the Vol. 19, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available in November. Contact Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Consolidated Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure

1984-87

Forecast data for 1987 and revised estimates for 1986, 1985 and 1984 are available at 10:00 a.m. today on CANSIM: matrices 3146-3160.

Contact G.Huneault (613-951-1812), Public Institutions Division.

Oilseed Crashings

September 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for September 1987 were as follows:

- Canola-rape seed: 129 074 tonnes of crashings, with 52 004 tonnes of oil and 73 818 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 73 115 tonnes of crashings, with 12 752 tonnes of oil and 56 386 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release early in December. Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, August 1987.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Construction Statistics Service Bulletin,
Vol. 10, No. 7, **Activity of Single-family
Housing Builders in Metropolitan Areas**,
1986. **Catalogue number 64-003**

(Canada: \$5/\$30; Other Countries: \$6/\$36).

✓ **Federal Government Employment**,

January-March 1987.

Catalogue number 72-004

(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis)
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Major Release Dates: November 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
3	Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1987
5	New Housing Price Index	September 1987
6	Labour Force Survey	October 1987
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1987
9-10	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1987
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1987
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1987
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1987
12	Help-wanted Index	October 1987
12	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1987
13	Housing Starts	September 1987
16-17	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
19	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1987
19-20	Retail Trade	September 1987
20	The Consumer Price Index	October 1987
20	International Travel Receipts and Payments	Third Quarter 1987
23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	September 1987
23	Building Permits	September 1987
23	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1987
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	September 1987
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1987
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1987
27	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	August 1987
30	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Third Quarter 1987
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1987
30	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1987
30	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1987
30	Major Release Dates	December 1987

The December 1987 release schedule will be published on November 30, 1987. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 2, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

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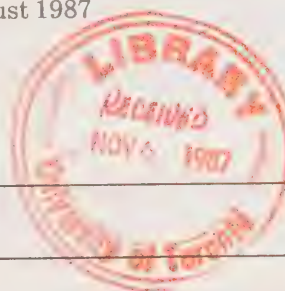
1986 Census – Basic Summary Tabulations

Many of the leading indicators from Canada's largest demographic survey – the 1986 Census – are now available. User summary tabulations on computer tape are once again being provided and are ready to use.

The content of these tabulations represent the most commonly expressed needs of Census data users. These tabulations, produced from information collected from all Canadian households, are designed to yield quick answers to fundamental information requirements and are available for provincial, census division and census subdivision levels.

Because these products have a standard format, they can be offered for the lowest price of all machine-readable data from the 1986 Census.

See page 2 for a list of tables and prices.



Data Availability Announcements

1986 Census – Basic Summary Tabulations

The following tables at the census subdivision level with totals for census divisions and provinces are available today. Each table presents information on two or three census variables. Language, households, families, income and occupation are just some of the topics included in the user summary tabulations.

Prices for tape output range from \$300 for the Yukon to \$900 for Canada-wide data. Cost estimates for data for selected subprovincial data or output to diskette or paper will be provided upon demand.

For further information please contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200), Ottawa.

Demography

- DM86A01 Population by five-year age groups (17) and sex (3).
- DM86A02 Population by marital status (6), age groups (8A) and sex (3).

Mother Tongue

- MT86A01 Population by mother tongue (25) and sex (3).

Dwellings

- DW86A01 Occupied private dwellings by tenure (4), structural type (5) and age of household maintainer (6).
- DW86A02 Occupied private dwellings by structural type (5) and number of persons per dwelling (13).

Households

- HH86A01 Private households by tenure (4) and type of household (23).
- HH86A02 Private households by number of persons per household (13) and type of household (12).

Families

- CF86A01 Census families in private households by number of persons in census families (10) and family structure (5).
 - CF86A02 Census families in private households by family structure (5) and number of children at home (14).
 - CF86A03 Census families in private households by family structure (5) and age groups of children at home (13).
 - CF86A04 Population in census families by census family status and age groups (24) and sex (3).
-

Electric Power Statistics

August 1987

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1987 increased to 37 031 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 7.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 17.5% to 4 548 gwh, while imports edged up from 246 gwh to 253 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 320 295 gwh, up 7.3% over the previous year's period. Exports of electricity, at 34 050 gwh, were up 32.2%, and imports, at 1 790 gwh, were down 49.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the second week in November. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

September 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 161,300 kitchen appliances in September 1987, down 20.9% from the 203,983 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 35,774 in September 1987, a decrease of 48.1% from the previous year's level of 68,912.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances is confidential. Corresponding data for September 1986 amounted to 1,772,107 units.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 16. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

August 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,543,956 phonograph records in August 1987, down 23.2% from the 4,611,985 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 4,594,886 in August 1987, up 8.0% from 4,253,820 tapes in August 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 27,676,994 – down 7.0% from the 29,766,880 records produced during the January to August 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 8.2% to 29,625,024 from 27,390,542 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521) Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

September 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 870 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1987, an increase of 1.2% compared to 4 812 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1986.

For January to September 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 42 317 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 40 656 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986, an increase of 4.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

September 1987

Manufacturers shipped 29 443 388 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1987, up 7.5% from the 27 393 971 square metres shipped in September 1986 and up 6.0% from the 27 777 493 square metres shipped in August 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 253 456 911 square metres, an increase of 17.0% over the January to September 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-951-1198), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 800 800 cubic metres (1,186.9 million board feet) of lumber and ties in August 1987, an increase of 57.2% over the 1 782 100 cubic metres (755.2 million board feet) produced in August 1986.

January to August 1987 production was 24 869 600 cubic metres (10,539.1 million board feet), an increase of 7.2% over the 23 201 600 cubic metres (9,832.3 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

The Dairy Review, August 1987.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on
Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,**
July 1987. **Catalogue number 35-003**
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1987.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-
demand in Canada**, First Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26.50/\$106).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
April-June 1987.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries:
\$16.50/\$66).

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1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Statistics Canada

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Theatres, Motion Picture Theatres	1985	October 28, 1987
Tobacco Products	September 1987	October 21, 1987
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	August 1987	October 9, 1987
Trade, Retail	August 1987	October 21, 1987
Trade, Wholesale	August 1987	October 21, 1987
	1985	October 29, 1987
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	July 1987	October 1, 1987
	August 1987	October 29, 1987
Transport, Railway (Commodity Statistics)	1986	October 20, 1987
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1987	October 8, 1987
Tubing, Steel	August 1987	October 6, 1987
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1987	October 28, 1987
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	September 1987	October 23, 1987
University Finance Trend Analysis	1976-77 to 1985-86	October 15, 1987
Vegetable Production	October 1987 Issue	October 6, 1987
Vehicle Sales, New Motor	August 1987	October 8, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Waferboard	August 1987	October 8, 1987
Wheat Flour (Exports)	August 1987	October 23, 1987
Wholesale Trade	August 1987	October 21, 1987
	1985	October 29, 1987
Wire, Steel (and Products)	August 1987	October 2, 1987
Wood Residue	August 1987	October 13, 1987
Wool, Mineral	September 1987	October 23, 1987
Wrappers, Corrugated	September 1987	October 23, 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 3, 1987

Major Release

Canada Year Book, 1988 2

- The Canada Year Book celebrates its 120th anniversary today.
-

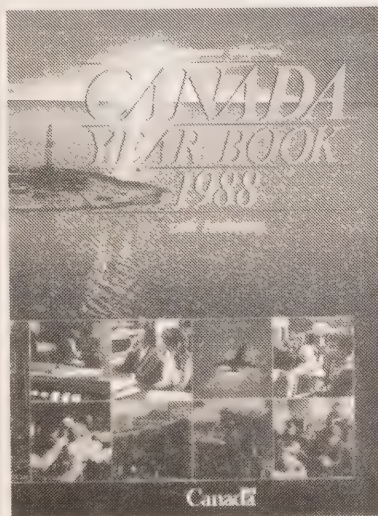
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Provincial Government Balance Sheets, 1986 3

Production of Biscuits, Third Quarter 1987 3

Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1987 3

Publications Released 4



Canada Year Book 1988

Statistics Canada's *Canada Year Book* celebrates its 120th anniversary today with the release of its 1988 edition.

The preferred reference source for facts and figures on every aspect of Canada and Canadians, the latest edition of the *Canada Year Book* contains over 800 pages of text, tables and charts. Also included are just-released results of the 1986 Census, including data on age, sex and marital status.

To order the 1988 *Canada Year Book* (11-402E, \$49.95, plus \$4.05 if postage and handling is required) write Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or dial toll-free 1-800-267-6677.



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Major Release

Canada Year Book 1988

Statistics Canada's *Canada Year Book* celebrates its 120th anniversary today with the release of the 1988 edition.

To mark this anniversary, each chapter opens with a page of interesting facts and figures taken from editions dating from Confederation.

The 1917 edition, for example, included this observation on farm wages: " The average wages paid for farm help during 1916 reached a higher level than in any previous year for which returns have been collected ... including board, the wages averaged \$397 for males and \$228 for females ... "

And in 1873, it was recorded that " the annual taxation of the people of Canada in 1871 was \$3.53 per head the net debt of the Dominion was \$21.73 2/5 per head of the total population."

For 120 years, the preferred reference source for facts and figures on every aspect of Canada and Canadians, the latest edition of the *Year Book* contains over 800 pages of text, tables and charts. Also included in the 1988

edition are just-released results of the 1986 Census, including data on age, sex and marital status.

A diverse and comprehensive range of statistical information is presented, from education and arts and culture, to manufacturing, international trade, communications and the judicial system. Other special features of the new edition include an improved and expanded listing of federal government departments and agencies and more fully illustrated charts designed to bring the statistics to life for the average reader.

A quality bound hardcover volume with a handsome full-colour dust jacket, the 1988 *Canada Year Book* is a valuable addition to any library. For parents building the family library, business executives dealing with corporate contacts abroad, high school or university students involved in research projects and social and economic analysts.

To order the 1988 *Canada Year Book* (11-402E, \$49.95, plus \$4.05 if postage and handling is required) write Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or dial toll-free 1-800-267-6677.

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial Government Balance Sheets

1970-1986

Total financial assets of provincial governments at March 31, 1986 stood at \$102,365 million while liabilities reached \$128,250 million. A summary of balance sheet items by province for the years ending March 31, 1970 to 1986 is now available. Foreign currency items are converted at rates in effect on March 31 of each year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

Order the 1986 issue of *Provincial Government Finance, Assets, Liabilities, Source and Application of Funds* (68-209, \$25), scheduled for release in December. Contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Production of Biscuits

Third quarter 1987

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 45 696 950 kilograms during the third quarter of 1987, a decrease of 0.7% from the 46 019 642 kilograms produced during the third quarter of 1986. The year-to-date production for 1987 was 140 707 734 kilograms, up from the 13 937 592 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$5/\$20), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 8.7% to 1 960 743 cubic metres (830,916,000 feet board measure) in August 1987 from 2 148 102 cubic metres (910,314,000 feet board measure) after revisions in August 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1987 totalled 2 032 820 cubic metres (861,461,000 feet board measure), an increase of 3.6% compared to 1 962 547 cubic metres (831,680,000 feet board measure) in August 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 15 924 870 cubic metres (6,748,579,000 feet board measure) after revisions, up 2.3% from 15 559 417 cubic metres (6,593,708,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the August 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of November 9. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Canadian Statistical Review, October 1987.

Catalogue number 11-003E

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

Canada Year Book, 1988.

Catalogue number 11-402E

(Canada: \$49.95 + 4.05 shipping and handling; Other Countries: \$49.95 + \$20.05 shipping and handling).

Primary Iron and Steel, August 1987.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Cement, August 1987.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Railway Carloadings, August 1987.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/85).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1987.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 4, 1987

Major Release

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1987 2

- Farm prices rose 0.9% from the second quarter of 1987 and were up 1.6% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Census of Manufactures by Country of Control, 1984 and 1982 4

Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending September 26, 1987 4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1987

The Farm Input Price Index (1981 = 100) for the third quarter of 1987 stood at a preliminary level of 111.1, up 0.9% from the previous quarter and an increase of 1.6% from a year earlier. Six of the major component indexes rose in the latest quarter, while one declined.

Highlights

- The animal production index, up 1.2%, had the most significant impact on the quarterly increase in the Farm Input Price Index. The rise mainly reflected higher prices for feeder calves in Western Canada, up 3.8%, and prepared feed, up 4.9% at the national level. Decreases in Western piglet prices (-24.0%) and feed green prices (-4.9% nationally) partially offset these increases.

- The machinery and motor vehicle index, up 1.0%, also had a large impact on the quarterly advance. Prices rose 3.2% for petroleum products and 2.3% for non-powered machinery.
- Crop production, down 0.1%, was the only major group index which recorded a decline in the quarter. Lower prices for fertilizer (-0.7%) and pesticides (-0.2%) were only partially offset by higher prices for twine (6.8%).

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$10/\$40), available at the end of November. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	% Change				
	3rd Quarter 1987	2nd Quarter 1987	3rd Quarter 1986	3rd Quarter 1987/	3rd Quarter 1987/
				2nd Quarter 1987	3rd Quarter 1986
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input ^p	111.3	110.4	109.6	0.8	1.6
Building and fencing	138.0	136.3	132.4	1.2	4.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	119.1	117.2	117.0	1.6	1.8
Crop production	109.1	107.2	104.4	1.5	4.5
Animal production	108.2	107.9	107.9	0.3	0.3
Supplies and services	132.0	131.4	126.1	0.5	4.7
Hired farm labour	136.2	135.1	129.3	0.8	5.3
Property taxes ^p	135.2	135.2	128.3	0.0	5.4
Interest ^p	76.7	75.8	81.5	1.2	-5.9
Farm rent ^p	78.0	78.0	75.7	0.0	3.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input ^p	111.0	110.0	109.3	0.9	1.6
Building and fencing	127.2	125.8	124.0	1.1	2.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.2	115.2	115.8	0.9	0.3
Crop production	93.8	95.1	101.7	-1.4	-7.8
Animal production	122.4	120.0	112.7	2.0	8.6
Supplies and services	124.8	124.4	121.9	0.3	2.4
Hired farm labour	122.4	121.6	121.9	0.7	0.4
Property taxes ^p	144.5	144.5	140.9	0.0	2.6
Interest ^p	75.5	74.9	79.5	0.8	-5.0
Farm rent ^p	94.9	94.9	97.1	0.0	-2.3
Canada					
Total farm input ^p	111.1	110.1	109.4	0.9	1.6
Building and fencing	132.8	131.2	128.4	1.2	3.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.1	115.9	116.2	1.0	0.8
Crop production	99.8	99.9	102.7	-0.1	-2.8
Animal production	115.2	113.8	110.3	1.2	4.4
Supplies and services	128.1	127.6	123.8	0.4	3.5
Hired farm labour	130.2	129.3	126.1	0.7	3.3
Property taxes ^p	141.3	141.3	136.5	0.0	3.5
Interest ^p	76.0	75.3	80.4	0.9	-5.5
Farm rent ^p	91.1	91.1	92.3	0.0	-1.3

^p Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Census of Manufactures by Country of Control

1984 and 1982

Tabulations are now available, subdividing the Census of Manufactures by country of control. These tabulations are at the two-digit level of industrial aggregation for Canada and cover the years 1982 and 1984. They update a portion of the material previously published in *Domestic and Foreign Control of Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Establishments in Canada* (31-401).

These tabulations can be purchased for \$250 per year. Contact Jocelyne Bousfield (613-951-3612), Business Microdata Integration and Analysis Group.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending September 26, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending September 26, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 5, 1987

Major Releases

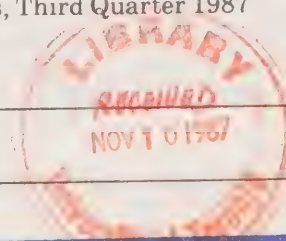
Household Facilities and Equipment, May 1987	2
• Microwave ovens and VCRs are now found in almost half of Canadian households.	
Machinery and Equipment Price Index, Third Quarter 1987	5
• Prices of machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry declined 0.1% from the previous quarter and recorded the first ever year-over-year decline (-0.3%).	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, September 1987	7
• The index was unchanged from August but rose 3.6% from September 1986.	
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, September 1987	8
• Prices showed no increase from the previous month, but on a year-over-year basis, an increase of 3.5% was recorded.	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1987	9
Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 31, 1987	9
Major Appliances, September 1987	9
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1987	10
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Third Quarter 1987	10
The Dairy Review, September 1987	10

Publications Released

11



Major Releases

Household Facilities and Equipment

May 1987

Microwave ovens and VCRs are now found in almost half of Canadian households. Popularity of these two items is highest in the Prairie provinces.

The May 1987 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey shows that electricity is the only heating fuel to show increased usage. Although piped gas remains the top primary heating fuel, its usage has remained unchanged for the past two years.

Just over one quarter of all households indicated that repairs are needed to their dwellings, with British Columbia having the lowest rate and Nova Scotia the highest. Major repairs are needed less than minor repairs.

Highlights from the report *Household Facilities and Equipment*, May 1987, released today, include:

- Microwave ovens are in 43.2% of households in 1987, up from 33.6% in 1986. Five years ago (1982), only 10.2% had this item. Microwaves are found most frequently in the Prairie provinces. More than 50% of households in each Prairie province owned microwaves, with Saskatchewan leading at 57.4%.
- The popularity of VCRs continues to increase in 1987 with 45.0% of households having them, compared to 35.1% in 1986. As recently as 1983, only 6.4% of households had this item. VCRs are most popular in Alberta (48.2%).
- The percentage of households with telephones has changed very little in the past decade – 98.5% in 1987 and 96.4% in 1977. However, during this period two-telephone homes have risen to 35.0% from 25.3%. Households with three or more telephones have increased even more, to 21.9% from 4.7%.
- Piped gas is still the top primary heating fuel – used in 44.3% of homes – although its share has remained unchanged for the past two years. Electricity, meanwhile, is the

only fuel to show increased usage, to 31.0% in 1987 from 28.3% last year. Oil heating is now used in only 19.3% of dwellings.

- While the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings (62.3%) is unchanged from 1986, ownership rates have declined gradually during the past decade. In 1977, 64.3% of dwellings were owner-occupied.
- The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings which are mortgage-free is 50.0%, basically the same as last year. Five years ago (1982), the number of mortgage-free dwellings was 45.1%.
- Repairs are needed in 26.7% of homes in 1987, little changed from 26.3% in 1985 (the last time these data were collected). However, a smaller percentage of dwellings need major repairs in 1987 compared to 1985 (10.6% versus 12.5%) and a larger percentage only require minor repairs (16.0% versus 13.8%). British Columbia households have the lowest need for dwelling repairs, at 21.9% while Nova Scotia households have the highest, at 34.8%.

The accompanying table provides selected provincial data.

Available on CANSIM: table 00900101.

For both national and provincial estimates, order the 1987 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, \$20). For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1986 household income and 1987 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household will be available later. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778). Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that could allow identification of specific households.

Household Facilities and Equipment

May 1987

	Canada	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
Average number of:						
Persons per household	2.69	3.42	2.92	2.82	2.87	2.68
Rooms per dwelling	5.75	6.05	6.02	5.89	5.84	5.38
				%		
Tenure:						
Owned	62.3	80.4	74.4	72.5	74.4	54.3
With mortgage	31.2	23.8	34.9	31.0	32.1	28.7
Without mortgage	31.1	57.1	41.9	41.9	42.3	25.5
Rented	37.7	19.6	25.6	27.5	25.6	45.7
Dwelling type:						
Single detached	56.2	76.8	72.1	68.1	71.1	43.4
Apartment or flat	33.6	10.7	18.6	22.7	20.3	50.3
Dwelling repairs:						
Repairs needed	26.7	32.1	25.6	34.8	33.3	23.8
Major	10.6	16.1	--	16.6	17.1	10.4
Minor	16.0	16.1	18.6	18.2	16.3	13.4
Principal heating fuel:						
Oil or other liquid fuel	19.3	32.1	81.4	64.2	37.4	22.7
Piped gas	44.3	--	--	--	--	9.6
Electricity	31.0	41.7	--	17.6	42.3	63.6
Wood	4.3	26.8	18.6	15.0	19.5	3.6
Households with:						
Telephones	98.5	96.4	97.7	96.8	97.2	98.5
One	41.6	47.6	48.8	43.8	46.3	45.7
Two	35.0	33.9	32.6	34.8	37.0	34.0
Three or more	21.9	15.5	14.0	18.2	13.8	18.7
Video recorders	45.0	45.2	34.9	45.4	42.7	43.6
Microwave ovens	43.2	22.0	32.6	35.5	32.9	36.6
Colour televisions	94.4	89.9	95.3	92.3	93.9	94.5
One	66.7	72.0	81.4	71.6	69.9	66.2
Two or more	27.7	17.9	14.0	20.8	24.0	28.3
Black and white televisions						
only	4.1	9.5	4.7	6.7	4.9	4.4
Cable television	67.2	61.3	46.5	60.4	58.5	57.5
Boats	15.3	20.2	9.3	15.7	13.8	11.5
Overnight camping equipment	27.0	23.8	18.6	24.3	25.2	20.9
Automobiles	78.3	64.9	83.7	76.0	78.5	75.5
One	53.7	51.2	60.5	57.2	59.8	55.7
Two or more	24.6	12.5	20.9	18.8	18.7	19.7
Vans and trucks	23.3	29.8	30.2	25.9	30.5	13.6
Smoke detectors	76.9	81.0	86.0	74.8	81.3	80.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	52.2	64.3	65.1	56.9	61.4	48.2
Tenant-occupied dwellings	24.7	17.3	20.9	17.9	19.9	32.0
Portable fire extinguishers	40.2	41.7	41.9	41.9	37.4	40.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	32.7	33.9	34.9	35.5	33.3	31.1
Tenant-occupied dwellings	7.5	7.1	--	6.4	3.7	9.0

(continued on page 4)

Household Facilities and Equipment – Concluded
May 1987

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Average number of:					
Persons per household	2.70	2.61	2.69	2.69	2.52
Rooms per dwelling	5.89	5.48	5.94	6.00	5.91
			%		
Tenure:					
Owned	62.8	65.9	71.7	61.7	66.0
With mortgage	32.0	30.6	28.3	32.9	34.6
Without mortgage	30.8	35.3	43.4	28.8	31.3
Rented	37.2	34.1	28.3	38.3	33.9
Dwelling type:					
Single detached	56.9	64.9	73.8	59.2	61.5
Apartment or flat	31.5	25.9	17.5	25.2	27.4
Dwelling repairs:					
Repairs needed	27.5	30.1	34.1	27.3	21.9
Major	10.3	11.1	13.0	9.5	8.4
Minor	17.3	19.0	21.2	17.8	13.5
Principal heating fuel:					
Oil or other liquid fuel	18.6	6.2	10.6	--	14.4
Piped gas	58.8	55.8	77.8	93.7	54.3
Electricity	19.7	33.8	5.6	1.9	24.0
Wood	2.2	3.0	2.6	--	6.4
Households with:					
Telephones	99.0	98.0	97.4	98.2	98.6
One	37.6	40.5	49.2	35.3	44.3
Two	36.0	33.6	35.2	36.4	33.8
Three or more	25.4	24.0	13.0	26.5	20.6
Video recorders	46.0	46.9	39.9	48.2	44.1
Microwave ovens	44.2	52.8	57.4	55.6	45.2
Colour televisions	94.8	93.6	93.9	94.7	94.6
One	66.1	65.2	66.7	62.8	69.7
Two or more	28.7	28.4	27.2	31.9	24.9
Black and white televisions only	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.2
Cable television	72.8	66.7	48.4	67.2	83.6
Boats	15.4	16.3	16.9	14.7	22.2
Overnight camping equipment	24.1	30.4	34.4	41.3	36.4
Automobiles	79.7	77.8	79.1	81.9	80.1
One	51.3	52.6	55.0	53.0	55.3
Two or more	28.5	25.2	24.3	28.9	24.8
Vans and trucks	18.4	30.9	43.4	38.8	34.8
Smoke detectors	74.1	82.7	73.5	83.1	71.3
Owner-occupied dwellings	53.1	54.1	58.5	50.7	51.8
Tenant-occupied dwellings	21.0	28.4	15.1	32.5	19.6
Portable fire extinguishers	37.8	40.7	45.2	41.9	44.1
Owner-occupied dwellings	31.1	34.8	39.9	33.4	36.0
Tenant-occupied dwellings	6.7	5.9	5.3	8.5	8.1

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Third Quarter 1987

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI, 1971 = 100) stood at a preliminary level of 308.7 in the third quarter of 1987, down 0.1% from its second quarter level. This marks the third consecutive quarter that the index has shown a small decrease. The domestic prices component rose 0.3% in the latest quarter, while the more heavily weighted imported goods component of the total index dropped 0.4%. In the latter case, an increase during the quarter in the value of the Canadian dollar versus its U.S. counterpart helped push down the otherwise stable prices for imported goods.

At the industry division level, price changes in the latest quarter ranged from a drop of 0.4% for new machinery and equipment purchased by the mining, quarrying and oil wells sector to an increase of 0.6% for purchases by the agriculture and the finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Year-over-year

For the first time since the introduction of MEPI indexes, the total index showed a year-over-year decline (-0.3%) between the third quarters of 1986 and 1987. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment rose 2.1%, but imported goods declined 2.5% under the influence of a generally stronger Canadian dollar.

On a four-quarter basis, price movements varied from an increase of 0.9% for the agriculture industry to a drop of 1.4% for the mining, quarrying and oil wells sector.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact L. Graham (613-951-9615), Capital Expenditures Section, Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1971 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	3rd Q. 1987*	2nd Q. 1987*	% Change	
				3rd Q.87/ 2nd Q.87	3rd Q.87/ 3rd Q.86
Machinery and Equipment Price Index:	100.0	308.7	308.9	-0.1	-0.3
SIC Divisions:					
1. Agriculture	10.3	292.0	290.4	0.6	0.9
2. Forestry	0.7	326.7	326.5	0.1	-0.2
3. Fishing	0.6	331.1	330.7	0.1	--
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	357.1	358.6	-0.4	-1.4
5. Manufacturing	30.4	342.3	343.3	-0.3	-0.6
6. Construction	4.1	295.1	295.8	-0.2	-1.0
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	299.5	299.2	0.1	--
8. Trade	4.8	283.1	283.5	-0.1	-0.5
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	247.7	246.1	0.6	0.3
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	242.3	242.5	-0.1	0.1
11. Public administration	6.2	298.5	299.4	-0.3	-0.7

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

September 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials showed no change in September from the previous month's revised index of 136.0. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 3.6% from the September 1986 level of 131.3.

Between August and September 1987, there were offsetting price fluctuations. Price increases which had the most significant impact upon the total index were for wooden doors and plywood which were offset by decreases in prices for polyethylene sheets, particleboard and lumber.

Between September 1986 and September 1987, prices for mechanical materials increased 4.1%, structural materials 3.8%, architectural materials 3.6% and electrical materials 2.0%. Price increases which had the greatest effect on the total index were for concrete bricks and blocks, gypsum wallboard and wooden doors.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

September 1987
(1981=100)

	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	Sept. '86	% Change	
				Sept. '87/ Aug. '87	Sept. '87/ Sept. '86
Total materials	136.0	136.0	131.3	-	3.6
Architectural materials	135.4	135.1	130.7	0.2	3.6
Structural materials	142.1	142.7	136.9	-0.4	3.8
Mechanical materials	134.5	134.5	129.2	-	4.1
Electrical materials	120.6	120.4	118.2	0.2	2.0

- Nil or zero.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential September 1987

The non-residential construction building material price index showed no change in September from the revised previous month's index of 131.4 and was 3.5% higher than the year-earlier level of 127.0.

Between August and September 1987, there were relatively few price fluctuations. The most significant decreases were for polyethylene sheets and particleboard. These offset increases in prices for wooden doors and plywood.

Between September 1986 and September 1987, prices for mechanical materials increased 3.8%, mainly due to increases in elevator and escalator equipment and sanitaryware. Architectural materials were up 3.7%, attributable to higher prices for metal roofing and siding. Structural materials rose 3.5% due to concrete bricks and blocks, and electrical materials increased 2.1%, due mainly to increases in prices for building wires and cables.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential September 1987 (1981 = 100)

	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	Sept. '86	% Change	
				Sept. '87/ Aug. '87	Sept. '87/ Sept. '86
Total materials	131.4	131.4	127.0	-	3.5
Architectural materials	133.2	133.2	128.5	-	3.7
Structural materials	130.6	130.8	126.2	-0.2	3.5
Mechanical materials	134.9	134.9	129.9	-	3.8
Electrical materials	122.3	122.0	119.8	0.2	2.1

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 13.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 3.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 7.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.3% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day period ending October 14, 1987	Year- to-date
Carload traffic		
Tonnes	4 854 265	191 366 132
% change from previous year	13.5	3.3
Cars	69,563	2,827,033
% change from previous year	10.8	1.6
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	227 553	9 864 663
% change from previous year	3.3	4.4
Cars	8,170	354,691
% change from previous year	7.0	3.9

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 31, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 31, 1987 totalled 303 390 tonnes, an increase of 14.9% from the preceding week's total of 264 159 tonnes and up 13.6% from the year-earlier level of 266 976 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 12 190 990 tonnes, an increase of 5.1% from 11 598 186 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Major Appliances

September 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 219,524 units in September 1987, up 32.1% from 166,197 units in August 1987. However, sales were down 0.2% from the 220,014 units sold in the same month of 1986.

Year-to-date domestic sales to September 1987 amounted to 1,730,864 units compared to 1,593,429 units for the same period of 1986, or a 8.6% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 9. Contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1987

In August 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 104,257,817 fare passengers, a decrease of 0.9% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$73,761,001 – up 0.2% from July 1987.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 2,135,189 fare passengers, up 5.3% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$24,553,104 – a 9.5% increase from July 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the third week of November. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1987

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$21.6 million for the third quarter of 1987, an increase of 52.1% from the \$14.2 million (revised figure) shipped during the previous quarter.

Year-to-date shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$45.5 million.

Manufacturer's shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$3/\$12), scheduled for release the week of November 16. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

September 1987

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 386 tonnes in September 1987, a decrease of 22.5% from the previous year. Production of cheddar cheese totalled 8 454 tonnes, a decrease of 8.1% from September 1986.

An estimated 647 983 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1987, a decrease of 0.1% from August 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1987 to 5 035 553 kilolitres, an increase of 0.3% over the January-August period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667 and 5673.

Order the September 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on November 24. Contact Dave Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products,
October 1987. Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

The Sugar Situation, September 1987.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production and Inventories of Process
Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder,**
September 1987.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: (\$5/\$50).

Retail Trade, July 1987.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries:
\$15/\$150).

Wholesale Trade, August 1987.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Household Facilities and Equipment,
May 1987. Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Exports by Commodity, August 1987.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

Culture Statistics – Heritage Institutions,
Preliminary Statistics, 1984-85.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 6, 1987

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, October 1987 2

- The unemployment rate declined 0.2 to 8.4.

New Housing Price Index, September 1987 5

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 1.0% from August 1987 and 13.8% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1987 7

Publications Released 8

Major Release Dates, November 9-13 9



Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

October 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's October 1987 Labour Force Survey show that the unemployment rate fell by 0.2 to 8.4, the lowest rate recorded since November 1981. Unemployment declined for the third consecutive month, continuing the downward trend noted since the beginning of the year.

Employment posted an advance of 60,000 – a continuation of the improvement noted since July 1986.

Employment

For the week ended October 17, 1987 the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,091,000 – an increase of 60,000 from September. The gains were concentrated among persons aged 25 and over, and among males in particular (+35,000).

- Full-time employment rose by an estimated 66,000 – with the increase concentrated among females (+40,000). The growth of 11,000 in part-time employment was solely the result of gains for males.
- Employment rose in manufacturing (+18,000), construction (+19,000), trade (+19,000) and public administration (+10,000). It declined in agriculture (-7,000) while there was little or no change in the other sectors of the economy.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 4,000 in Nova Scotia, 25,000 in Quebec, 30,000 in Ontario and 18,000 in British Columbia. Manitoba and Saskatchewan posted slight decreases while there was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment dropped by 19,000 in October 1987, to 1,111,000. The unemployment rate declined by 0.2 to 8.4.

- Unemployment fell by 33,000 among persons aged 25 and over, but rose by 14,000 among those aged 15 to 24. For young adults, the increase in unemployment was concentrated among females (+11,000).
- The unemployment rate dropped to 7.1 (-0.4) for persons aged 25 and over, but increased to 13.2 (+0.4) for persons aged 15 to 24.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 2,000 in Nova Scotia, 11,000 in Quebec and 13,000 in Alberta. It rose by 3,000 in Manitoba, and 2,000 in Saskatchewan while there was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 in Newfoundland (17.1), 1.1 in Prince Edward Island (12.7), 0.5 in Nova Scotia (11.0), 0.3 in Quebec (9.8), 0.1 in Ontario (5.7) and 1.0 in Alberta (8.7). It rose by 0.8 in New Brunswick (13.7), 0.6 in Manitoba (8.2) and 0.5 in Saskatchewan (7.3). The rate remained unchanged in British Columbia at 11.4.

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate increased by 0.1 to 66.3 in October 1987. The employment/population ratio jumped 0.3 to 60.8.

- The participation rate increased by 0.8 among persons aged 15 to 24. It fell 0.1 among persons aged 25 and over, a decline solely attributable to decreases for females in this age group.

(continued on page 3)

- The employment/population ratio reached a new peak at 60.8 for persons aged 25 and over. It also continued to advance for young adults, with an increase of 0.5 taking the ratio to 60.4.

Changes since October 1986

(unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by 442,000 (+3.8%) and was estimated at 12,162,000.
- Full-time employment grew by 437,000 (+4.4%), reaching 10,284,000 – while part-time employment remained almost unchanged at 1,878,000.
- Employment increased by 4.0% in the goods-producing industries, led by an advance of 14.2% in construction employment.
- The rise of 3.7% in employment in service-producing industries was mainly attributable to gains in finance, insurance and real estate (up 8.3%) and in community, business and personal services (3.6%).

- The estimated number of unemployed persons declined by 116,000 (-10.4%) to 1,000,000.

- The unemployment rate decreased by 1.1 to 7.6.

- The participation rate increased by 0.8 to 66.1, while the employment/population ratio rose 1.5 to reach 61.1.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

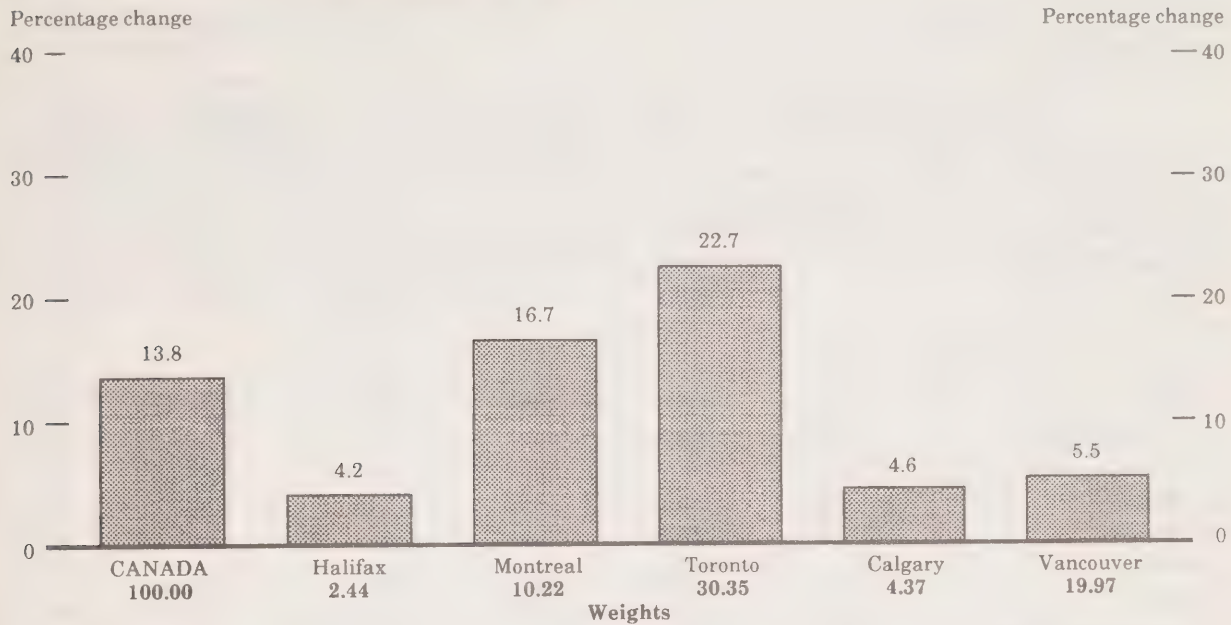
Order the October 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of November. Contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	October 1987	September 1987	October 1986
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,202	13,161	12,872
Employment ('000)	12,091	12,031	11,658
Unemployment ('000)	1,111	1,130	1,214
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4	8.6	9.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.2	65.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.8	60.5	59.3
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,162	13,153	12,835
Employment ('000)	12,162	12,123	11,720
Unemployment ('000)	1,000	1,030	1,116
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.8	8.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	66.2	65.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.1	61.0	59.6

**Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year,
Canada and Selected Cities, September 1987**



New Housing Price Index
September 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 122.0 in September, up 1.0% from August. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 13.8% higher than the year-earlier level. Between August and September, the estimated house only index increased 0.3%, while the estimated land only index climbed 2.7%.

Among the cities surveyed, Hamilton recorded the largest monthly increase in new housing prices (3.6%). This advance was due entirely to increased land values, as builders passed on higher costs for serviced lots. Toronto, with a monthly increase of 0.9%, also

attributable to higher land values, continued to show the largest 12-month gain of all cities surveyed, at 22.7%, although it was followed closely by Hamilton with a yearly increase of 22.0%.

Generally, Southwestern Ontario cities together with Montreal maintained yearly gains well in excess of 10.0%. In Alberta and British Columbia index levels were still below their 1981 price reference level of 100.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact Prices Division (613-951-9607).

(continued on page 6)

New Housing Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	Sept. '86	% change	
					Sept. '87/ Aug. '87	Sept. '87/ Sept. '86
Canada Total	100.0	122.0	120.8	107.2	1.0	13.8
Canada (House only)		128.7	128.3	111.9	0.3	15.0
Canada (Land only)		110.5	107.6	98.9	2.7	11.7
St. John's	0.87	113.6	113.6	108.3	-	4.9
Halifax	2.44	129.8	129.5	124.6	0.2	4.2
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.7	-	4.4
Quebec City	2.26	147.3	145.9	135.7	1.0	8.5
Montreal	10.22	157.3	155.4	134.8	1.2	16.7
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	139.3	138.8	131.1	0.4	6.3
Toronto	30.35	151.9	150.5	123.8	0.9	22.7
Hamilton	2.98	166.5	160.7	136.5	3.6	22.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	160.4	159.7	144.9	0.4	10.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	167.6	167.4	143.0	0.1	17.2
London	1.58	151.1	151.1	131.2	-	15.2
Windsor	0.90	122.9	122.9	114.9	-	7.0
Winnipeg	3.11	136.0	134.3	129.0	1.3	5.4
Regina	0.90	117.5	117.5	113.2	-	3.8
Saskatoon	1.30	111.2	110.3	106.8	0.8	4.1
Calgary	4.37	95.2	95.1	91.0	0.1	4.6
Edmonton	4.86	90.4	89.7	86.1	0.8	5.0
Vancouver	19.97	78.3	77.1	74.2	1.6	5.5
Victoria	2.79	70.0	70.0	69.5	-	0.7

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Pipe and Tubing

September 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1987 totalled 139 322 tonnes, an increase of 54.3% from the 90 269^r (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 047 904 tonnes, up 10.5% from the 948 226^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 30. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Quarterly Economic Summary,
September 1987.
Catalogue number 13-006
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26/\$104).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
July 1987. **Catalogue number 15-001**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

Metal Mines, 1985.
Catalogue number 26-223
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Non-metal Mines, 1985.
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Imports by Commodity, August 1987.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

Labour Force Information, October 1987.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available November 6th at 7:00 a.m.

Estimates of Labour Income,
January-March 1987.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

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Major Release Dates: Week of November 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date(s) of
release

Title

Reference period

November

9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1987
9-10	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1987
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1987
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1987
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1987
12	Help-wanted Index	October 1987
12	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1987
13	Housing Starts	September 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 9, 1987

Major Release

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, September 1987 2

- More overnight or longer visits by residents of countries other than the United States have been recorded in the first nine months of 1987 than in the entire year 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area,
September 1987 4

Electric Storage Batteries, September 1987 4

Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, September 1987 5

Cement, September 1987 5

Honey and Maple Products, 1987 5

Publications Released 6



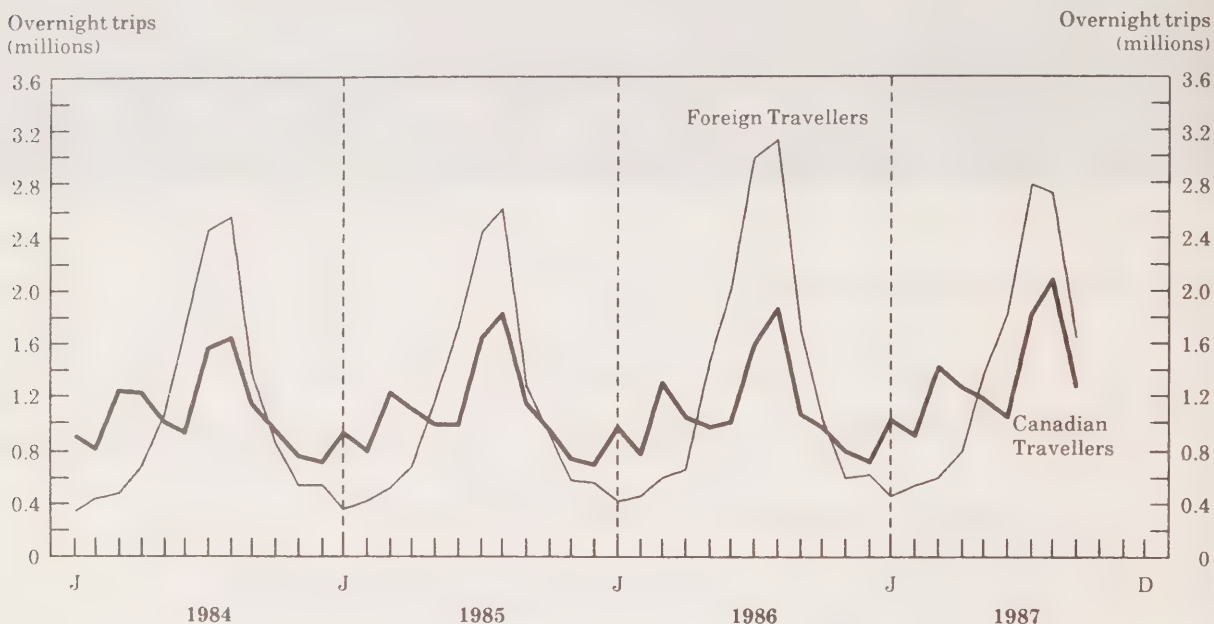
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

International Travel Flows



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1987

Overnight Travel

Over 259,100 trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States were recorded for September 1987. This represented an increase of 13% over a similar period a year ago and a continuation of a record-setting trend that began in May 1986. As a result of this strong growth in overnight visitation from "other countries", more visits have been recorded for the first nine months of this year than during the entire year of 1985.

Highlights

- During September, the number of overnight trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 5% to 1.4 million.

While this volume was down compared to the levels set last year during Expo 86, it remained much above the September volumes recorded during the last 10 years.

- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 1.0 million during September, 17% above the same period in 1986.
- Trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States numbered 216,500 – up 22% from the 1986 level and the highest volume for the month since 1972, when present statistical methodologies were introduced.

Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 4.0 million during the month, a rise of 23% from

(continued on page 3)

September 1986. Total trips by Canadian residents to the United States reached 3.8 million while trips to all other countries numbered 216,500.

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased 2% from September 1986 to 3.5 million.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 19% to 306,400 during the month.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for September 1987 and the first nine months of the year, covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the September 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-November. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1987

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Overnight trips ¹			
	September		Jan.-Sept.		September		Jan.-Sept.	
	Number 1987	% Change from 1986	Number 1987	% Change from 1986	Number 1987	% Change from 1986	Number 1987	% Change from 1986
Non-residents								
All countries	3,836,600	-1.0	32,264,300	-2.6	1,648,700	-3.0	12,720,900	-5.0
United States	3,530,200	-2.4	30,049,600	-3.8	1,389,600	-5.4	10,797,800	-7.5
Other countries	306,400	19.2	2,214,700	17.0	259,100	13.0	1,923,100	11.7
Residents of Canada								
All countries	4,023,800	23.2	36,770,600	15.8	1,265,400	17.8	12,037,800	13.5
United States	3,807,300	23.3	34,623,100	15.7	1,048,900	17.0	9,890,300	12.9
Other countries	216,500	21.8	2,147,500	16.2	216,500	21.8	2,147,500	16.2

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

September 1987

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,029 million in September 1987, down 0.7% from the revised September 1986 level of \$1,037 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to September 1987 totalled \$8,412 million, up 1.0% over the corresponding period in 1986.
- Department store sales during September 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from September 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$11.5 million (-4.7%)
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.6 million (21.3%)
- Nova Scotia, \$33.6 million (2.9%)
- New Brunswick, \$22.8 million (9.4%)
- Quebec, \$198.6 million (1.3%)
- Ontario, \$423.8 million (8.0%)
- Manitoba, \$47.4 million (-6.4%)
- Saskatchewan, \$29.4 million (-3.6%)
- Alberta, \$111.2 million (-16.4%)
- British Columbia, \$144.0 million (-11.6%)

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$43.8 million (-13.6%)
- Edmonton, \$49.6 million (-16.7%)
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$19.8 million (5.1%)
- Hamilton, \$31.4 million (15.9%)
- Montreal, \$117.1 million (-1.2%)
- Ottawa-Hull, \$50.2 million (10.7%)
- Quebec City, \$28.5 million (9.5%)
- Toronto, \$173.2 million (4.6%)
- Vancouver, \$85.8 million (-13.4%)
- Winnipeg, \$43.6 million (-4.6%)

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for Alberta and British Columbia have been affected by the sale of the food department of an important department store organization effective May 25, 1987. These comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *Daily* during the week of November 16.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the third week of November. Contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

September 1987

Canadian manufacturers sold 388,394 automotive replacement batteries in September 1987, an increase of 18.3% from the 328,332 batteries sold a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,684,333 (revised figure) automotive replacement batteries from January to September 1987, up 0.4% from 1,677,423 for the same period in 1986.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 23. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

September 1987

Shipments of standard grocery bags totalled 162,572,000 in September 1987, a decrease of 15.1% from the 191,578,000^r (revised figure) bags shipped a year earlier. Checkstand sacks totalled 65,489,000 in September 1987, a decrease of 9.6% from the 72,427,000^r sacks shipped a year earlier.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,456,018,000 – a decrease of 6.0% from the 1,548,425,000^r grocery bags shipped in 1986. Shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 553,112,000 – a decrease of 17.7% from the 671,861,000^r sacks shipped in 1986.

Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Cement

September 1987

Manufacturers shipped 1 248 453 tonnes of cement in September 1987, an increase of 17.5% from the 1 062 535 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a rise of 0.4% from the 1 243 678 tonnes shipped in August 1987.

January to September 1987 shipments reached 8 953 790 tonnes, up 18.0% from the 7 587 270 tonnes shipped during the first nine months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of November 16. Contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products

1987

Production and value for 1986 and a preliminary production estimate for 1987 are now available for both honey and maple products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1056 and 1057.

Order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* (23-211, \$11/\$12), available in mid-November. Contact L. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
Production, July 1987.**
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Telephone Statistics, August 1987.**
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

Railway Operating Statistics, May 1987.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 10, 1987

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, August 1987	2
• The leading indicator (1971 = 100) advanced by 0.9% from July, reaching a level of 187.9.	
New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1987	4
• Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 112,724 units, down 4.8% from the September 1986 level.	
Estimates of Labour Income, August 1987	7
• Labour income rose 6.7% from a year earlier.	
Farm Product Price Index, September 1987	9
• Farm prices dropped 1.1% from August.	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1987	11
Footwear Statistics, September 1987	11

Publications Released	12
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Canada

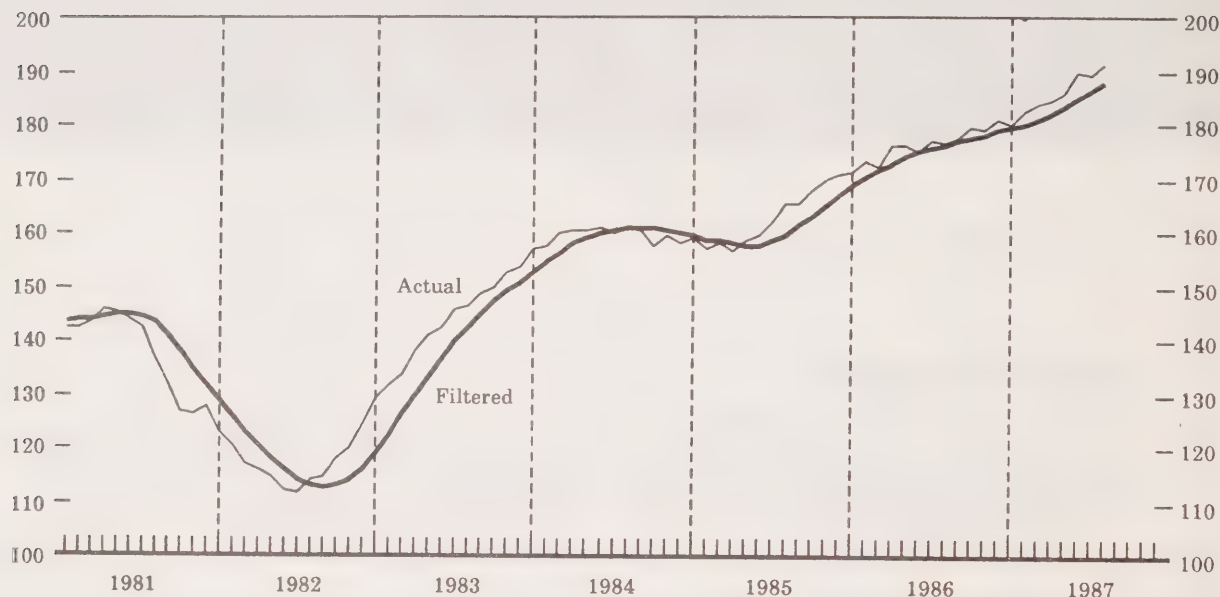
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Canada

Canada

Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

January 1981 to August 1987



Composite Leading Indicator

August 1987

In August, the Canadian leading indicator (1971 = 100) advanced by 0.9% to 187.9, after a 0.8% increase in July. The indicators of manufacturing activity in particular continued to strengthen, reflecting widespread increases in domestic spending in the first eight months of the year. Eight of the 10 components of the leading indicator were up in August, the same as in July.

In August, real GDP by industry posted its largest increase (0.8%) since the gain of 1.0% in February. Strong advances were recorded in manufacturing of durable goods, retail trade and energy production. These gains preceded a third consecutive large increase in employment in October, according to the Labour Force Survey.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Additional data and further analysis of the Leading Indicator are available in the monthly *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the *Monthly Economic Review*. The November issue of this publication will be released on the 19th of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact L. Bussière (613-951-1640). For general information contact P. Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	June	July	August	August
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)				
Filtered	0.8	0.8	0.9	187.9
Unfiltered	2.2	-0.2	1.0	191.4
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	1.8	1.7	1.0	141,418 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	2.0	1.3	1.5	768,965 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	2.6	0.6	-0.2	133.9
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	0.3	0.2	0.5	3,530 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods ²)	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.73
Average workweek (hours)	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	38.8
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	-0.06	-0.02	0.01	-0.6
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.6	0.6	190.4
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	1.8	2.2	2.1	3,716
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	1.4	0.9	0.6	11,185 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

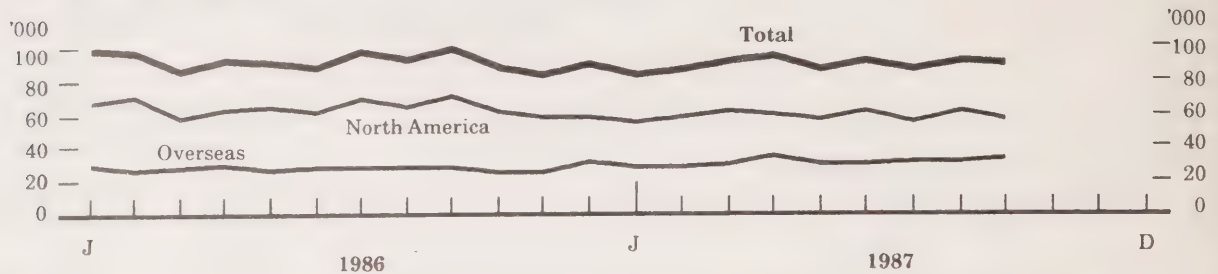
² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

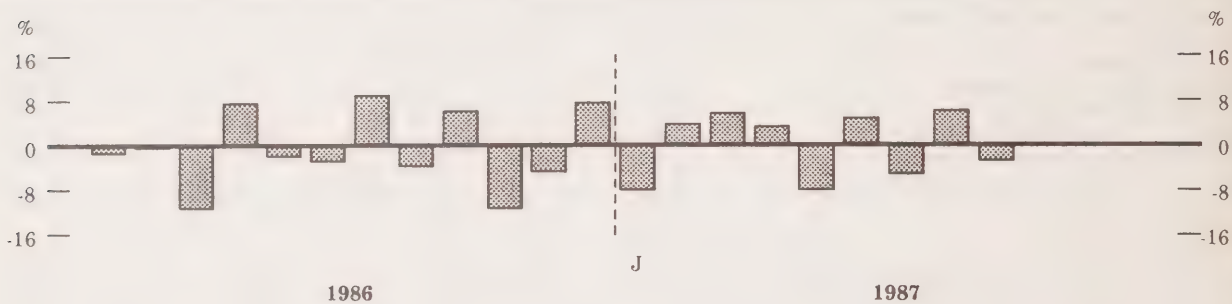
⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 125,665 units in September 1987, a decrease of 4.3% from the revised August 1987 level of 131,309 units. In September, lower sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (-7.0%) and passenger cars (-3.1%).
- During the first nine months of 1987, new motor vehicle sales have been characterized by significant fluctuations but with a generally moderately rising trend. Motor vehicle sales decreased an average of 0.2% a month in the third quarter of 1987, in contrast to an average monthly increase of 1.1% in the first two quarters of the year.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars recorded a significant decrease of 7.1% in September 1987 to a level of 56,069 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 4.7% to a level of 32,228 units. The decline in September for North American built passenger car sales followed an increase of 9.3% in August, whereas imported passenger car sales rose for the third consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 112,724 units in September 1987, down 4.8% from the September 1986 level. In September 1987, passenger car sales fell by 8.7% to 79,317 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a rise of 5.9% to 33,407 units.

(continued on page 5)

- The September decrease in passenger car sales was primarily due to a 22.2% drop for North American built passenger cars. Unit sales of imported passenger cars rose 23.3% from their level in September 1986, as increases in Japanese cars (+27.9%) and in imported cars from other countries (+39.4%) more than offset the sales decrease in South Korean cars (-9.6%).
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 59.9% of the Canadian passenger car market in September 1987 (based on unit sales), the lowest level on record and down significantly from the 70.3% share in the same month last year. The Japanese market share rose to 26.8% from 19.2% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 13.3% of the market in September 1987, up from 10.5% in September 1986. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 5.2% of the market in September 1987, unchanged from a year earlier.
- With the exception of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, where unit sales increased by 12.7% and 2.1% respectively, all other provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in September 1987 compared to September 1986. The decreases ranged from 20.2% in Saskatchewan to 1.3% in Nova Scotia.

- For the first nine months of 1987, total new motor vehicle sales decreased by 1.1% from the same period last year to 1,167,909 units. Sales of domestic cars were down 10.1% to 543,899 units, while imported passenger car sales rose 9.1% to 278,034 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 345,976 units during this period, up 7.8% from a year earlier.

(see table on page 6)

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the September 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the third week of December. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) – Canada

September 1987

	September 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r	Jan.-Sept. 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	112,724	-4.8	1,167,909	-1.1
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	47,512	-22.2	543,899	-10.1
Japan	21,279	27.9	184,313	22.0
Other Countries				
(Including South Korea)	10,526	15.1	93,721	-9.6
(South Korea)	(4,102)	(-9.6)	(40,110)	(-30.4)
Total	79,317	-8.7	821,933	-4.4
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	29,321	11.0	308,082	9.3
Overseas	4,086	-20.3	37,894	-2.9
Total	33,407	5.9	345,976	7.8
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	1,787,369	4.7	18,121,548	8.4
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	696,993	-12.0	7,727,191	-0.7
Japan	312,194	27.7	2,666,149	30.1
Other Countries				
(Including South Korea)	170,382	12.4	1,639,009	6.6
(South Korea)	(37,574)	(-3.0)	(356,611)	(-27.3)
Total	1,179,569	-0.8	12,032,349	5.8
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	542,951	20.6	5,510,986	14.5
Overseas	64,849	-8.3	578,213	9.5
Total	607,800	16.6	6,089,199	14.0

^r Revised figures.

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1987

The August 1987 preliminary estimate of labour income, which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$24,425 million, an increase of 6.7% from August 1986. The year-over-year changes for the first seven months of 1987 were characterized by a steady acceleration from January (+5.4%) to June (+7.1%) with a small deceleration in July (+6.3%).

Seasonally Adjusted

The August 1987 estimate of wages and salaries¹ remained virtually unchanged (-0.01%) from July. This is the second consecutive month of little change, following month-to-month changes in the first six months of between +0.5% (April) and +1.1% (May).

The August 1987 estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries decreased by 0.4% from the previous month, largely due to special payments made in July. All industries within this group showed declines except for mines, quarries and oil wells which increased by 0.8%.

The estimate of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries was little changed (+0.2%) in August 1987 from July. All industries within this group except for public administration and transportation, communication and other utilities showed small increases in wages and salaries. The latter industry was affected by a Canada-wide railway strike in August 1987.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries for the majority of the provinces showed a change of less than 1% from the previous month.

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the estimate of wages and salaries in August 1987 in the goods-producing industries increased by 8.1% from August 1986. This change was the largest year-over-year increase in 1987 and was substantially higher than the 6.7% change in July. Manufacturing increased by 8.6% from August 1986 compared to the 6.8% change in the previous month.

Wages and salaries in the service-producing industries increased by 6.0%, compared to the average change for 1987 of 6.3%. Finance, insurance and real estate, which continued to show strong yearly growth rates, increased 9.3% from August 1986. All industries within this group showed increases exceeding 6.0% except for federal administration and transportation, communication and other utilities.

The majority of all provinces showed little change in yearly growth rates in wages and salaries from the previous month.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$15/\$60), available in January 1988. Contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	August 1987 ^p	July 1987 ^r	June 1987 ^f	August 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	287.5	260.8	229.0	271.9
Forestry	172.2	180.3	188.6	148.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	551.7	558.2	569.5	519.3
Manufacturing industries	4,574.9	4,716.8	4,710.2	4,213.4
Construction industry	1,460.4	1,436.7	1,362.3	1,366.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,203.7	2,241.9	2,237.2	2,121.1
Trade	3,000.2	3,009.2	3,041.6	2,808.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,795.5	1,814.1	1,771.5	1,643.3
Commercial and personal service	2,950.1	2,934.5	2,869.5	2,772.9
Education and related services	1,578.3	1,650.6	2,002.3	1,473.4
Health and welfare services	1,583.2	1,587.5	1,581.4	1,490.2
Federal administration and other government offices	758.1	766.5	764.1	783.8
Provincial administration	598.0	604.7	609.0	562.4
Local administration	476.5	490.9	489.1	447.5
Total wages and salaries	21,990.3	22,252.7	22,425.5	20,622.2
Supplementary labour income	2,435.0	2,465.2	2,486.6	2,268.0
Labour income	24,425.3	24,717.9	24,912.1	22,890.2
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	182.5	185.8	188.8	172.7
Forestry	152.3	156.4	166.6	128.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	544.5	540.2	555.2	512.2
Manufacturing industries	4,533.9	4,554.5	4,552.4	4,176.5
Construction industry	1,263.8	1,268.8	1,263.7	1,184.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,176.3	2,199.5	2,189.1	2,095.0
Trade	3,011.0	2,984.4	2,988.9	2,820.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,772.1	1,766.1	1,747.2	1,622.6
Commercial and personal service	2,851.3	2,829.4	2,801.2	2,681.5
Education and related services	1,933.9	1,929.1	1,931.1	1,795.5
Health and welfare services	1,565.8	1,552.3	1,558.1	1,474.1
Federal administration and other government offices	742.9	745.4	755.3	767.9
Provincial administration	574.9	580.6	595.0	540.3
Local administration	462.9	474.5	473.1	435.0
Total wages and salaries	21,750.1	21,751.5	21,777.1	20,404.3
Supplementary labour income	2,405.2	2,405.4	2,408.2	2,243.2
Labour income	24,155.4	24,156.9	24,185.4	22,647.6

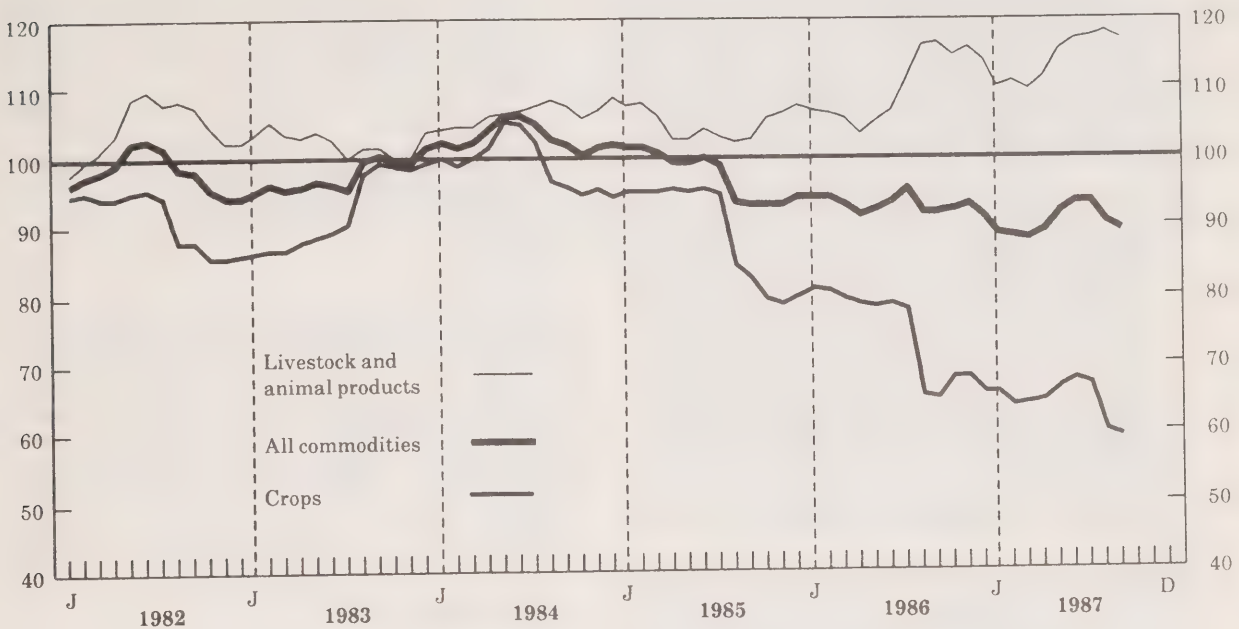
^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted independently from the Canada all-industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all-industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

September 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 89.4 in September, down 1.1% from the revised August level of 90.4. This was the third consecutive decrease in the index after three monthly increases. Both crop and livestock prices fell in September to contribute to the decrease in the overall index. The September 1987 index stood 2.7% below the year-earlier level of 91.9.

The percentage changes in the index between August and September 1987 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	-0.4%
● Prince Edward Island	-13.1%
● Nova Scotia	-2.3%
● New Brunswick	-6.7%
● Quebec	-2.5%
● Ontario	-1.2%

● Manitoba	0.0%
● Saskatchewan	-0.9%
● Alberta	1.1%
● British Columbia	0.5%
● Canada	-1.1%

Crops

The crops index decreased 1.3% in September and stood at 59.4. Oilseed and potato prices were lower than in August while cereal prices were unchanged. The crops index was at its lowest level since February 1978.

- The potato index decreased for the third consecutive month. The index, at 88.7, has fallen 28% during this period and was at its lowest level since December 1986. Potato prices have fallen as harvesting continues for a larger potato crop than that of 1986.

(continued on page 10)

- The oilseeds index decreased 0.3% in September to a level of 73.2. This was the third consecutive decrease in the index as price drops for canola offset increases in flaxseed and soybeans prices. Despite the decrease in September 1987, the oilseeds index remained 3.1% higher than its year-earlier level.
- The cereals index stood at 46.5% in September, unchanged from the previous month. The index was down 14.0% from the September 1986 level, largely due to lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat, oats and barley which took effect in August 1987. Since August 1987, the index has been at its lowest point since July 1973 and was 57% below the January 1981 peak of 107.0.
- The cattle index increased 0.9% in September, mainly due to higher prices for slaughter and feeder cattle. These prices reached record levels in some provinces as beef production in Canada and the U.S. remained below year-earlier levels. The cattle index, at 118.6, has been generally trending upward since July 1986 and in September reached a record for the 16 years for which it has been calculated.

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index decreased 0.8% in September 1987 from its record level in August, mainly due to lower hog prices. Cattle prices increased while those for milk, eggs and poultry showed little change. This was the first decrease in the index in six months.

- Hog prices dropped 6.1% in September. Associated with the price decrease in September was increased pork production in both Canada and the U.S. The hog index, at 126.9, was 10.4% below its relatively high year-earlier level.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6/\$60), scheduled for release November 24. Contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending October 21, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.8 million tonnes, an increase of 14.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 22.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 5.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending October 21, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 843 218	197 209 350
% change from previous year	14.0	3.6
Cars	78,668	2,905,701
% change from previous year	3.8	1.7
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	311 157	10 175 820
% change from previous year	22.3	4.9
Cars	9,693	364,384
% change from previous year	5.8	3.9

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Footwear Statistics

September 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,795,972 pairs of footwear in September 1987, a decrease of 2.7% from the 3,900,592^r (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1987 totalled 30,130,192 pairs of footwear, down 9.3% from 33,236,312^r pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the September issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 20. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

**Production and Stocks of Eggs
and Poultry**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110).

✓ **Livestock Report – Pigs**, October 1, 1987.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

Refined Petroleum Products, July 1987.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

Railway Operating Statistics, June 1987.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:
\$10.50/\$105).

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Retail Chain and Department Stores**, 1985.
Catalogue number 63-210
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Building Permits, July 1987.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:
\$21/\$210).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 65-001P
Available November 12 at 7:00 a.m.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 12, 1987

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1987 2

- Following reconciliation of the statistics, the international merchandise trade surplus with the United States totalled \$12.6 billion for the first nine months of 1987, \$1.0 billion less than for the same period in 1986.

Help-wanted Index, October 1987 9

- The index increased for the sixth consecutive month, advancing to 136 from 133 in September.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, September 1987 11

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Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1987 11

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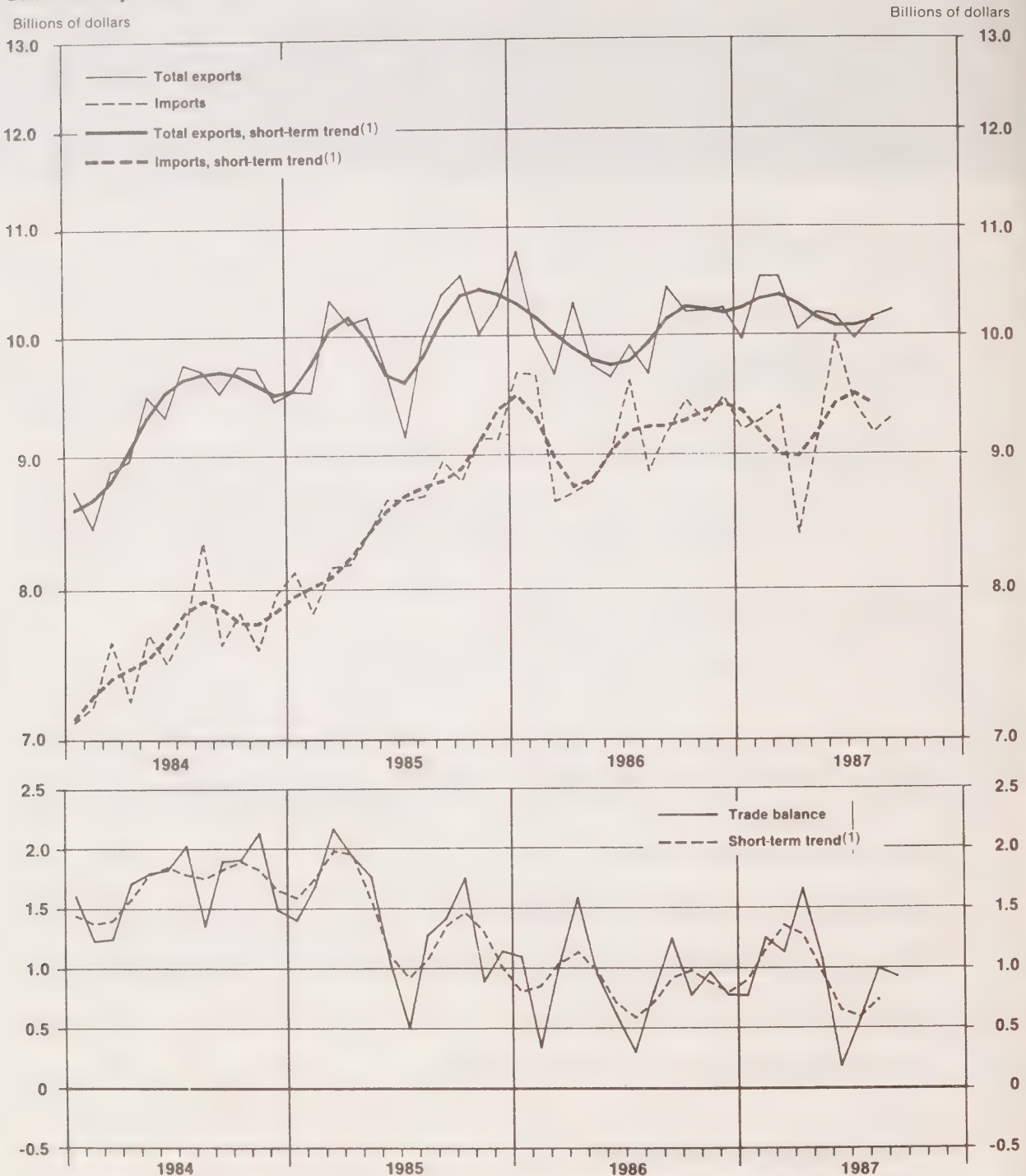
Statistics
Canada

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Major Releases

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

September 1987

Month-to-month Overview

On a balance of payments basis and adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, Canada's international trade surplus in September was \$920 million, a slight drop of \$67 million from the August level. The cumulative balance for the first nine months of 1987 was \$8.5 billion, a gain of \$587 million from the balance recorded for the same period in 1986.

Exports increased by \$63 million, rising to \$10.2 billion in September. Exports in the first nine months of 1987 totalled \$91.6 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion from the level reported for the same period in 1986.

Imports rose by \$130 million in September from the previous month's level, rising to \$9.3 billion. This increase in total imports is mainly attributable to a rise in imports from the United States. Imports from all countries in the first nine months totalled \$83.1 billion, a gain of \$1.0 billion from the January-September 1986 level.

Quarter-to-quarter Overview

Exports fell by \$52 million in the third quarter from the level in the previous quarter, dropping to \$30.3 billion. The largest decreases were noted for exports of wheat, down by \$296 million and for motor vehicle parts, down \$260 million. The largest increases recorded were for exports of trucks (+\$137 million) and lumber (+\$131 million).

Imports in the third quarter totalled \$27.8 billion, or \$373 million more than in the previous quarter. The largest quarterly increases recorded were for imports of crude petroleum (+\$300 million) and inedible fabricated materials (+\$282 million). The largest decrease noted was that for imports of automotive products (-\$984 million).

Canada posted a surplus of \$319 million in international trade in automotive products as a whole in the third quarter, compared with a deficit of \$370 million in the second quarter. The second quarter deficit was the first recorded in that sector since the fourth quarter of 1981.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

Exports

After posting decreases in April, May and June, the short-term trend was up in July and August, with a rate of increase of 0.5% in August. The largest increases were those for exports of lumber, trucks and industrial machinery. This was the sixth straight increase in the short-term trend for exports of industrial machinery. The downward trend for exports of passenger autos that had been recorded since December 1986 reversed itself in August, with an increase of 1.0%. However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in the trends for exports of crude materials (the first drop in seven months) and motor vehicle parts.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports dropped in August by 1.0%, a turnaround from the successive increases noted from May to July. This decrease in the total was attributable mainly to the trend for imports of passenger autos, which was down for the third straight month. The trend for imports of aircraft was also down, with a decrease of 4.8%. There was a downward trend for most of the commodity groups, but the trend for imports of crude petroleum was up for a fourth straight month, with a rise of 7.2% in August, following one of 16.3% in July.

(continued on page 4)

Commodity Highlights

Exports

Exports rose by 0.6% between August and September. The main increases were those for exports of passenger autos (+\$249 million), lumber (+\$105 million) and newsprint paper (+\$63 million). The value of exports of passenger autos rose to \$1.1 billion, the highest level in six months. The largest decreases were those for exports of trucks (-\$153 million), copper ores (-\$41 million) and television, telecommunication and related equipment (-\$40 million). Despite the pronounced decrease in September, exports of trucks totalled \$502 million, a level only slightly lower than the average of \$517 million for the first nine months of 1987.

Although down by \$11 million in September from the August level, Canadian wheat exports totalled \$2.3 billion in the first nine months of 1987, \$281 million more than the value exported during the same period in 1986.

Because of a fairly significant error in the customs declarations of a Canadian manufacturing concern, important changes (+\$200 million) had to be made in the August 1987 statistics for exports of automotive products.

Imports

Imports rose by 1.4% in September, a turnaround from the decreases of 5.8% in July and 2.5% in August. The largest increases were those for imports of aircraft (+\$152 million), motor vehicle parts (+\$89 million) and other industrial machinery (+\$65 million).

Imports of motor vehicle parts, mainly from the United States, totalled \$11.9 billion in the first three quarters of 1987, giving that commodity group by far the highest figure among the 62 groups observed for imports. The largest decreases in September were those for imports of passenger autos (-\$245 million) and crude petroleum (-\$65 million).

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

In September, there was a reversal of the downward movement recorded for exports to the United States from June to August, with a rise of \$358 million to a level of \$8.0 billion. Exports to "other OECD countries" and Japan also posted increases (+\$32 million and +\$7 million respectively). Exports to other partners fell from the levels recorded the month before, with decreases of \$215 million for "other countries", \$77 million for "other EEC countries" and \$42 million for the United Kingdom.

Imports

Imports from the United States increased by \$160 million in September, rising to \$6.3 billion. Imports from "other EEC countries" and "other OECD countries" increased by \$65 million and \$53 million respectively, while declines were noted for imports from "other countries" (-\$73 million), the United Kingdom (-\$53 million) and Japan (-\$21 million).

(continued on page 5)

Canada/United States Reconciliation
Customs Basis Statistics, Not Seasonally
Adjusted¹

Following reconciliation of the statistics for international trade between Canada and the United States, the cumulative value of Canadian exports to the United States on a customs basis was \$70.1 billion in the first nine months of 1987, while imports totalled \$57.5 billion. There was a surplus of \$12.6 billion (in Canadian dollars) for Canada in the reconciled balance of international trade between the two countries, as recognized by Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census. This represented a decrease of \$1.0 billion from the value recorded for the surplus during the same period in 1986.

(see tables on pages 6 to 8)

¹ Since the customs-basis trade statistics represent only the value of goods moving across Canada's borders, while the balance of payments basis statistics are compiled using the principle of change in ownership of goods between residents and non-residents, there can be some differences in the figures. The balance of payments basis statistics given earlier and presented in the tables that follow reflect adjustments for reconciliation of the custom-basis data for trade between Canada and the United States, as well as all other adjustments required to make these data compatible with the national accounts concepts.

Reconciled quarterly year-to-date merchandise trade statistics will henceforth be carried as a supplement to the second table. It is important to note that the reconciled figures differ from the monthly totals on a customs basis owing to adjustments for rates of non-response, transportation charges, definitions of "trade" and valuation.

The reconciled balance is the single best measure of merchandise trade on a customs basis between Canada and the United States, agreed to by both Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census.

Available on CANSIM: 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of November. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9787) (for analysis information), or John Butterill (613-951-4804) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Merchandise Trade of Canada

September 1987

Balance of Payments Basis

						Period-to-period change ²		
	Total exports ¹	Imports	Total exports ¹	Imports	Balance	Total exports ¹	Imports	Balance
	raw	raw	S.A. ³	S.A. ³	S.A. ³	S.A. ³	S.A. ³	S.A. ³
	\$ millions					%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	111,730	91,493	111,730	91,493	20,237	23.4	25.2	2,780
1985	119,566	102,641	119,566	102,641	16,926	7.0	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-275
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2,443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987								
First Quarter	30,197	27,395	30,956	27,828	3,128	1.1	-1.1	642
Second Quarter	31,717	29,377	30,350	27,457	2,893	-2.0	-1.3	-235
Third Quarter	29,171	27,027	30,298	27,830	2,468	-0.2	1.4	-425
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689
April	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578	6.4	0.8	556
May	10,246	9,374	9,728	8,783	945	-5.3	1.0	-634
June	10,257	9,463	9,626	9,014	612	-1.1	2.6	-333
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	-2.4	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987								
January	9,321	8,501	9,947	9,186	761	-2.7	-2.9	-6
February	10,054	9,028	10,507	9,265	1,242	5.6	0.9	481
March	10,823	9,866	10,502	9,376	1,126	0.0	1.2	-116
April	10,336	9,322	10,031	8,382	1,649	-4.5	-10.6	523
May	10,569	9,451	10,177	9,107	1,070	1.5	8.6	-578
June	10,812	10,604	10,143	9,968	175	-0.3	9.5	-895
July	9,441	9,443	9,953	9,392	561	-1.9	-5.8	387
August	9,195	8,502	10,141	9,154	987	1.9	-2.5	425
September	10,534	9,083	10,204	9,284	920	0.6	1.4	-67
Year-to-date								
1986	89,294	82,736	89,971	82,068	7,902	1.4	8.5	-5,253
1987	91,084	83,799	91,604	83,114	8,489	1.8	1.3	587

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

September 1987

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

			Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.			
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	7,667.5	8,025.2	-0.3	4.7	-22.6	357.7	70,141.5	-0.1	-65.7
Japan	578.7	585.9	-2.3	1.3	-13.4	7.3	4,731.5	5.3	237.2
United Kingdom	255.0	212.8	0.9	-16.5	2.4	-42.2	2,296.8	16.9	331.5
Other EEC Countries	528.2	451.3	13.5	-14.6	63.0	-77.0	4,629.8	18.8	731.2
Other OECD Countries*	148.4	180.8	-26.4	21.8	-53.1	32.4	1,809.6	12.8	205.5
Other Countries	962.9	747.9	28.1	-22.3	211.2	-215.0	7,994.7	2.5	193.2
Total	10,140.7	10,204.0	1.9	0.6	187.4	63.3	91,603.9	1.8	1,633.0
Imports from:									
United States	6,165.0	6,325.0	-0.5	2.6	-31.0	159.9	56,674.8	-0.3	-167.3
Japan	565.7	544.2	-3.5	-3.8	-20.3	-21.4	5,411.5	-3.7	-209.0
United Kingdom*	416.8	363.5	3.6	-12.8	14.5	-53.3	3,362.6	28.7	749.5
Other EEC Countries	702.5	767.1	-6.7	9.2	-50.8	64.6	6,721.5	1.1	70.8
Other OECD Countries*	213.6	266.8	-33.5	24.9	-107.8	53.2	2,345.9	14.1	290.3
Other Countries*	1,090.4	1,017.7	-3.7	-6.7	-42.1	-72.8	8,598.0	3.8	311.7
Total	9,154.0	9,284.2	-2.5	1.4	-237.6	130.2	83,114.4	1.3	1,046.0
Balance with:									
United States	1,502.4	1,700.2			8.3	197.8	13,466.7		101.6
Japan	13.0	41.7			6.9	28.7	-680.1		446.2
United Kingdom	-161.8	-150.7			-12.1	11.1	-1,065.8		-417.9
Other EEC Countries	-174.2	-315.8			113.8	-141.6	-2,091.8		660.4
Other OECD Countries*	-65.2	-86.0			54.7	-20.8	-536.2		-84.8
Other Countries	-127.5	-269.7			253.3	-142.2	-603.4		-118.5
Total	986.7	919.7			424.9	-67.0	8,489.4		587.0

* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

Reconciled Merchandise Trade between Canada and the United States

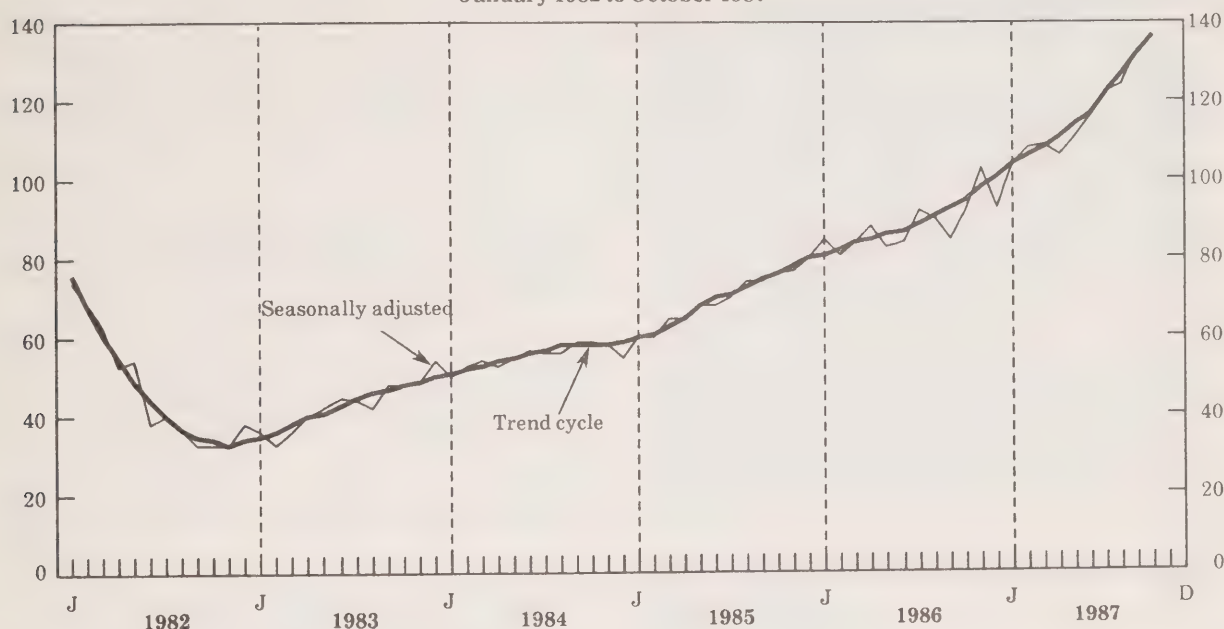
Raw Data

		January to September	
		1986	1987
		\$ millions	
Exports	Customs Basis		
	<i>United States</i>	69,078.6	69,013.2
	<i>Puerto Rico</i>	154.3	166.0
	<i>U.S. Virgin Islands</i>	3.7	4.8
	Published Total	69,236.6	69,184.0
	Reconciliation Adjustments	2,392.6	901.9
	Reconciled Basis	71,629.2	70,085.9
	Other B.O.P. Adjustments	-1,786.0	874.5
	B.O.P. Basis	69,843.2	70,960.4
Imports	Customs Basis		
	<i>United States</i>	58,104.1	57,402.8
	<i>Puerto Rico</i>	147.4	164.6
	<i>U.S. Virgin Islands</i>	31.9	41.6
	Published Total	58,283.4	57,609.0
	Reconciliation Adjustments	-313.8	-157.2
	Reconciled Basis	57,969.6	57,451.8
	Other B.O.P. Adjustments	-517.5	-111.2
	B.O.P. Basis	57,452.1	57,340.5
Balance	Reconciled Basis	13,659.6	12,634.2
	B.O.P. Basis	12,391.1	13,619.9

Note: Non-receipt of export documents accounts for most of the reconciliation adjustment.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)

January 1982 to October 1987



Help-wanted Index

October 1987

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) continued to increase between September and October 1987 (to 136 from 133). This is the sixth consecutive month for which the index has been at its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- Between September and October, the index increased to 54 from 49 in British Columbia and to 184 from 178 in Ontario. The Prairie region Help-wanted Index decreased to 55 from 60, falling to a level slightly above the one observed in August 1987. There was little or no change in the remaining regions.

- In October 1987, the Canada trend-cycle¹, continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Help-wanted Index

(1981 = 100)

Canada and Regions (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
October	92	144	102	118	42	43
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39
February	108	142	118	144	47	40
March	109	129	128	140	47	39
April	106	130	119	141	46	44
May	111	140	119	151	51	47
June	116	134	135	149	54	49
July	122	146	138	166	50	49
August	124	158	131	170	53	53
September	133	169	146	178	60	49
October	136	168	147	184	55	54

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

September 1987

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 233,000 dwelling units were started in September, a 19.7% drop from the revised level of 290,000 units in August.
- In spite of this monthly decline, housing starts were at a level of 263,000 units during the third quarter, representing a 10-year peak.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- September starts dropped to 200,000 units from a level of 257,000 in August, reflecting a sharp decrease for multiple housing units.
- On a regional basis, substantial declines in housing starts were registered in all areas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23-25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the second week of December. Contact P. Pichette (613-951-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

Third Quarter 1987

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported revenue of \$164.0 million in the third quarter of 1987, up 6.5% from the third quarter of 1986. Operating expenses were \$108.2 million, a decrease of 2.6% from the same period in 1986. Net operating revenue was \$55.8 million, compared with \$42.8 million in the third quarter of 1986.

Order the Communications Service Bulletin, *Telecommunications Statistics*, third quarter 1987 (56-001, \$6.50/\$39), scheduled for release the week of November 23. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 88 853 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1987, a decrease of 13.0% from the 102 188 tonnes produced in September 1986.

January to September 1987 production totalled 935 966 tonnes, up 11.3% from 840 625 tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for September 1987, September 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of November 30. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

September 1987

Canadian egg production increased by 0.4% to 40.4 million dozen in September 1987 from 40.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased slightly from September 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers in September 1987 increased to 2,076 from 2,061.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on December 2. Contact Peter Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

September 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis (1981=100) are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1987 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the last week of November. Contact John Butterill (613-951-4804), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

✓ **Quarterly Economic Summary: Statistical Supplement** – last issue, October 1987.
Catalogue number 13-007E
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104).

✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Gypsum Products**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities**, 1984-85.
Catalogue number 81-258
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

✓ **Geographic Reference – Enumeration Area Reference Lists: Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Atlantic Provinces**, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 99-117
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).

✓ **Geographic Reference – Enumeration Area Reference Lists: Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Ontario**, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 99-119
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 13, 1987

Major Release

Corporation Financial Statistics, 1985 2

- Pre-tax profits of Canadian corporations grew by 2% to \$62 billion, following significant increases of 40% in 1984 and 27% in 1983.

Data Availability Announcements

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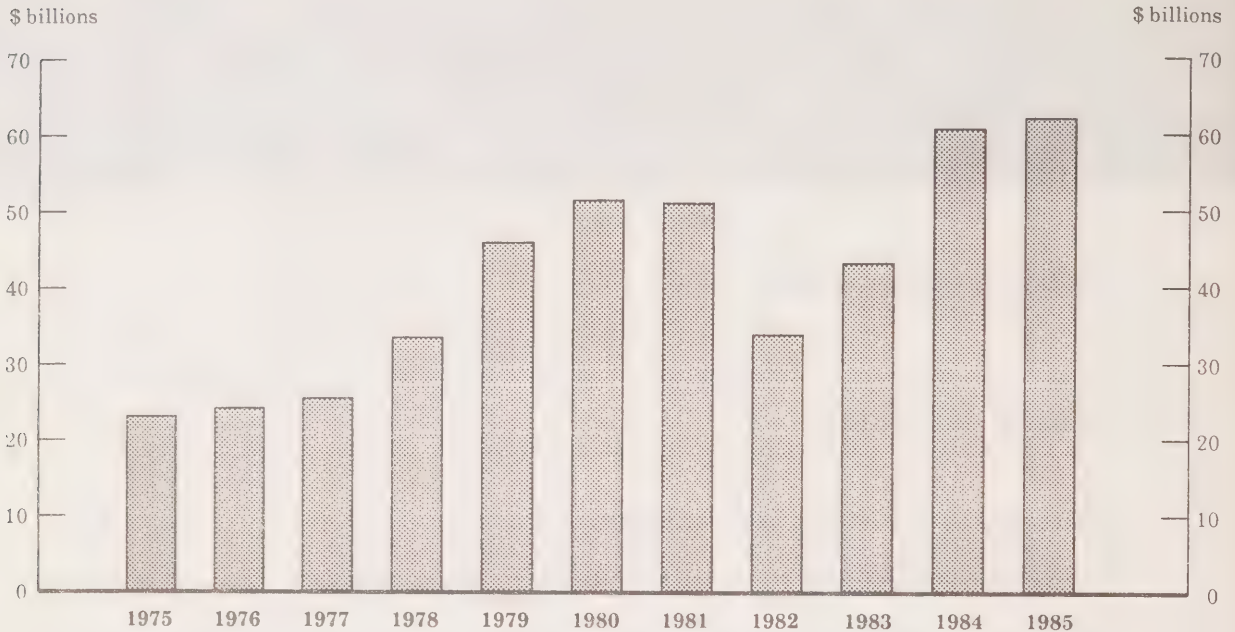
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Major Release

Corporation Profits Before Taxes



Corporation Financial Statistics 1985

Pre-tax profits of Canadian corporations grew by 2% to \$62 billion in 1985, following notable increases of 40% in 1984 and 27% in 1983. Total revenues were up 6% to \$928 billion – less than half the 1984 rate of increase.

Profits Before Taxes

The overall profit rise in 1985 was the result of a 16% increase in the financial industries. Profits of non-financial industries declined by 2%. Mining and manufacturing accounted for most of the weakness in profits of the non-financial industries in 1985 after accounting for most of the strength in profits in 1984.

- In the financial industries, investment companies, with an increase of \$1 billion, and real estate operators and developers (with a combined \$934 million gain) accounted for 80% of the growth.

- Manufacturing profits decreased 4% in 1985 after an increase of 79% in 1984 while mining profits were down 2% in 1985 following a 24% increase in 1984.
- The overall decline in manufacturing profits was the result of decreases for 11 of the 21 major groups. Primary metals industries recorded the largest decrease – \$413 million, followed by chemicals and chemical products industries (\$249 million) and petroleum and coal products industries (\$219 million). The largest profit increases were recorded by metal fabricating industries (\$276 million) and non-metallic mineral products industries (\$258 million).

(continued on page 3)

Revenues

Revenues of all corporations increased 6% in 1985 after increases of 13% in 1984 and 2% in 1983. Both the non-financial and financial corporations registered 6% gains in 1985.

- Manufacturing, the largest of the non-financial industries, was responsible for a large part of the slowdown in 1985, posting a 6% revenue gain after a 1984 increase of 17%.
- Trade, the second largest industry, showed a 7% rise in 1985 following an increase of 14% in 1984.
- In contrast to most other non-financial industries, construction revenue grew faster in 1985 (8%) than in 1984 (2%).
- Of the overall increase of \$6 billion in 1985 for financial corporations, investment companies accounted for \$2.1 billion and real estate operators and developers for \$1.9 billion.

Assets

Total assets of corporations increased by 9% in 1985, the same rate of growth as in 1984. Assets of financial industries increased by

\$74 billion in 1985, up from the \$58 billion gain recorded for 1984. For the non-financial industries, the 1985 increase was \$53 billion, less than the 1984 increase of \$59 billion.

- Manufacturing was the major contributor to the increase in assets of non-financial industries, recording a \$21 billion gain for 1985.
- Assets of deposit-accepting institutions increased \$38 billion and those of investment holding companies recorded an advance of \$23 billion, accounting for most of the increase for the financial industries in 1985.

Data users should note that corporation financial statistics data exclude insurance carriers and credit unions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5100-5325.

Order the 1985 issue of *Corporation Financial Statistics* (61-207, \$50), available towards the end of January. Contact A. Dorland (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industries Recording Major Increases or Decreases in Pre-tax Profits in 1985

	1984 Profits	1985 Profits	Change
	(\$ millions)		
Increases			
Iron mines	-641	173	814
Mining services	-288	139	427
Iron and steel mills	246	508	262
Sawmills and planing mills	58	281	223
Cement manufacturing	136	358	222
Telephones	1,687	1,901	214
Decreases			
Smelting and refining	298	-386	-685
Pipelines	872	478	-394
Other metal mining	279	-87	-366
Non-metal mining	69	292	-361
Water transport	147	-146	-292
Wholesale petroleum products	456	217	-239
Department stores	269	67	-203

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,247.0 million for September 1987, an increase of 10.7% over the \$1,126.4 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately three weeks time. Contact the Services Division (613-951-3494).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1987

Highlights from the August issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Operating income of \$387.7 million was reported for Level I air carriers for the period January to August 1987. Since the inception of the monthly survey in 1981, the highest level of income generated for this period had been \$157.4 million, reported for January to August 1985. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Preliminary airport activity data indicate that 10.6 million passengers travelling on scheduled unit toll services enplaned and deplaned at 30 selected Canadian airports during the first quarter of 1987, up 3.7% from the first quarter of 1986.
- This issue features a special release showing that passenger traffic on local carrier non-scheduled unit toll services increased in 1986 by more than 30% for the second year in a row.

- Also featured is a special review of fare basis statistics (preliminary data) reported by five major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines, Nordair and Eastern Provincial Airways – indicating that 57.9% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1986, up from 53.4% in 1985. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 63.9% of the total in 1986, up from 60.2% in 1985.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available next week. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

September 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 69 752 tonnes in September 1987, an increase of 25.2% from the 55 702 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 554 295 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.5% from the 535 578 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for September 1987 are now available as are production and export market data for selected commodities. Order the September 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 16. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 7, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 7, 1987 totalled 296 156 tonnes, a decrease of 2.4% from the preceding week's total of 303 390 tonnes but up 11.2% from the year-earlier level of 266 225 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 12 487 146 tonnes, an increase of 5.2% from 11 864 411 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

September 1987

Rolled steel shipments for September 1987 totalled 1 118 872 tonnes, an increase of 14.7% from the preceding month's total of 975 244 tonnes and an increase of 17.7% from the year-earlier level of 950 491^r (revised figure) tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 9 532 454 tonnes, an increase of 9.2% compared to 8 730 812^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 30. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

September 1987

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1987 totalled 60 261 tonnes, an increase of 12.2% from the 53 729 tonnes produced in August 1987. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 444 200 tonnes, an increase of 5.4% from the corresponding 1986 figure of 421 443 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 645 tonnes in September 1987, up from the 10 043 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 74 895 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 69 435 tonnes in 1986.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 8 300 tonnes in September 1987 from 5 285 tonnes in August 1987. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 50 818 tonnes, up from 48 806 tonnes in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 16. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

October 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 83 067 621 kilograms for all types of sugar in October 1987, comprising 78 038 194 kilograms in domestic sales and 5 029 427 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 872 560 240 kilograms: 813 984 022 kilograms in domestic sales and 58 576 218 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 97 684 000 kilograms in October 1986, of which 88 680 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 9 004 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 876 852 000 kilograms, comprising 829 895 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 46 957 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the October 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 7. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Hospital Morbidity

1983-84

Hospital morbidity statistics for the fiscal year 1983-84 can now be obtained in advance of the publication. Hospital separations and days of care are available by diagnosis (ICD-9), sex and five-year age groupings. Age/sex standardized rates per 100,000 population are also available.

Order *Hospital Morbidity* (82-206), available early in 1988. The publication will contain data for both the 1983-84 and 1984-85 reporting years. Contact W. Neil Palmer (613-951-8570), Health Care Section, Health Division.

The Daily

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Publications Released

- ✓ **General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1985.**
Catalogue number 26-201
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

- ✓ **Quarries and Sand Pits, 1985.**
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21)

- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 16, No. 1, Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1986 and 1987.**
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

- ✓ **Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended September 1987.**
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, September 1987.**
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

- ✓ **Industrial Corporations – Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1987.**
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240).

- ✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts – Provinces and Territories, Ontario, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 92-114
(Canada: \$46; Other Countries: \$56).

- ✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts – Provinces and Territories, Manitoba, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 92-115
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

- Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – New Brunswick: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-107
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

- Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Quebec: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-109
(Canada: \$110; Other Countries: \$126).

- ✓ **Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Ontario: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-111
(Canada: \$73; Other Countries: \$86).

- ✓ **Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Saskatchewan: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-115
(Canada: \$68; Other Countries: \$81).

- Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Alberta: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-117
(Canada: \$42; Other Countries: \$52).

- Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – British Columbia: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-119
(Canada: \$51; Other Countries: \$61).

Major Release Dates: Week of November 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
16-17	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
18-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	September 1987
19	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1987
19-20	Retail Trade	September 1987
20	The Consumer Price Index	October 1987
20	International Travel Receipts and Payments	Third Quarter 1987
20-23	Building Permits	September 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 16, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products, October 1987	2
Construction Type Plywood, September 1987	2
Canadian Potato Production, 1987	2

Publication Released

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Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

October 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,998,705,000 cigarettes in October 1987, a 10.7% decrease from the 5,600,292,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to October 1987 totalled 45,499,473,000 cigarettes, down from 46,835,945,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in October 1987 totalled 3,935,941,000 cigarettes, an increase of 13.0% over the October 1986 amount of 3,481,724,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 42,291,615,000 cigarettes, down 6.0% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 44,995,958,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 23. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

September 1987

Canadian firms produced 194 043 cubic metres (219,282,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during September 1987, an increase of 60.4% from the 120 953 cubic metres (136,685,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during September 1986.

January to September 1987 production totalled 1 668 054 cubic metres (1,885,020,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), up 13.8% from the 1 465 946 cubic metres (1,656,623,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 23. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Canadian Potato Production

1987

Preliminary estimates of 1987 yield and production of potatoes in Canada, as well as the 1986 value of potato production are now available.

Intercensal revisions (1982-1986) based on the 1981 and 1986 censuses of agriculture are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

Order *Canadian Potato Production* (22-008, \$7/\$21), to be released towards the end of November. Contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Publication Released

✓ **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit
Statistics, August 1987.**
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 17, 1987

Major Release

Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1987

2

- Prices for non-residential construction rose 7.3% from the third quarter of 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, September 1987

3

Grain Marketing Situation Report, October 1987

3

Publications Released

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Major Release

Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1987

Prices charged by general contractors for non-residential construction advanced 1.3% over the previous quarter at the Canada level, an increase similar to the 1.2% rise noted in the second quarter of 1987. On a year-over-year basis, prices were up 7.3% from the third quarter of 1986.

Between cities there was a shift in the third quarter, with prices in Toronto showing the largest increase at 1.6%, while Montreal – which had recorded the highest increase at 2.8% in the previous period – posted a rise of 0.8%. Prices for non-residential construction also rose in Vancouver (0.8%), Ottawa (1.2%) and Calgary (0.3%).

On a year-over-year basis, prices for non-residential construction in Toronto continued to show the greatest increase at 10.5%, followed

by Montreal (6.2%), Ottawa (4.9%), Edmonton (2.5%), Halifax (2.3%), Vancouver (1.9%) and Calgary (-0.2%).

Although the value of building permits issued in the province of Quebec has dropped from the peak registered in April of this year, construction activity in Montreal is still very strong. In Ontario, construction work has maintained its previous high level. In Alberta and British Columbia, prices continue to be very competitive, with the supply of construction companies and labour exceeding the demand for their services. On a trade basis, price increases for electrical and architectural work have been particularly large, especially in the Toronto area.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415:

Order the third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact the Prices Division (613-951-9608).

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

Third Quarter 1987
(1981 = 100)

Seven Cities and Canada Indexes

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
Quarterly Indexes								
1986 Q3	120.0	125.2	124.4	130.3	93.9	92.5	108.1	112.3
1986 Q4	120.4	127.9	126.1	134.2	93.4	92.9	108.7	114.5
1987 Q1	121.2	128.3	127.6	140.6	93.0	93.6	108.2	117.6
1987 Q2	122.0	131.9	129.0 ^r	141.8	93.4 ^r	94.3	109.2	119.0
1987 Q3	122.8	132.9	130.5	144.0	93.7	94.8	110.1	120.5
Percentage Change								
Q1 '87/Q4 '86	0.7	0.3	1.2	4.8	-0.4	0.7	-0.5	2.7
Q2 '87/Q1 '87	0.7	2.8	1.1 ^r	0.9	0.4 ^r	0.7	0.9	1.2
Q3 '87/Q2 '87	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3
Q3 '87/Q3 '86	2.3	6.2	4.9	10.5	-0.2	2.5	1.9	7.3

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

September 1987

Steel ingot production for September 1987 totalled 1 205 814 tonnes, an increase of 10.8% from 1 088 158 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 10 989 869 tonnes, an increase of 5.4% from 10 422 870 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 30. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

October 1987

The situation report for October is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact Allister Hickson (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

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Publications Released

✓ **Financial Institutions – Financial Statistics**, Second Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: \$40/\$160; Other Countries: \$41.50/\$166).

✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, June 1987.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, July 1987.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

✓ **Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions: Manitoba**, Part 1, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 94-113
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 18, 1987

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 14, 1987	2
Exports by Commodity, September 1987	2
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, November 1, 1987	2

Publications Released 3

Regional Reference Centres 4

The Nation – Families: Part 1 (100% data) 1986 Census

The second in a series of 19 publications illustrating the scope and depth of information collected from the 1986 Census of Population, this report focuses on census families in private households and presents data on the growth (from 1971 to 1986) in the number and size of families and on demographic characteristics (for 1981 and 1986) of lone-parent families, married couples and common-law couples. The publication also includes information on persons living in private households by family status: husbands and wives, lone parents, children and non-family persons.

Three other publications in this series also provide data collected from all households. These publications include information on age, sex and marital status (93-101, now available); mother tongue (93-102) and household and dwelling characteristics (93-104). The remainder of the publications in this series will contain data collected from a 20% sample of households (data such as income, occupation, schooling, etc.) and will be available in 1988 and the first quarter of 1989.

For a copy of *The Nation: Population and Dwelling Characteristics – Families: Part 1* (93-106, \$28), or for more information on 1986 Census products, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre (see page 4).

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Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 14, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 14, 1987 totalled 271 459 tonnes, a decrease of 8.3% from the preceding week's total of 296 156 tonnes but up 0.2% from the year-earlier level of 271 042 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 12 817 484 tonnes, an increase of 5.6% from 12 135 453 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity

September 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for September 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the last week of November. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

November 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at November 1, 1987 and revised figures for October 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release December 2. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

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Publications Released

**Inventories, Shipments and Orders in
Manufacturing Industries, July 1987.**

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

**Air Carrier Operations in Canada,
July-September 1986.**

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

**The Nation – Population and
Dwelling Characteristics, Families:
Part 1, 1986 Census.**

Catalogue number 93-106

(Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$29.50).

**Geographic Reference – Enumeration
Area Reference Lists, Census Divisions
and Subdivisions, Quebec, 1986 Census.**

Catalogue number 99-118

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Geographic Reference – Enumeration
Area Reference Lists, Census Divisions
and Subdivisions, Western Provinces
and the Territories, 1986 Census.**

Catalogue number 99-120

(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28.50).

**Geographic Reference – Enumeration
Area Reference Lists, Provincial Census
Tracts, Atlantic Provinces, 1986 Census.**

Catalogue number 99-122

(Canada: \$23; Other Countries: \$24).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 19, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both manufacturing shipments and new orders jumped to record levels in September. | |
| Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1987 | 4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm cash receipts increased 2% from the same period in 1986. | |
| Job Search Methods of the Unemployed, 1977-1986 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of public employment agencies as a way of finding a job has dropped over the past decade. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|---|---|
| Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, September 1987 | 8 |
| Electric Lamps, October 1987 | 8 |
| Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1987 | 8 |

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Regional Reference Centres

Metis and Non-status Indian Data Catalogue

Designed as a time-saving method of storing relevant information, the Métis and Non-status Indian Data Catalogue is a computerized data reference catalogue of over 500 bibliographic records on five floppy diskettes. The package comes complete with user guide and can be purchased for \$50.

The records contain descriptions of tables and charts that examine demographic and socio-economic topics such as employment, education and income. The catalogue program, which operates on Dbase III or Dbase III Plus software for IBM compatible micro-computers will enable users to carry out fast literature searches that are relevant to their data needs.

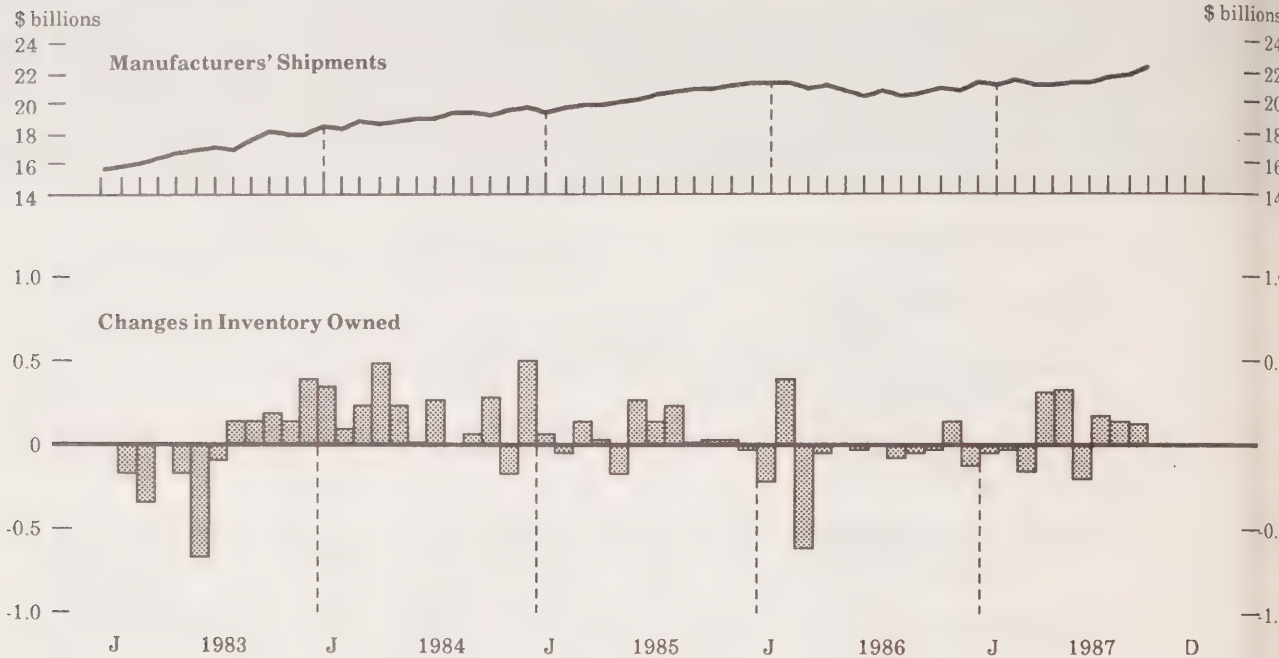
Contact Alain Créghur (613-951-2571) or Pierrette Fuoco (613-951-2543) for more information, or your nearest Regional Reference Centre for purchasing procedures. Customized searches from the file are available to users for a pre-determined price based on the size of the search.

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Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-1987 (Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries September 1987

Record highs were posted in September as both shipments and new orders for all Canadian manufacturing industries rose significantly. Shipments increased for the sixth consecutive month while new orders increased for the fifth time in the last six months.

As well, the ratio of inventory owned to shipments declined in September even though total inventories owned climbed over the \$34 billion mark for the first time since February 1986.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** increased 2.6% in September to a level of \$22,282 million. This increase was the largest monthly increase in the past three

years and marked a continuation of the gains recorded since April 1987. Most of the increase in shipments reflected gains for transportation equipment industries (14.2%), wood industries (8.0%) and paper and allied products industries (5.8%).

- Following a pattern similar to shipments, **new orders** rose significantly (3.6%) in September. Except for a decline in August, new orders have increased each month since April 1987, reaching a record value of \$22,504 million.
- Seasonally adjusted, **inventories owned** by manufacturers increased 0.4% to \$34,031 million in September. This was the fifth increase in the last six months, and contrasts with the gently declining trend experienced during 1986 and the first quarter of 1987.

(continued on page 3)

- The **ratio of** seasonally adjusted total **inventory owned to** seasonally adjusted **shipments** declined from 1.56:1 in August to a new low of 1.53:1 in September. This ratio had remained at about the same level from the beginning of the year until August, averaging 1.57:1 compared to 1.61:1 in 1986.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog**, at \$24,735 million, increased 0.9% in September. This increase extends the upward trend experienced since April 1987. Unfilled orders have also reached a record high, surpassing the April 1986 peak.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in September 1987 were estimated at \$23,212 million,

8.5% higher than the September 1986 level. Cumulative shipments for the first nine months of 1987 have been estimated at \$192,915 million, 3.1% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information please contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks
(millions of dollars)

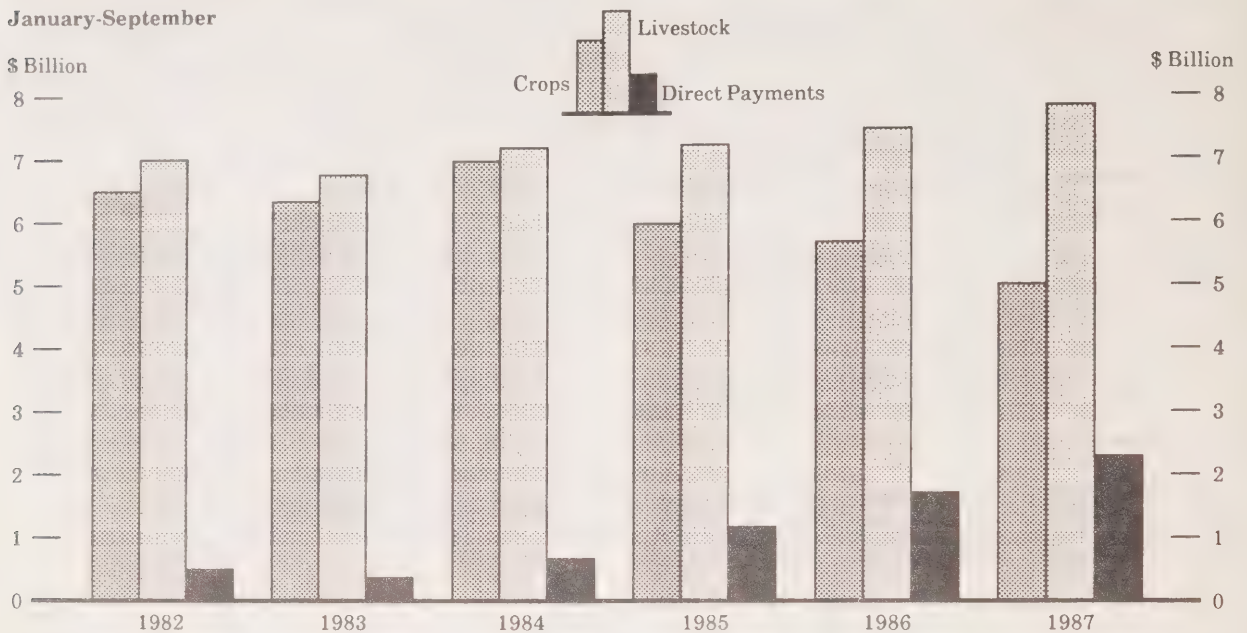
	September 1987 ^p	August 1987 ^r	July 1987	September 1986
Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	23,212.3	20,870.6	20,457.4	21,400.3
New orders - Total	23,328.6	21,090.1	20,567.9	21,287.9
Unfilled orders - Total	24,761.8	24,645.5	24,425.9	24,068.6
Inventory owned - Total	33,887.3	33,803.6	33,495.2	33,250.9
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	22,282.2	21,726.8	21,578.8	20,565.3
New orders - Total	22,503.9	21,717.1	21,792.3	20,508.3
Unfilled orders - Total	24,735.0	24,513.4	24,523.1	24,019.8
Inventory owned - Total	34,030.6	33,898.1	33,757.0	33,390.2
Ratio of total inventories to shipments	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.62

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-September



Note: Western grain stabilization and crop insurance payments have been deducted from crop receipts and added to direct payments.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-September 1987

Farm cash receipts for January to September 1987 totalled \$15.2 billion, a 2% increase over the 1986 level of \$14.9 billion. Crop receipts dropped 11%, reflecting large declines in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, cereal and oilseed receipts and crop insurance payments. However, increases in direct payments and livestock and animal product receipts more than offset the decline in crop receipts.

Highlights

Crops

Crop receipts fell 11% to \$5.9 billion from the 1986 level of \$6.7 billion, mainly as a result of large declines in CWB payments, cereal and oilseed receipts and crop insurance payments.

- CWB payments for wheat, oats and barley totalled \$51.3 million compared to the previous year's level of \$415.8 million.

- Cereal and oilseed receipts, including net advances, net deferments and CWB payments, fell to \$3.5 billion from the 1986 level of \$4.1 billion. This decrease largely resulted from price declines averaging 22%; marketings during this period were 21% higher than in 1986. Contributing to the decline was the repayment of advances received by producers for their 1986-87 grain crop, totalling \$423.6 million compared to \$236.7 million the previous year.
- Crop insurance payments were \$185.1 million, down from the year-earlier level of \$399.5 million. The 1986 payments reflected poor growing conditions in 1985.
- Tobacco receipts dropped 70% to \$86.4 million. January to September marketings of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario were 71% lower, reflecting both a smaller crop and a return to the usual marketing pattern.

(continued on page 5)

- The interim payment under the Western Grain Stabilization Act totalled a record \$704.6 million compared to the previous year's level of \$579.9 million.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts increased 5% to \$7.8 billion as higher receipts were registered for all major livestock and animal product categories.

- Cattle receipts increased 4% to \$2.5 billion. Cattle prices during the third quarter were 10% higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier, down from the 16% year-over-year increase in the second quarter. However, January to September prices remained 11% higher.
- Hog receipts rose 7% as a result of both higher prices and marketings. Hog prices were 4% above year-earlier levels while marketings were up 3%.
- Higher fluid and industrial milk prices were responsible for the 2% increase in dairy receipts.
- Poultry receipts rose 6% to \$733 million. Increased marketings of both chickens and turkeys more than offset a 2% drop in prices.

Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple products as well as some direct program payments, were up 87% to \$1.4 billion. Payments made to producers under the Special Canadian Grains Program, totalling \$962 million, were responsible for the increase.

(see table on page 6)

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3417-3427.

Order the January-September 1987 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$10/\$36), scheduled for release November 30. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact Lamber Gauthier or Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-September

	1986	1987	% change 1987/1986
	(millions of dollars)		
Newfoundland	33.0	34.5	4.8
Prince Edward Island	115.0	154.6	34.5
Nova Scotia	190.3	209.7	10.2
New Brunswick	154.0	172.2	11.9
Quebec	2,258.8	2,357.1	4.4
Ontario	3,957.0	4,021.8	1.6
Manitoba	1,554.2	1,449.0	-6.8
Saskatchewan	3,133.5	3,132.6	0.0
Alberta	2,784.0	2,914.1	4.7
British Columbia	710.6	729.4	2.7
Canada	14,890.2	15,175.1	1.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Job Search Methods of the Unemployed 1977-1986

In 1986, 70% of unemployed job seekers contacted employers directly in any given four-week period in order to find work. Contacting employers directly was the most popular method of job search throughout the past decade but other methods gained or lost ground.

The feature article in the October issue of *The Labour Force* focuses on the job search methods of the unemployed. Monthly Labour Force Survey data on job search activities undertaken in the past four weeks are used to examine trends in job search over the past decade.

Highlights from the article include:

- Older unemployed workers are less likely to contact employers directly than younger workers. In 1986, 65% of the unemployed aged 45 years and over contacted employers in the four weeks prior to the survey, compared to 74% of those aged 15-24 years.
- Direct contact with employers declines as the duration of unemployment rises. In 1986, 65% of those unemployed for over a year used this method compared to 71% of workers unemployed for less than six months.
- The use of public employment agencies has diminished in popularity as a means of job search. In 1977, 60% of unemployed job

seekers reported visiting a public employment agency in order to find a job, but by 1986 only 40% did so.

- Looking at job ads has become an increasingly common means of job search over the decade, surpassing even the use of public employment agencies. In 1986, 46% of unemployed job seekers used this method, making it the second most popular job search activity. Women tend to use this method more than men (49% compared to 43% in 1986).
- Checking with a union for work was listed by only 3% of all unemployed job seekers in 1986, and it was almost exclusively used by men, especially men 25 years of age and over and those who began looking for another job immediately after losing or being laid off from a job. The use of this method is also concentrated in certain industries: in 1986 over half of all unemployed job seekers who checked with a union were construction workers.
- A person can use more than one job search method in the four-week reference period, and it was found that men are more likely than women to use several methods (62% to 57% in 1986).

Order the October 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. Contact David Gower (613-951-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

September 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,295,180 phonograph records in September 1987, down 16.5% from the 5,144,006 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 5,192,027 in September 1987, down 1.9% from 5,292,308 tapes in September 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 31,972,174 – down 8.4% from the 34,910,886 records produced during January to September 1986. Cumulative production of tapes increased 6.5% to 34,796,778 from 32,682,850 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 30. Contact Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

October 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 26,721,769 light bulbs and tubes in October 1987, a decrease of 4.1% from the 27,870,440 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 amounted to 197,106,864 light bulbs and tubes, down 4.6% from the 206,692,733 sold during the January-October period in 1986.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of December 14. Contact: J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

September 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 247 647 cubic metres in September 1987, an increase of 5.3% from 4 032 848^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 745 955 cubic metres, up 29.2% from 3 673 303 cubic metres in September 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 322 229 cubic metres, an increase of 4.8% from the 6 986 204 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 506 615 cubic metres, a rise of 5.9% from 17 471 320 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 33 276 349 cubic metres, an increase of 4.7% from 31 779 856^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 18.5% to 42 118 926 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 35 530 473 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 74 079 702 cubic metres, was up 5.9% from 69 949 695 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of November 23. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended September 1987.

Catalogue number 25-002

(Canada: \$3/\$12; Other Countries: \$4/\$16).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1987.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

Oils and Fats, September 1987.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, August 1987.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1987.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September 1987.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1987.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 11.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Consumer Price Index, October 1987.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Available November 20 at 7:00 a.m.

International Travel – Advance Information, September 1987.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

The Labour Force, October 1987.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 20, 1987

Major Releases

Consumer Price Index, October 1987	2
• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.3%, down slightly from the rate of 4.5% reported in September.	
Retail Trade, September 1987	9
• Seasonally adjusted, retail sales increased by 0.6% over August.	
Crude Oil and Natural Gas, August 1987	12
• Domestic sales of natural gas increased for the second consecutive month, posting a gain of 10.1% over August 1986.	

Data Availability Announcements

Surgical Procedures, 1983-84	13
Imports by Commodity, September 1987	13

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, November 23-27	15
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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

October 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.4% between September and October, attaining a level of 139.8 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes registered increases, ranging from 0.1% to 0.9%. The housing index, which had the sharpest rise, was the dominant factor in the latest monthly increase. The upward pressure on the CPI was dampened to a small extent by declines in both the transportation, and health and personal care indexes.

The seasonally adjusted all-items index rose 0.3% in October following increases of 0.1% observed in both August and September.

In spite of the latest monthly increase, annual measures suggest a moderate deceleration in the CPI. The year-over-year increase between October 1986 and October 1987 was 4.3%, down slightly from the 4.5% increase in the two previous 12-month periods ending in August and September. In addition, the compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (July to October) has fallen to a 2.0% rise compared with an increase of 3.5% reported in the previous three-month period ending in September. This rate has declined for three consecutive months.

Food

After posting declines in the past two months, the food index increased by 0.2% in October. The latest change resulted from increases of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and a gain of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The rise of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from stores reflected a number of offsetting price movements. The upward pressure on the index resulted from higher prices for selected fresh vegetables (notably salad-type), beef and chicken. Both beef and chicken prices have risen, in part, due to the

termination of "special" prices reported earlier. The combined impact of the higher prices was offset, to a considerable extent, by lower prices for selected fresh fruit (notably apples, following a bumper domestic crop), turkey, bacon, eggs, dairy and bakery products, coffee and tea, and fats and oils.

Over the 12-month period, October 1986 to October 1987, the food index has risen by 2.4%, indicating a slight deceleration from the increase of 2.6% posted in the previous 12-month period ending in September. Movements in both major sub-components of the food index have contributed to this modest slowing down. In the latest 12-month period, the index for food purchased from stores rose by 2.0% (2.3% in September) while the index for food purchased from restaurants increased by 3.3% (3.5% in September).

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.4% in October compared to 0.2% for September. The latest increase resulted from advances registered by four of the major component indexes offset, to a limited extent, by declines in the transportation index (down 0.4%) and the health and personal care index (down 0.1%).

The housing index rose by a rather sharp 0.9% in October. A large part of this was attributable to a 6.6% annual increase in property taxes. (By convention most property tax changes are recorded in the October index.) The rise in property taxes was the prime factor accounting for an increase of 1.6% in the index for owned accommodation. By contrast the index for rented accommodation increased by 0.4%. Household operation charges rose an average of 0.5%, largely due to higher charges associated with child care services. A noticeable rise in furniture prices caused the index for household furnishings and equipment to rise by 0.7%. Part of the overall advance in the housing index was offset by seasonally lower prices for traveller accommodation.

(continued on page 3)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Oct. 1987 from	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
All-items	139.8	139.3	134.0	0.4	4.3
Food	132.4	132.1	129.3	0.2	2.4
All-items excluding food	141.9	141.4	135.4	0.4	4.8
Housing	140.4	139.2	134.7	0.9	4.2
Clothing	125.5	125.4	119.8	0.1	4.8
Transportation	141.3	141.8	133.7	-0.4	5.7
Health and personal care	140.9	141.0	134.5	-0.1	4.8
Recreation, reading and education	140.0	139.1	133.0	0.6	5.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.5	186.4	175.8	0.1	6.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.5	71.8	74.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	331.2				

The recreation, reading and education index rose by 0.6% in October, mainly due to higher seat prices for live spectator sport events and stage performances. In addition, increases were noted in the fees and dues associated with recreational facilities, in selected tuition fees, in the prices of toys and in newspaper subscription fees.

Higher prices for cigarettes and selected alcoholic beverages purchased from stores accounted for the 0.1% increase in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. The clothing index was also up 0.1%. The women's wear index rose by 0.2%, largely due to higher prices for coats, jackets, sportswear and footwear. The men's wear index fell by 0.4%, largely due to lower prices (attributable to promotions) for suits, sports jackets and dress shirts.

The transportation index fell by 0.4% as higher prices for new automobiles were more than offset by lower air fares. The increase in automobile prices reflected the impact of the termination of cash rebates offered by manufacturers. Seat sales combined with some seasonal price declines explained the large 14.5% drop in the air transportation index. Further downward pressure on the transportation index resulted from a small decline in

gasoline prices traceable to competitive "price wars" noted mainly in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The 0.1% decline in the health and personal care index resulted as lower prices for selected personal care supplies outweighed higher prices for selected pharmaceutical products.

Over the 12-month period ending in October the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.8%, down from the 5.1% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in September.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.4% in October compared to a decline of 0.1% in September while the services index advanced by 0.3% in October, following a 0.1% increase in September. Over the 12-month period, October 1986 to October 1987, the goods index accelerated slightly with an increase of 4.4% compared to the rise of 4.2% in September. By contrast the increase in the services index over the 12-month period ending in October was 4.3%, down from the rise of 4.9% posted in September.

(continued on page 4)

City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.2% for Winnipeg to a rise of 1.1% in Saint John. The decline in the all-items index for Winnipeg resulted largely from a greater than average decline in its transportation index (down 2.2%) combined with a drop in its food index (down 0.8%). The higher than average rise in the Saint John CPI resulted from significantly higher increases registered in most major components.

Between October 1986 and October 1987, increases in the all-items indexes by cities ranged from a low of 3.0% in Vancouver to a high of 5.3% posted in Toronto, Regina and Saskatoon.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 1.0%, with most of the upward impact originating from higher property taxes and increased prices for new cars (the latter was due to the discontinuation of certain manufacturers' rebates). Food prices also advanced, particularly for fresh vegetables. Clothing prices were up, as were the costs of recreational equipment and certain cultural and recreational services. Fuel oil prices also advanced. Lower air fares exerted a moderating effect. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher property taxes and increased electricity charges. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for women's wear and increased costs for new cars (resulting from the termination of most manufacturers' rebates). Costs relating to recreational and home-entertainment equipment advanced, as did charges relating to cultural and recreational activities. Lower air fares, decreased prices for men's wear and lower overall food prices (most notably for cured and prepared

meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks) exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Halifax

Higher property taxes, increased prices for men's and women's wear and advances in charges for recreational equipment and services were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices were also observed, particularly for fresh vegetables. Prices for new cars advanced, reflecting the end of most manufacturers' rebates. Lower air fares and decreased rates for traveller accommodation had a moderating effect. From October 1986 to October 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.1%.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 1.1%. Among the main contributors were higher owned accommodation costs (particularly for property taxes and maintenance and repairs) and higher overall food prices (most notably for chicken and fresh produce). Transportation costs also advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and new cars (the latter due to the termination of certain manufacturers' rebates), but offset slightly by lower air fares. Prices for men's and women's wear and for recreational equipment were also up. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Quebec City

Higher food prices (especially for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals) and increased owned accommodation charges (particularly for property taxes) were among the main contributors in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Costs relating to rented accommodation and household operation also advanced. New car prices were up, as most manufacturers terminated their rebates. Higher charges were also noted for recreational equipment and for cultural and recreational activities. Air fares declined, as did household furnishing and equipment costs. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the all-items index rose 3.7%.

(continued on page 5)

Montreal

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher food prices (particularly for beef, chicken and fresh produce) and increased rented and owned accommodation charges (the latter reflecting increases in property taxes). Transportation costs were up, on average, as higher prices for new cars (reflecting the end of most manufacturers' rebates) were only partly offset by a decline in air fares. Recreational costs also advanced, due to higher prices for cultural and recreational services. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Ottawa

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher food prices, increased shelter charges and higher recreational expenses. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals, while the shelter index advanced due to increases in rental charges and property taxes. Increased costs for cultural and recreational activities coupled with higher prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment explained the rise in the recreation index. Within the transportation component, higher prices for new cars (the result of the termination of most manufacturers' rebates) and increased taxi fares were more than offset by a decline in air fares. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose by 0.1%, reflecting a large amount of offsetting price movements. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher owned accommodation costs (particularly property taxes) and increased charges for rented accommodation, household operation and household furnishings. Clothing and new car prices advanced, the latter caused by the termination of certain manufacturers' rebates. Cultural and recreational expenses were also up. Moderating these

advances were declines in gasoline prices and air fares, decreased costs for personal care supplies and lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment. The food index remained unchanged overall. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Thunder Bay

Advances in owned accommodation charges (reflecting higher property taxes and increased maintenance and repair costs), increased household furnishing and equipment costs and higher prices for new cars (the result of the termination of most manufacturers' rebates) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Cultural and recreational expenses advanced, as did clothing prices. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices and air fares. Food prices also declined on average, as lower prices for poultry, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for beef, pork, cereal products, coffee, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell by 0.2%, caused largely by declines in the food and transportation indexes. The decline in the food component was largely due to lower prices for beef and fresh fruit. The transportation index fell due to declines in gasoline prices and air fares (offset partly by higher prices for new cars, resulting from the end of most manufacturers' rebates). Also exerting a downward influence were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for home entertainment equipment and decreased costs for household textiles. Partly counteracting these declines were higher shelter charges, particularly for property taxes, new home prices and rented accommodation. Expenses for cultural and recreational activities and prices for alcoholic beverages also rose. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

(continued on page 6)

Regina

The all-items index increased by 0.1%. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher owned accommodation costs (most notably for property taxes and maintenance and repairs), increased recreational charges and higher fees for vehicle registrations and for drivers' licences. New car prices rose, because rebates from certain manufacturers ended. Advances were also observed in charges for rented accommodation and in the costs of wine and non-prescribed medicines. Largely moderating these advances were lower overall food prices and declines in gasoline prices and air fares. Clothing prices also declined, as did the costs of personal care supplies, traveller accommodation and household furnishings. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Increased shelter charges (particularly for property taxes) and higher household operating expenses, combined with advances in the cost of drivers' licences and increased vehicle registration fees explained a large part of this increase. Higher prices for new cars (end of most manufacturers' rebates) also exerted a considerable upward impact. Increased costs were also observed for prescribed medicines and for alcoholic beverages. Lower overall food prices, especially for turkey, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks, had a notable dampening effect. Also exerting a downward influence were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for men's wear and gasoline, and a decline in air fares and personal care charges. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.3%.

Edmonton

The all-items index fell 0.1%, mainly reflecting declines in the food, clothing and transportation components offset partially by a rise in the housing index. The decline in the food index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce as well as to declines in the costs of pork, turkey, eggs and cereal products. The clothing index fell as a result of lower prices for

men's wear. Within transportation, lower air fares and decreased prices for gasoline more than outweighed higher prices for new cars (the latter was due to the discontinuation of most manufacturers' rebates). Partly offsetting these declines were increased shelter costs (particularly relating to property taxes), and higher charges for cultural and recreational services. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

Calgary

Higher property taxes, increased recreation charges (particularly for cultural and recreational activities) and higher prices for gasoline and new cars (the latter reflecting the termination of most manufacturers' rebates) explained most of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Advances in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also exerted an upward influence. Largely offsetting these advances were lower air fares, decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower prices for men's wear, household textiles and household equipment. Wine prices also declined. The food index fell as well, reflecting lower prices for bread, cured and prepared meats, cereal products, fresh vegetables, coffee and soft drinks. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose by 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher property taxes, increased costs for furniture and household equipment and higher prices for new cars (as most manufacturers' rebates were terminated). Advances were also noted in the costs of cigarettes, liquor purchased from stores, gasoline and certain cultural and recreational activities. Rented accommodation charges, household operating costs and taxi fares were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower air fares and traveller accommodation charges, decreased prices for men's and women's wear, and lower overall food prices, most notably for beef and fresh fruit. Since October 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

(continued on page 7)

Victoria

Advances in property taxes, rented accommodation costs and charges relating to cultural and recreational activities explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Also contributing to the rise were higher prices for new cars (as most manufacturers ended their rebates), increased costs for household furnishings and equipment and higher prices for gasoline and for non-prescribed medicines. Food prices advanced slightly, due to higher

prices for chicken, bread and restaurant meals. Air fares and traveller accommodation costs declined. From October 1986 to October 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the October 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Oct. 1987 index	136.8	122.4	137.2	134.1	137.1	139.8	138.4	182.3
% change from Sept. 1987	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	-0.3	1.4	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	3.2	1.4	3.5	5.3	2.5	5.0	6.0	2.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Oct. 1987 index	133.1	123.7	130.4	121.1	132.7	144.4	144.6	185.4
% change from Sept. 1987	0.5	-0.2	1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.6	0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.6	5.8	4.8
Halifax								
Oct. 1987 index	137.0	121.2	138.0	123.2	137.2	145.4	146.4	193.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	3.1	1.7	2.0	4.2	2.6	4.6	5.3	8.3
Saint John								
Oct. 1987 index	138.6	130.7	141.8	122.7	135.5	138.4	144.8	186.1
% change from Sept. 1987	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.4	5.5	6.1	5.2	3.8
Quebec City								
Oct. 1987 index	141.2	133.8	144.1	126.7	140.9	143.3	131.1	188.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.6	1.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	3.7	2.1	3.1	4.8	5.1	6.0	4.7	4.0
Montreal								
Oct. 1987 index	142.2	135.7	144.5	125.5	144.3	140.8	136.8	188.8
% change from Sept. 1987	0.7	1.3	1.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	1.0	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	4.5	3.4	5.1	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.5	3.7

(continued on page 8)

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

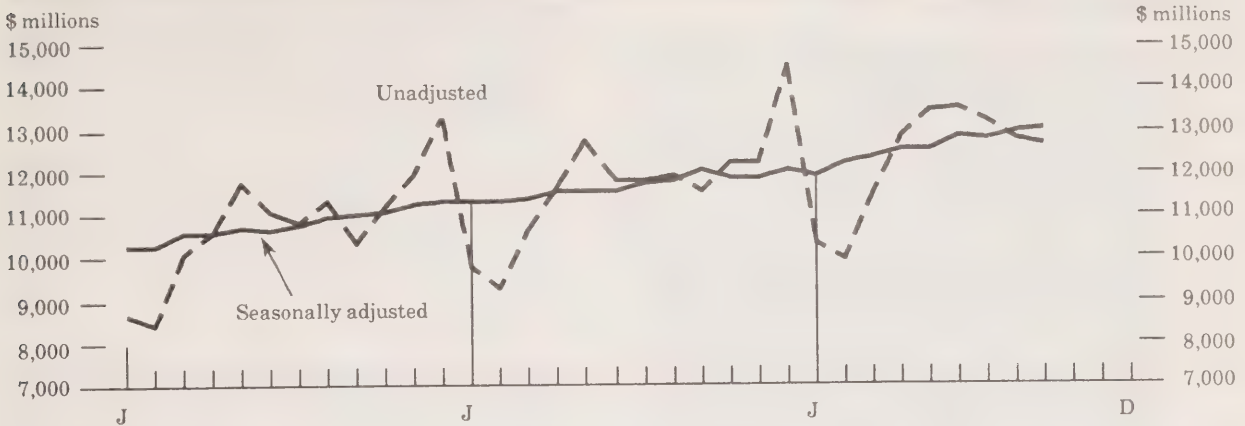
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Ottawa								
Oct. 1987 index	140.4	129.3	144.0	126.9	143.1	143.8	139.6	179.8
% change from Sept. 1987	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.8	1.5	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	4.0	1.7	3.4	5.7	5.4	6.9	6.6	4.5
Toronto								
Oct. 1987 index	143.9	136.2	147.2	129.5	145.3	143.3	140.7	182.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	-1.2	-0.8	0.3	0.2
% change from Oct. 1986	5.3	2.9	6.8	5.9	5.7	3.8	5.0	4.4
Thunder Bay								
Oct. 1987 index	138.3	130.7	137.6	123.6	142.5	142.5	137.7	177.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.2	-0.4	1.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.1
% change from Oct. 1986	3.4	0.9	1.9	4.0	7.5	3.5	5.0	6.0
Winnipeg								
Oct. 1987 index	136.8	123.8	139.2	124.4	132.1	135.6	145.0	203.7
% change from Sept. 1987	-0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.1	-2.2	0.3	0.6	1.5
% change from Oct. 1986	3.1	0.6	2.3	4.8	1.7	4.4	6.6	10.3
Regina								
Oct. 1987 index	136.2	124.0	139.5	121.3	126.6	166.1	142.2	183.4
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.2
% change from Oct. 1986	5.3	4.3	2.8	4.9	5.5	22.5	8.1	7.6
Saskatoon								
Oct. 1987 index	138.0	125.5	139.2	124.7	131.3	171.5	142.9	179.0
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	-0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	5.3	4.1	3.0	4.8	3.8	29.9	6.8	7.4
Edmonton								
Oct. 1987 index	135.4	132.9	126.1	122.5	142.4	140.7	138.9	207.8
% change from Sept. 1987	-0.1	-1.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
% change from Oct. 1986	4.7	2.6	2.0	4.7	7.2	3.2	6.4	17.5
Calgary								
Oct. 1987 index	133.8	130.4	124.1	118.7	144.4	144.6	138.3	202.7
% change from Sept. 1987	0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.3
% change from Oct. 1986	3.5	0.5	0.4	4.5	7.4	4.1	5.5	16.8
Vancouver								
Oct. 1987 index	134.6	129.9	128.6	123.6	141.5	133.9	145.9	174.2
% change from Sept. 1987	0.2	-0.8	1.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
% change from Oct. 1986	3.0	0.7	2.0	2.3	7.2	2.1	3.6	5.5
Victoria²								
Oct. 1987 index	107.6	108.1	102.6	106.7	108.0	107.4	115.2	126.4
% change from Sept. 1987	0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3
% change from Oct. 1986	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	6.9	2.2	6.2	5.2

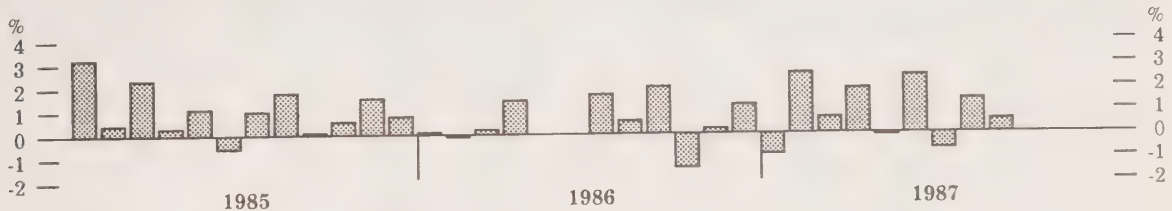
¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984 = 100.

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

September 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13,048 million in September 1987, an increase of 0.6% over the previous month's revised total of \$12,976 million.
- The increase in September extended the trend of generally rising retail sales observed since the beginning of 1987. During the January to September 1987 period, retail trade advanced on average by 1.0% on a monthly basis.
- The overall rise in September was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by pharmacies, patent

medicine and cosmetics stores (+3.7%), combination stores (+0.8%) and service stations (+1.5%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by department stores (-2.3%), motor vehicle dealers (-0.9%) and family clothing stores (-2.6%).

- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased by 0.9% in September 1987, following an increase of 1.0% in August.
- On a provincial basis, seven provinces posted sales increases in September, ranging from 6.1% in Prince Edward Island to 0.2% in both Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Decreases in sales occurred in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-5.9%), Alberta (-1.2%), Saskatchewan (-1.0%) and Quebec (-0.9%).

(continued on page 10)

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade for September 1987 rose 9.5% over the same month last year, totalling \$12,639 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1987 amounted to \$110,252 million, up 9.0% from the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over September 1986: food stores (+10.7%) and motor vehicle dealers (+5.9%). Department store sales, which totalled \$1,029 million in September 1987, were down slightly (-0.7%) on a year-over-year basis after having registered a 1.1% increase in August. Service station sales increased on a year-over-year basis for the sixth consecutive month.
- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in September 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986, with gains ranging from 17.0% in Newfoundland to 3.0% in Saskatchewan.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales increases were recorded: Toronto (+11.8%), Montreal (+8.4%), Winnipeg (+7.1%), and Vancouver (+5.9%).

(see table on page 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$14/\$140), available the second week of December. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987 ^r	Sept. 1987 ^p	Sept. 1987/ Sept. 1986	June 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987 ^r	Sept. 1987 ^p	Sept. 1987/ Aug. 1987
	(millions of \$)				(millions of \$)				
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,976.2	2,217.3	2,149.0	8.7	2,247.5	2,184.5	2,240.5	2,258.3	0.8
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	580.1	734.7	686.7	18.3	672.1	666.6	676.6	687.5	1.6
All other food stores	214.1	243.4	230.4	7.6	238.0	246.3	237.0	238.9	0.8
Department stores	1,036.5	991.5	1,028.8	-0.7	1,085.1	1,060.4	1,080.7	1,056.1	-2.3
General merchandise stores	253.4	230.0	270.4	6.7	244.5	254.5	247.4	257.8	4.2
General stores	174.8	200.7	194.6	11.2	184.6	186.7	193.1	192.8	-0.2
Variety stores	95.0	87.9	87.1	-8.3	89.4	92.3	87.9	92.5	5.2
Motor vehicle dealers	2,416.6	2,601.8	2,546.6	5.3	2,760.6	2,687.5	2,771.3	2,747.2	-0.9
Used car dealers	71.4	84.8	88.3	23.5	80.2	81.9	84.1	85.6	1.8
Service stations	859.7	1,081.5	1,045.4	21.6	989.9	998.9	1,025.5	1,040.9	1.5
Garages	131.1	141.9	146.4	11.6	139.1	136.4	141.5	145.0	2.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	246.7	268.7	283.1	14.7	284.0	288.5	287.8	293.7	2.1
Men's clothing stores	117.7	103.8	119.6	1.6	127.4	128.7	127.9	126.4	-1.2
Women's clothing stores	285.1	256.8	296.6	4.0	265.1	271.9	272.6	272.0	-0.2
Family clothing stores	191.9	192.1	190.7	-0.6	183.6	186.2	185.5	180.7	-2.6
Specialty shoe stores	23.8	23.4	25.7	7.9	22.1	22.8	24.4	22.9	-6.1
Family shoe stores	105.9	99.6	108.8	2.7	101.0	103.6	102.2	102.0	-0.2
Hardware stores	121.4	136.2	136.9	12.7	130.7	132.8	134.3	135.5	0.9
Household furniture stores	143.5	162.1	177.6	23.7	166.2	164.9	155.9	169.1	8.5
Household appliance stores	49.1	56.7	59.3	20.6	60.4	57.2	56.5	56.8	0.5
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	129.2	138.7	138.2	6.9	136.5	138.3	135.2	139.6	3.2
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	493.5	549.5	563.8	14.2	564.3	569.6	562.9	583.7	3.7
Book and stationery stores	64.7	76.5	76.9	18.8	76.6	77.9	77.4	78.9	1.9
Florists	37.3	39.6	44.2	18.7	49.6	48.7	49.0	51.8	5.8
Jewellery stores	70.3	83.2	82.6	17.5	96.7	98.2	97.9	103.9	6.1
Sporting goods and accessories stores	155.6	194.4	179.2	15.1	177.4	182.0	187.8	195.5	4.1
Personal accessories stores	176.1	213.4	192.6	9.3	182.1	190.2	197.3	197.3	--
All other stores	1,319.6	1,567.8	1,489.4	12.8	1,519.7	1,532.6	1,535.2	1,536.2	0.1
All stores - Total	11,540.4	12,777.9	12,638.8	9.5	12,874.8	12,790.0	12,975.7	13,048.5	0.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1987

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in August 1987 amounted to 8 414.0 thousand cubic metres, a 5.1% increase over August 1986.
- For the fourth time in as many months, crude oil exports increased, rising 4.1% over August 1986. Imports rose for the second consecutive month, posting a gain of 10.4%. On a cumulative basis, imports were up 10.6% over the same period a year earlier while exports rose 7.9%.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 5 648.1 million cubic metres, increased 21.9% over August 1986 – the largest increase since February 1985. Sales of natural gas, after registering 13 consecutive monthly decreases, posted their second gain in as many months, rising 10.1% over August 1986. Exports of natural gas increased for the eighth time this year, rising 48.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the first week of December. Contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	August 1987	% Change from August 1986	Jan.- Aug. 1987	% Change from Jan.- Aug. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 414.0	5.1	62 354.0	3.3
Exports	3 049.1	4.1	24 017.7	7.9
Imports	2 244.7	10.4	14 634.0	10.6
Refinery receipts	7 475.0	3.8	53 445.0	2.9
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	5 648.1	21.9	48 668.9	5.0
Exports	2 111.6	48.7	16 920.5	28.5
Canadian sales	2 439.7	10.1	30 459.8	-5.4

Data Availability Announcements

Surgical Procedures

1983-84

Statistics on surgical procedures during the fiscal year 1983-84 can now be obtained in advance of the publication. Hospital separations and days of care are available by surgical procedure (Canadian Classification of Procedures), sex and five-year age groupings. Age/sex standardized rates per 100,000 population are also available.

Surgical Procedures (82-208) will be published early in 1988 and will contain data for both the 1983-84 and 1984-85 reporting years. For more information, contact W. Neil Palmer (613-951-8570), Health Care Section, Health Division.

Imports by Commodity

September 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for September 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718 and table 03000101.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of December. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Publications Released

✓ **Current Economic Indicators,**

Vol. 3, No. 10, November 1987.

Catalogue number 13-005

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire**

Products, September 1987.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel**

Pipe and Tubing, September 1987.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Cement, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern**

Statistics, August 1987.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin,**

Vol. 11, No. 10, The Provincial

Research Organizations, 1986.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Geographic Reference – Enumeration**

Area Reference Lists: Provincial

Census Tracts, Quebec, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 99-123

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

✓ **Geographic Reference – Enumeration**

Area Reference Lists: Provincial

Census Tracts, Ontario, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 99-124

(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of November 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
23	Building Permits	September 1987
23	International Travel Receipts and Payments	Third Quarter 1987
23-26	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
23	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1987
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1987
24	Wholesale Trade	September 1987
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1987
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 23, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Building Permits, September 1987 | 2 |
| ● The construction leading indicator decreased in July (-0.3%) for the first time in 3 1/2 years. | |
| Refined Petroleum Products, September 1987 | 4 |
| ● Seasonally adjusted, sales volume of refined petroleum products reached the highest level since April 1982. | |
| Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1987 | 6 |
| ● Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased 2.3% from August. | |

Data Availability Announcement

- | | |
|---|---|
| Stocks of Frozen Meats, November 1, 1987 | 8 |
|---|---|

Publications Released

RECEIVED



Major Releases

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

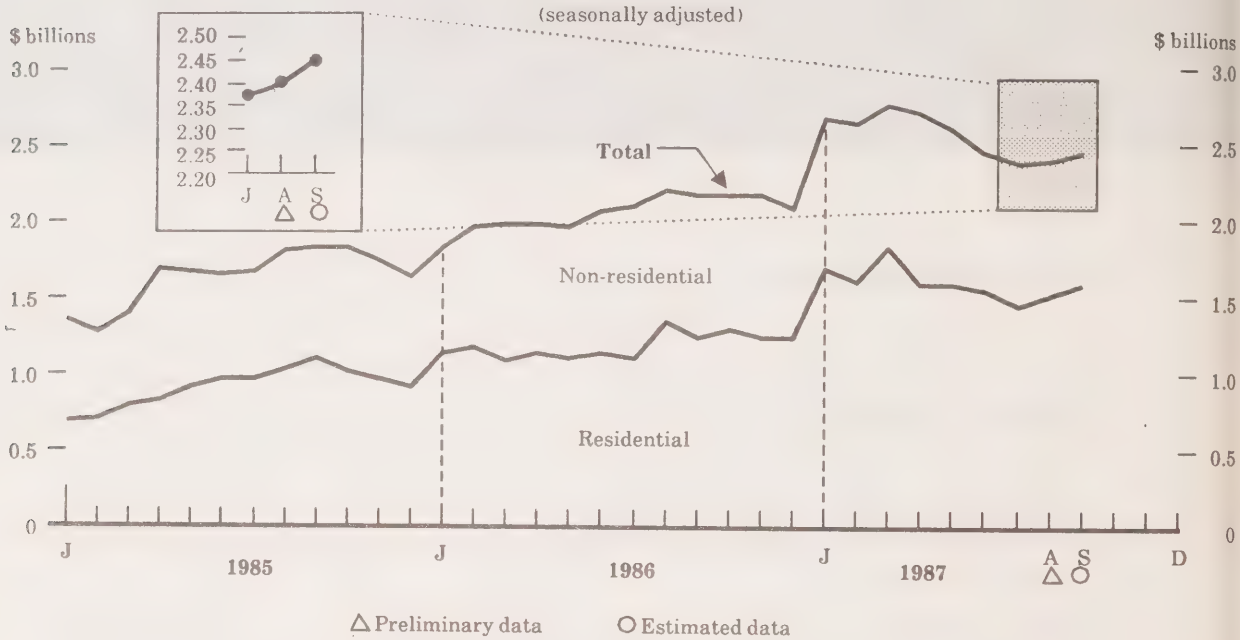


Chart 2
Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Permits Issued, Canada

Seasonally adjusted data
in constant dollars (1981 = 100)

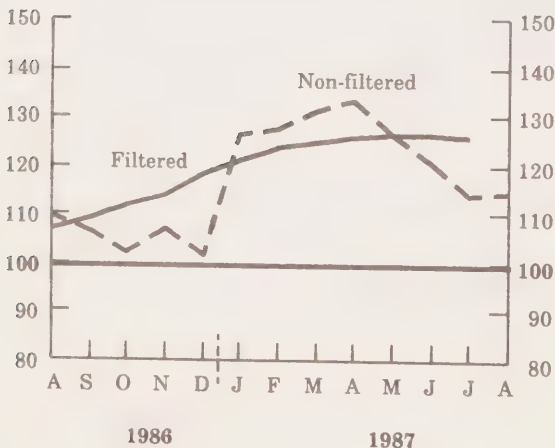
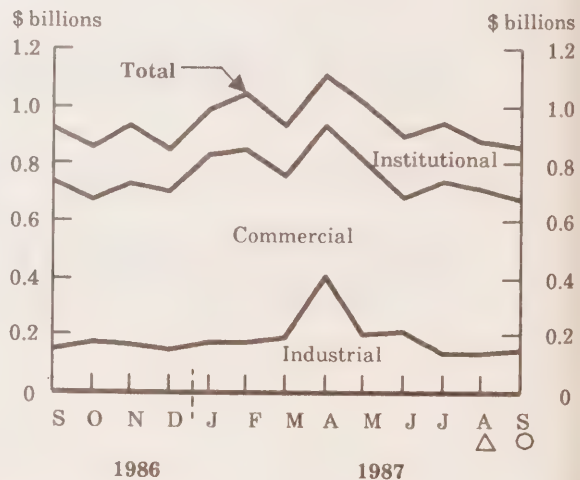


Chart 3
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

(seasonally adjusted)



Building Permits

September 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction leading indicator)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities reached \$2,438.4 million in September, up 1.4% from \$2,405.8 million in August. This increase was entirely attributable to an unexpectedly high level of activity in the residential sector.

The increases in building permits registered in August and September were not strong enough to maintain the level of the leading indicator which dropped 0.3% to 125.8 in July.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits rose 3.7% in September to \$1,576.2 million.
- This increase was attributable to gains in the multi-family dwelling sector (+10.2%) and to a lesser extent the single-family dwelling sector (+0.7%) with values of \$528.1 million and \$1,048.1 million respectively.
- The filtered index of residential building permits slipped slightly (-0.2%) in July to 150.0, reflecting decreases registered by this sector throughout the current year. This decline is significant in that it coincides with a downward trend that has been occurring for the past few months in the housing resales sector (MLS)¹.
- The number of housing units authorized totalled 251,600 at annual rates in September (131,800 single detached and 119,800 multiple dwellings), a gain of 8.7% from August.

Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential building permits was \$862.2 million in September, down 2.7% from \$885.7 million in August.
- Gains were recorded in the governmental sector (+10.0% to \$188.7 million) and the industrial sector (+8.6% to \$150.0 million) in September. The commercial sector declined 9.1% to \$523.5 million.
- Gains in the non-residential sector were recorded only in the Atlantic region while all other regions registered losses.
- Recent fluctuations in the value of building permits for the non-residential sector resulted in a drop in the non-residential filtered index (-0.5%) to 100.4 in July compared to 100.9 in June.

Note to Users

The leading indicator is a short-term investment anticipator for the construction sector. It is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981=100), seasonal adjustment, and filtering to get a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3, 5, 9-15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the third week of December. Contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

¹ MLS: Multiple Listing Service.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 072 920 cubic metres (m³) in August 1987, up 7.1% from a year earlier and the largest sales volume since April 1982. As a result of the September increase, cumulative sales rose 3.8% from the the same period last year.
- Strong performances by all four main products were the principal factor in the September increase. Following declines in July and August, motor gasoline sales rose 10.5% while diesel fuel sales, up 6.8%, continued to maintain generally higher sales volumes. Heavy fuel sales posted a seventh gain this year, rising 16.0% while light fuel sales, up 15.7%, registered their largest increase since February 1987.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in September, at 7 124 400 m³, rose 7.0% over September 1986 – the twelfth year-over-year increase in the last 13 months. Three of the four main products contributed to the September increase. Diesel fuel sales, up

14.8%, posted a seventh consecutive gain while heavy fuel sales rose 23.5%, following increases in August and July. Motor gasoline sales, up 2.2%, rose for the sixth time this year. Light fuel sales, down 4.1%, decreased for the second time in as many months.

- On a provincial basis, gains outnumbered declines by a margin of 10 to two in September. The largest volume increase, at +125 600 m³ (+8.8%) was recorded in Quebec while the greatest decline was experienced in Ontario (-8 200 m³, -0.3%).
- On a cumulative basis, January-September 1987 total sales were up 3.7% over the corresponding period in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 11.2%, diesel fuel sales rose 4.3% and motor gasoline sales were up 1.3%, while light fuel sales fell 8.5%.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-641 and 644-647.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$15/\$150), available the last week of December. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

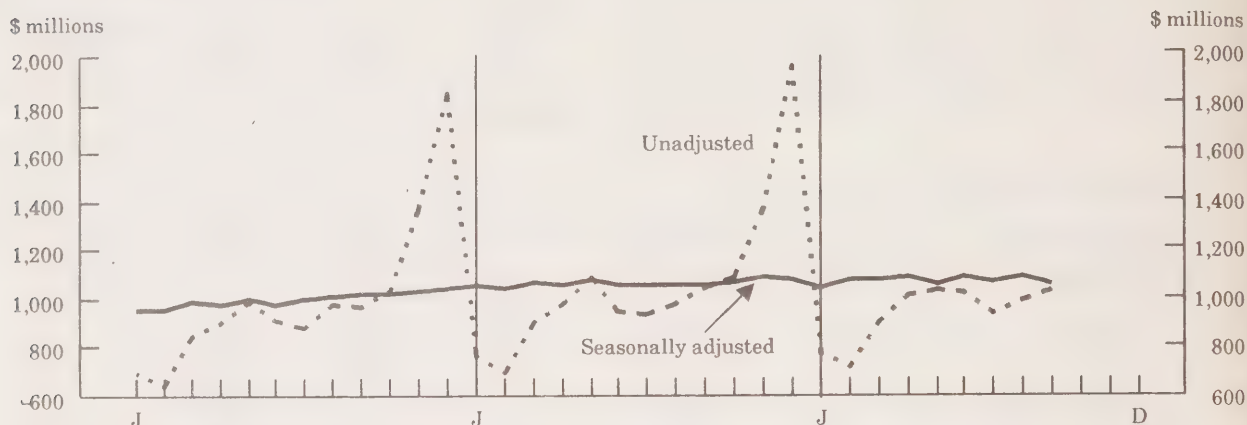
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	June 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1987 ^r	Sept. 1987 ^p	Sept. '87/ Aug. '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 953.3	6 833.5	6 606.7	7 072.9	7.1
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 872.2	2 785.2	2 604.6	2 878.0	10.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 333.0	1 276.1	1 295.9	1 384.4	6.8
Light Fuel Oil	612.7	618.6	527.3	609.9	15.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	635.5	656.8	615.6	714.1	16.0
	Sept. 1987 ^p	Sept. 1986	Total Jan.- Sept. 1987	Total Jan.- Sept. 1986	Cum.'87/ Cum.'86
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	7 124.4	6 660.6	59 516.1	57 396.3	3.7
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 992.6	2 927.6	24 868.8	24 549.4	1.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 551.4	1 351.1	11 558.5	11 086.7	4.3
Light Fuel Oil	305.9	318.9	4 379.8	4 784.3	-8.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	627.2	507.9	4 985.0	4 445.3	11.2
^p	Preliminary.				
^r	Revised.				

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Department Store Sales and Stocks September 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in September 1987 totalled \$1,056 million, a decrease of 2.3% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,081 million. Lower sales were recorded in 29 of the 40 departments.
- Department store sales have fluctuated significantly in the first nine months of 1987 while experiencing little overall growth.
- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,794 million at the end of September 1987, up

5.6% from the August 1987 revised value of \$4,539 million. This constitutes the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.54:1 in September, up significantly from the average ratio of 4.15:1 observed in the eight previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalled \$1,029 million in September 1987, down 0.7% from the September 1986 level of \$1,037 million. Cumulative sales for the period January to September 1987 totalled \$8,412 million, up 1.0% from the corresponding period in 1986.

(continued on page 7)

- Excluding food and kindred products, department store sales increased by 2.6% in September 1987, compared to the corresponding month a year earlier.
- Five provinces posted decreases in September 1987 from the corresponding month in 1986, with declines ranging from 16.4% in Alberta to 3.6% in Saskatchewan. Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (+21.3%), New Brunswick (+9.4%), Ontario (+8.0%), Nova Scotia (+2.9%) and Quebec (+1.3%). Sales were down in five of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Sales by major department stores in September 1987 totalled \$642 million, down 3.0% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$387 million, up 3.2% from the same period last year.
- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,764 million, an increase of 5.5% over the level reached in September 1986.

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for Alberta and British Columbia have been affected by the sale of the food department of an important department store organization effective May 25, 1987. These comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the first week of January 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcement

Stocks of Frozen Meats

November 1, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November amounted to 29 001 tonnes as compared with 28 791 tonnes last month and 26 945 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the November issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on December 3. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

**The
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Publications Released

✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/110).

✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 24, 1987

Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1986 2

- After adjusting for inflation, the average income of Canadian families increased for the second consecutive year.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1987 4

- The survey, based mainly on questionnaires completed prior to the substantial drop in the stock market on October 19, showed the optimism of Canadian manufacturers continued to strengthen.

Wholesale Trade, September 1987 7

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 16.5% over September 1986.

Sales of Natural Gas, September 1987 9

- Sales of natural gas in Canada declined 5.3% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending October 31, 1987 10

Telephone Statistics, September 1987 10

Exports of Major Grains, September 1987 10

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, September 1987 11

Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending October 24, 1987 11

Publication Released 12

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Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada 1986

In 1986, real average family income increased by an estimated 1.9% from 1985 and 4.2% from 1984. However, real average family income still remained below the peak level experienced in 1980.

The number of persons below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs declined significantly in 1986 for the second year in a row. As a result, the proportion of low income persons dropped to 14.9% from 16.0% and was not much different from the 1981 rate. (From 1981 to 1984, there had been an upward trend in the percentage.)

Reductions in the low income rates were widespread among socio-demographic groups. Lone-parent families and unattached individuals continued to have rates substantially above average.

Other highlights of the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, released today, include:

- In 1986, average family income (estimated at \$40,356) was 1.9% higher than in 1985, on an inflation-adjusted basis.
- Provincial average family income ranged from under \$30,000 (Newfoundland at \$29,446) to over \$45,000 (Ontario at 45,078).
- The average income of female lone-parent families was \$17,353 compared to \$44,919 for two-parent families with children.
- The upper 20% of all families (those with incomes in excess of \$56,703) received 39.4% of all income, while the lowest 20% (incomes below \$18,977) received 6.3%. (The median or mid-point income was \$36,042.)
- There were an estimated 3,689,000 low income persons (14.9% of the population) in 1986, down 262,000 from 1985 for a total drop of over one-half million (525,000) since 1984.
- Children under 16 years of age represented 27.5% (1,016,000) of the low income population in 1986. Since 1984, the number of low income children has declined by an estimated 193,000. In 1986, 17.6% of children under 16 years of age were members of low income families, down from 19.5% in 1985.
- An estimated 18.8% of elderly persons 65 years of age and over were below the low income cut-offs in 1986, down from 20.0% in 1985. This continued the downward trend in rates for the elderly observed during the 1970s and 1980s.
- Low income elderly persons totalled an estimated 480,000 in 1986, down almost 120,000 in three years (596,000 in 1983). Over this same three-year period, the total elderly population increased by approximately 200,000.
- For families, the rate of low income was 12.3% in 1986, down from 13.3% in 1985, reflecting a reduction of 57,000 families.
- No age group experienced an increase in the low income rate. Young families (with the head of the household younger than 25) had the highest proportion with low income at 30.2%, while families with heads aged 45 to 54 years of age had the lowest rate, at 8.8%.

(continued on page 3)

These estimates were prepared from data collected as a supplement to the April 1987 Labour Force Survey using two-thirds of the regular sample (approximately 32,000 households). They exclude the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Users should note that the content and publication schedule for reports from the Survey of Consumer Finances program have been modified, starting with the 1986 data. As a result of improved timeliness, catalogue 13-207 is being released in November and *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates* (13-206) has been discontinued. Earnings data usually contained in publication 13-207 have been consolidated into *Earnings of Men and Women* (13-217), due for release in December.

Order *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1986* (13-207, \$38), now available. Contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Note: Two microdata tapes containing information on the 1986 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9775). Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that could allow identification of specific families or individuals.

Chart 1

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months

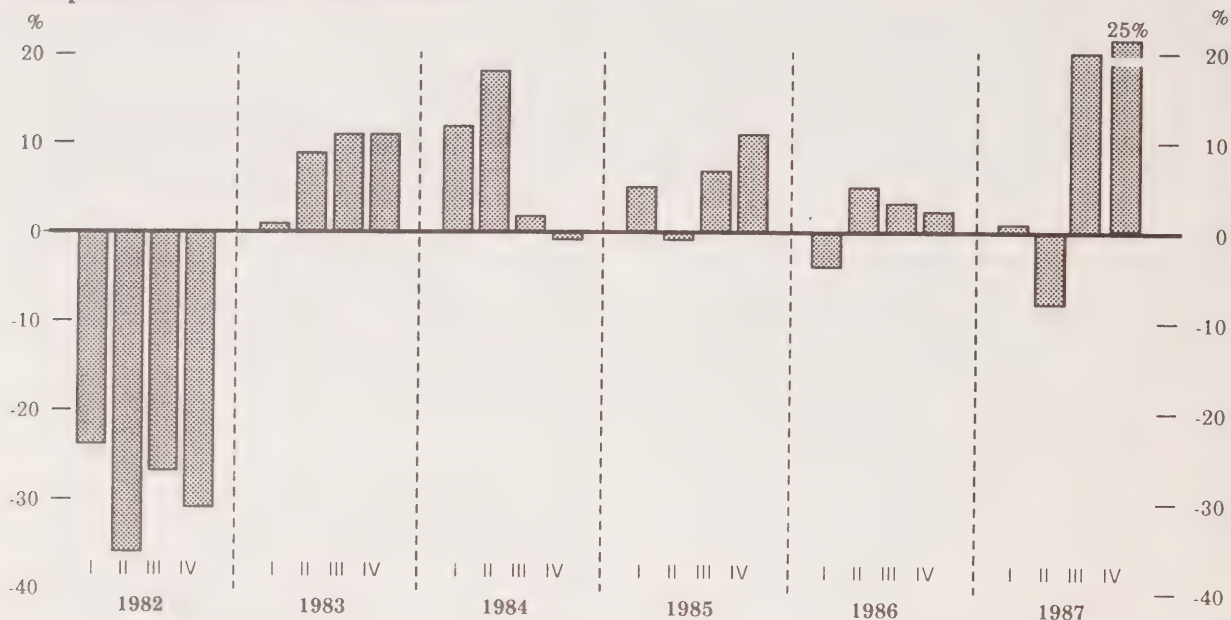
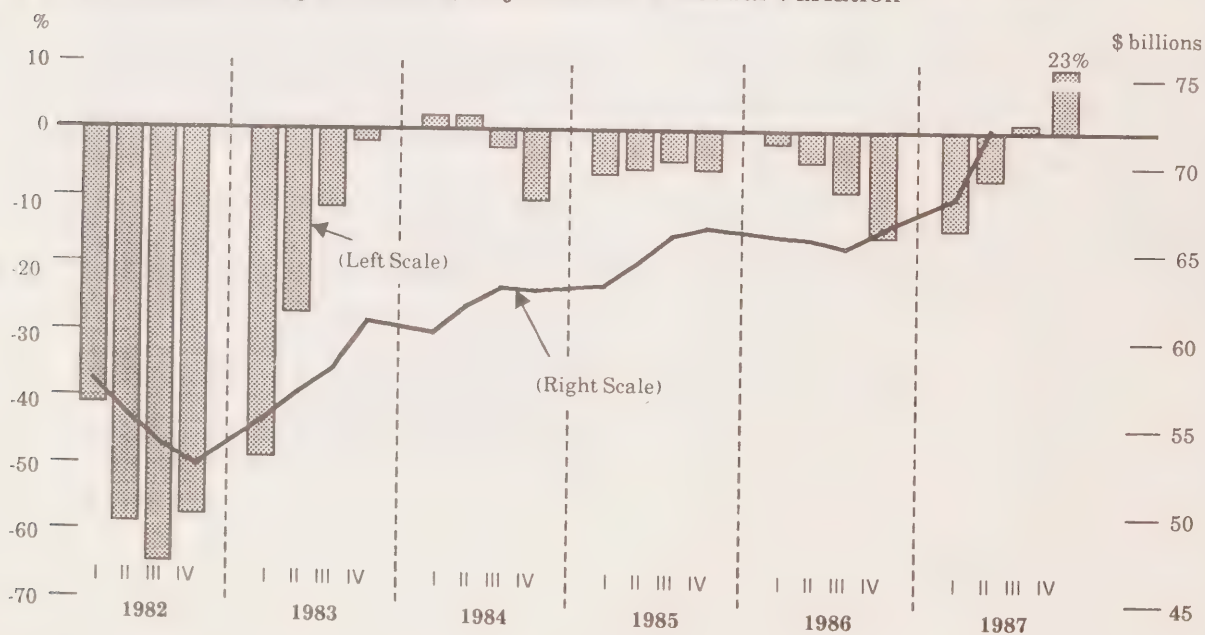


Chart 2

Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Real Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost in 1981 Prices (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation



Business Conditions Survey

October 1987

(Note: almost all returns were completed prior to October 19, 1987)

The October 1987 Business Conditions Survey recorded increases in the balance of opinion for three of the four manufacturing indicators. An unprecedented percentage of the weighted response reported a higher than normal backlog of unfilled orders. This growth was also reflected by the increase recorded in the balance of manufacturers' opinions on the levels of orders received and the expected volume of production over the next three months. This latter indicator surpassed the highest levels recorded since the start of the seasonally adjusted data series in January 1981.

The recently released data from the monthly survey of Inventories, Shipments and Orders provided a strong base for the optimism noted in the October survey. As of September 1987, shipments had increased for the sixth consecutive month while new orders had increased for five of those six months.

Highlights

(Seasonally adjusted data)

- Manufacturers indicating a higher than normal **backlog of unfilled orders** reached a record level of 32% of response. The balance of manufacturers' opinions, obtained by subtracting the negative responses (i.e. lower than normal backlog) from the positive responses, was +23. This balance of opinion represents a marked improvement from the balance recorded for the previous quarter at +1 (July 1987) and the fourth quarter last year at -15 (October 1986).
- The balance of opinion for the expected **volume of production** over the next three months rose a further five points from July to October. This increase, coupled with the dramatic jump recorded in the third quarter of 1987, confirms a strengthening of optimism by Canadian manufacturers.

Note to Users: Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

- An increase in the proportion of manufacturers who indicated rising **orders received** was reflected in an improvement in the balance of opinion from +14 in July 1987 to +22 in the October survey. The proportion of manufacturers reporting little change in orders remained constant.
- There was a slight dampening of optimism observed regarding **finished product inventory on hand**. The negative balance, which recorded its lowest level in several years in July 1987 at -7, slipped slightly to -9 heading into the fourth quarter of 1987.
- There were definite shifts in **sources of production difficulties** for the fourth quarter of 1987. The most noteworthy of these was the increase from six in July to nine in October for "shortage of skilled labour."

(see table on page 6)

Data users should note the July 1987 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

Contact L. Deschambault (613-951-3507), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1987

All Manufacturing Industries	October 1986	January 1987	April 1987	July 1987	October 1987
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About the same	44	47	52	48	49
Higher	29	27	20	36	38
Lower	27	26	28	16	13
Balance	2	1	-8	20	25
Raw					
Balance	-1	-3	11	9	23
Orders received are:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About the same	52	54	53	64	64
Rising	21	22	23	25	29
Declining	27	24	24	11	7
Balance	-6	-2	-2	14	22
Raw					
Balance	-10	-4	5	15	18
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About normal	59	66	62	73	59
Higher than normal	13	10	16	14	32
Lower than normal	28	24	22	13	9
Balance	-15	-14	-8	1	23
Raw					
Balance	-16	-16	-5	4	22
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About right	74	80	67	78	69
Too low	3	5	8	8	11
Too high ¹	23	15	25	14	20
Balance	-20	-10	-18	-7	-9
Raw					
Balance	-18	-11	-18	-6	-7
Sources of production difficulties					
Raw					
Working capital shortage	3	3	4	3	4
Skilled labour shortage	5	4	5	6	9
Unskilled labour shortage	1	1	1	2	3
Raw material shortage	5	3	4	7	6
Other difficulties	3	2	4	14	6
No difficulties	85	88	84	71	77

¹ No evident seasonality.

Wholesale Trade

September 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for September 1987 were 16.5% above those of September 1986. In the first nine months of 1987, cumulative sales were up 13.4% compared to the corresponding period in 1986.
- In September, all major groups registered increased sales over a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+32.4%), other wholesalers (+17.8%) and wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+13.1%).

- Wholesale trade increases between September 1986 and September 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 26.3% in the Prairies to 13.6% in Ontario.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in September 1987 were 3.8% higher than those reported in September 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of September 1987 stood at 1.31:1, down from 1.47:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of December. Contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for September 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Aug. 1987/86 ^r	Sept. 1987/86 ^p	Jan.-Sept. 1987/86 ^p	Aug. 1987/86 ^r	Sept. 1987/86 ^p	Sept. 1986 ^r	Sept. 1987 ^p
Total all trades	12.4	16.5	13.4	3.4	3.8	1.47	1.31
Food	7.1	7.5	12.3	9.6	5.7	0.71	0.70
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	4.7	6.2	6.2	7.3	9.4	0.89	0.91
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	6.6	8.3	13.4	2.4	0.8	1.70	1.59
Motor vehicles and accessories	8.0	13.1	7.0	7.5	4.7	1.92	1.78
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-10.4	7.9	-3.4	-7.8	-4.8	2.73	2.41
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	27.0	32.4	23.1	2.7	0.5	1.81	1.38
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	10.1	13.2	13.2	0.4	2.4	1.52	1.38
Lumber and building materials	6.6	11.4	15.7	8.2	15.9	1.07	1.11
Other wholesalers ²	18.1	17.8	11.3	2.3	7.2	1.43	1.30
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	17.1	16.3	14.9	10.8	7.9	1.37	1.28
Quebec	9.1	14.5	10.3	6.6	8.8	1.32	1.25
Ontario	12.7	13.6	15.2	4.5	3.2	1.44	1.31
Prairie provinces	16.7	26.3	13.6	-3.6	-2.7	2.07	1.59
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	12.2	18.7	13.5	3.9	6.0	1.25	1.12

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Sales of Natural Gas

September 1987

Sales of natural gas in Canada during September 1987 totalled 2 607 188 thousand cubic metres (including direct sales), a 5.3% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in September 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from September 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 362 859 thousand cubic metres (-17.3); commercial sales, 349 978 thousand cubic metres (-17.3) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 1 894 351 thousand cubic metres (+0.1).

Year-to-date figures for the first nine months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural gas totalled 32 176 876 thousand cubic metres,

an 8.7% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 8 064 133 thousand cubic metres (-6.6); commercial sales, 6 771 302 thousand cubic metres (-6.9) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 17 341 441 thousand cubic metres (-10.3).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of December. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	10	28	-	-	38
Quebec	12 258	36 107	245 470	35 693	329 528
Ontario	147 904	138 407	604 393	66 900	957 604
Manitoba	13 955	14 153	35 794	-	63 902
Saskatchewan	23 318	15 389	95 331	-	134 038
Alberta	118 529	94 869	635 706	-	849 104
British Columbia	46 885	51 025	151 045	24 019	272 974
September 1987 - Canada	362 859	349 978	1 767 739	126 612	2 607 188
September 1986 - Canada	438 722	423 232	1 826 025	65 619	2 753 598
% change	-17.3	-17.3		0.1	-5.3
Year to date 1987 - Canada	8 064 133	6 771 302	16 469 887	871 554	32 176 876
Year to date 1986 - Canada	8 630 521	7 275 711	18 959 331	367 738	35 233 301
% change	-6.6	-6.9		-10.3	-8.7

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue No. 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 8.0 million tonnes, an increase of 3.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 11.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 3.4%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	10-day Period ending October 31, 1987	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	7 975 102	205 184 452
% change from previous year	3.1	3.6
Cars	106,600	3,012,301
% change from previous year	-6.7	1.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	426 064	10 601 884
% change from previous year	11.5	5.1
Cars	13,139	377,523
% change from previous year	-3.4	3.6

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

September 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$934.7 million in September 1987, up 3.7% from September 1986.

Operating expenses were \$652.8 million, an increase of 9.6% from the previous year and net operating revenue was \$281.9 million, a decrease of 7.7% from September 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release the week of November 30. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Exports of Major Grains

September 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during September 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 716.6
● Oats,	15.9
● Barley,	593.8
● Rye,	31.6
● Flaxseed,	55.1
● Canola (rapeseed),	169.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early December. Contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871) Agriculture Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

September 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during September 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| ● Wheat flour,
(wheat equivalent) | 66.5 |
| ● Malt, | 13.2 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early December. Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending October 24, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending October 24, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Publication Released

- ✓ **Income Distributions by Size in Canada,**
1986. Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: \$38; Other Countries: \$39.50).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 25, 1987

Major Releases

International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1986	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of international trips between Canada and other countries exceeded 86.0 million, the highest level since 1972. 	
Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1986	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadians took 75.3 million domestic trips, the highest level recorded since 1979. 	
Births in Canada, 1986	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of live births recorded declined 0.7% from 1985. 	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1987	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits paid during the first nine months of 1987 totalled \$8,124 million, up slightly (1.0%) from the same period in 1986. 	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, October 1987	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from September. 	

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Tourism 1986

In 1986, internal and external events combined to produce a banner year for the tourism industry of this country. Now available are two publications, that together, present a complete picture of the 1986 developments on Canadian tourism, from both international and domestic perspectives.

Highlights from both reports are on pages 2 and 3 of today's *DAILY*.

RECEIVED

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1987	11
Direct Program Payments to Agricultural Producers, 1986	11
Chain Store Stocks, September 1987	11
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Mineral Wool, November 1987	12

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Major Releases

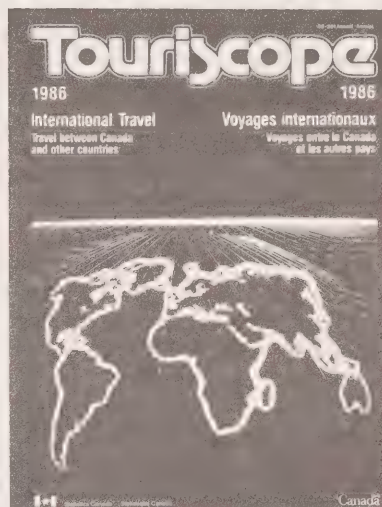
International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries 1986

In response to the national task force on tourism data recommendations, Statistics Canada is introducing *Touriscope*, a family of publications reflecting the full range of tourism-related data collected by the Agency. The following two reports are the first in a series designed to better disseminate data on tourism in Canada.

International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1986 provides the most complete data series available on travel to and from Canada.

Some of the publication's highlights include:

- The number of international trips between Canada and other countries exceeded 86.0 million in 1986, the highest level since 1972.
- Trips of 24 hours or more to Canada by non-residents totalled a record 15.6 million, an increase of 18% over 1985.
- Over 13.6 million U.S. residents entered Canada for a stay of one or more nights, up 17% from 1985 and continuing an upward trend in American tourist visits that began in 1983.
- Overnight trips by residents of countries other than the U.S. reached 2.0 million in 1986, an increase of 25% over 1985 and surpassing the previous highest volume (1.8 million in 1981) by 11%.



- Canada's 1986 deficit on the travel account, at \$1.2 billion, was the lowest since 1981. Although payments by Canadian residents travelling abroad increased by 5% to \$7.5 billion, earnings were up 26% to \$6.3 billion.

Order *International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, 1986 (66-201, \$30/\$31), now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Contact Paul Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education Culture and Tourism Division.

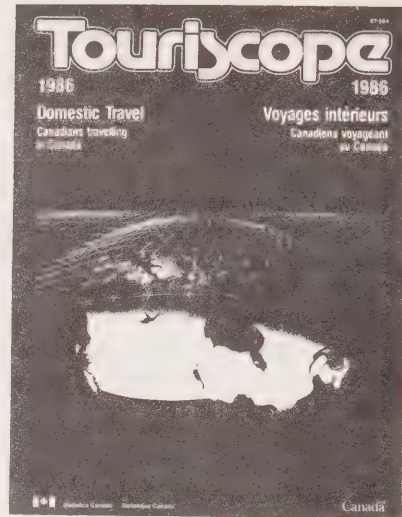
Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada 1986

Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1986 provides a cross-section of the most current statistics on travel within Canada.

This issue includes three feature articles which focus on various aspects of the Canadian travel industry. They include an analysis of Canadian business travel in 1986; an examination of travel by Canadians both within and outside their province of residence; and finally, a review of the economic importance of the pleasure travel market.

Some highlights are:

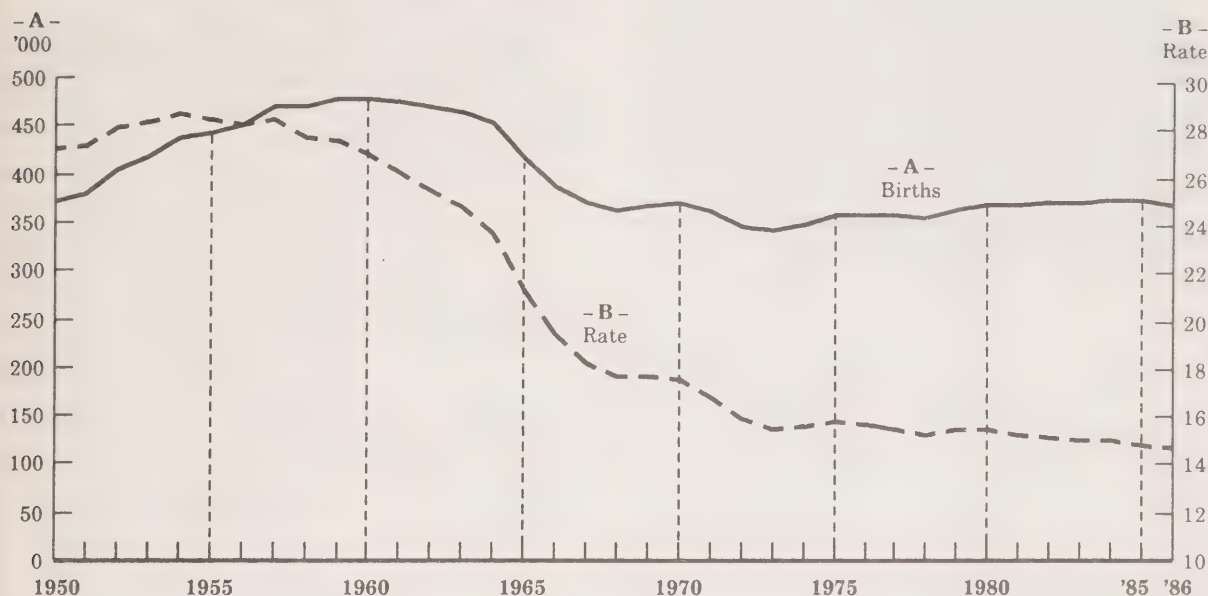
- In 1986, Canadians took 75.3 million domestic trips, the highest level since 1979.
- Travel between the provinces, which accounts for approximately two out of 10 trips taken by Canadians, increased 26% over 1984, while travel within one's own province increased by 10%.
- Business travel witnessed a 35% increase over 1984, while air travel rose by 33%.
- Nights spent in hotels jumped 45% compared to 1984.



- There was a 52% increase over 1984 in the number of Canadians visiting British Columbia. This was due, in part, to Expo 86 in Vancouver.

Order *Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1986* (87-504, \$40/\$41), now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education Culture and Tourism Division.

Births and Crude Birth Rates¹, Canada, 1950-1986



¹ Per 1,000 population.

Births and Birth Rates, Canada 1986

A total of 372,913 live births were recorded in Canada in 1986, a decline of 0.7% from 375,727 births in 1985. A 12-year uptrend saw the annual number of recorded births increase steadily from 343,373 in 1973 to 377,031 in 1984 (an increase of 9.8%), before declining by 1.1% in 1985 and 1986.

The 1986 crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) of 14.7 was 0.7% less than the 1985 rate of 14.8. The birth rate has declined at an average rate of 0.4% per year since 1973.

Fertility Rates

The general fertility rate, i.e. the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years) was 54.7 in 1986 compared to 55.1 in 1985.

The general fertility rate peaked at 118 in 1957 during the babyboom period following the second world war. Since then, the fertility rate has dropped to less than half the 1957 rate.

The total fertility rate (average number of children born per woman during her reproductive years of life) declined to 1.67 in 1986, far below the replacement fertility level of 2.1. The highest total fertility rate (3.92) was recorded in 1957.

Provincial Comparisons

Compared to the birth rate of 14.7 for Canada, the 1986 rates for the 10 provinces ranged from 13.0 for Quebec to 18.5 for Alberta. Compared to the previous year, the 1986 birth rate remained unchanged at 16.0 for Manitoba, increased slightly for Nova Scotia (to 14.2 in 1986 from 14.1 in 1985) and Ontario (to 14.7 in 1986 from 14.6 in 1985) and decreased for the remaining seven provinces (see table 1).

(continued on page 6)

In relation to the overall general fertility rate of 54.7 for Canada, the 1986 provincial rates ranged from 46.9 for Quebec to 70.9 for Saskatchewan. Compared to the previous year, the 1986 general fertility rate increased slightly for Ontario and decreased for the remaining eight provinces. Information for Newfoundland was unavailable (see table 1). The general fertility rate increased both for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Available on CANSIM: table 00010102.

Order *Births and Deaths*, 1986 (84-204, \$20), available in February 1988. Contact S. Wadhera (613-951-1764) or Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Births, Birth Rates and General Fertility Rates by Province, 1981, 1985 and 1986

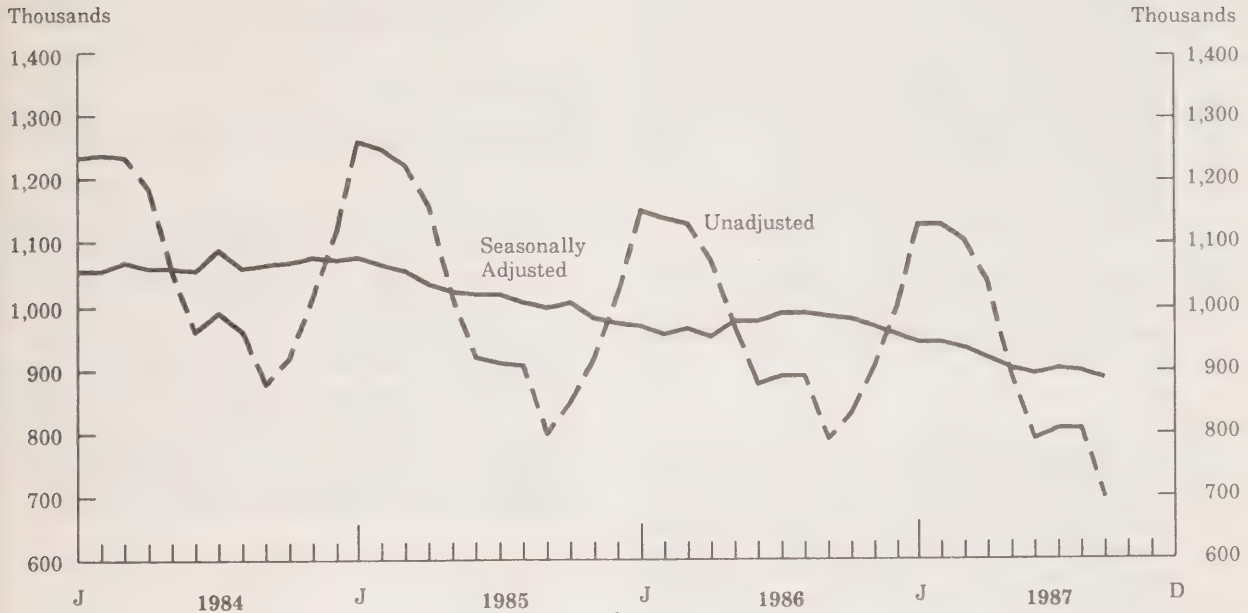
	Births			Birth Rate ¹			General Fertility Rate ²		
	1986	1985	1981	1986	1985	1981	1986	1985	1981
Canada	372,913	375,727	371,346	14.7	14.8	15.3	54.7	55.1	56.7
Newfoundland	8,100	8,500	10,130	14.2	14.6	17.8	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	1,928	2,008	1,897	15.2	15.8	15.5	59.4	62.5	62.2
Nova Scotia	12,358	12,450	12,079	14.2	14.1	14.3	53.2	53.4	55.0
New Brunswick	9,788	10,121	10,503	13.8	14.1	15.1	52.0	53.4	58.3
Quebec	84,634	86,340	95,322	13.0	13.1	14.8	46.9	47.5	53.2
Ontario	133,882	132,208	122,183	14.7	14.6	14.2	54.5	54.4	53.1
Manitoba	17,009	17,097	16,073	16.0	16.0	15.7	62.3	62.6	62.2
Saskatchewan	17,513	18,162	17,209	17.3	17.8	17.8	70.9	72.4	73.5
Alberta	43,744	43,813	42,638	18.5	18.6	19.1	66.7	67.4	69.2
British Columbia	41,967	43,127	41,474	14.6	14.9	15.1	55.2	56.6	57.4
Yukon	483	464	536	20.5	20.4	23.2	69.4	68.2	78.2
Northwest Territories	1,507	1,437	1,302	28.8	28.2	28.5	105.7	103.1	107.4

¹ Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population.

² General fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age, 15-49 years.

.. Figures not available.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



Unemployment Insurance Statistics September 1987

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending September 17, 1987, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 885,000 - down 1.3% from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has generally been decreasing since August 1986 when it stood at 990,000.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased between August and September 1987 in Alberta (6.7%), Manitoba (2.5%), Ontario (2.4%), the Yukon (1.9%) and British Columbia (1.5%). There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- In September 1987, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 798,000 - a decrease of 11.5% from September 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 383,000 or by 17.5% compared to September 1986. For the same period, the number of female beneficiaries declined by 5.2% to 415,000.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(continued on page 8)

- Benefits paid during September 1987 totalled \$751 million², down 1.8% from September 1986. For the first nine months of 1987, benefit payments amounted to \$8,124 million, up 1.0% from the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from 5.2% increase in the average weekly payment (to \$189.19 from \$179.89) which was partially offset by a 4.0% decrease in the number of benefit weeks (to 42.9 million from 44.7 million).
- A total of 268,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1987, down (-7.0%)

from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1987, the number of claims received was 2,224,000, a decrease of 4.7% compared to the same period a year earlier.

(see table on page 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6) and 5700-5717.

Data for the months of July, August, and September 1987 will be published in the September 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$12/\$120), available at the beginning of December. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations or other information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	% change from					
	September 1987	August 1987	July 1987	September 1986	August 1987	September 1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	751,161	760,128	862,590	764,563	-1.2	-1.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,977	4,062	4,777	4,240	-2.1	-6.2
Average weekly benefit (\$)	188.89	187.15	180.55	180.32	0.9	4.8
Claims received (000)	268	214	287	289	25.2	-7.0
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	798 ^p	903 ^p	908 ^r	902 ^r	-11.6	-11.5
Regular benefits	696 ^p	806 ^p	807 ^r	792 ^r	-13.6	-12.0
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	885 ^p	897 ^p	901 ^r	984 ^r	-1.3	
	January to September					% change
	1987			1986	1987/1986	
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	8,123,817		8,046,575		1.0	
Weeks of benefit (000)	42,940		44,730		-4.0	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	189.19		179.89		5.2	
Claims received (000)	2,224		2,334		-4.7	
Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average¹ (000)	1,056 ^p		1,112 ^r		-5.1	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for October 1987 remained unchanged from the September 1987 level of 140.7. On a year-over-year basis, this 18-city Canada composite index increased by 2.9%.

The following table shows the rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers and asbestos mechanics for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates¹

October 1987
(In dollars)

	Trades					
	Reinforcing Steel Erector		Roofer		Asbestos Mechanic	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	14.92	17.95	15.03	17.16	16.53	19.47
Halifax	17.12	18.84	15.91	17.43	19.83	24.31
Saint John	14.40	15.84	13.44	15.07	17.55	19.74
Montreal	16.75	19.71	17.40	20.43	18.72	21.88
Ottawa	18.56	23.06	16.40	19.92	18.37	22.46
Toronto	17.78	23.47	19.72	21.82	20.20	24.47
Thunder Bay	21.25	23.48	17.15	19.88	19.58	23.79
Winnipeg	16.65	20.07	16.16	18.49	16.60	18.96
Regina	17.76	21.15	15.00	17.95	..	..
Edmonton	12.75	15.27	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	18.98	24.12	18.97	23.68	18.31	23.99

¹ Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

.. Figures not available.

B = Basic rate.

B&S = Basic rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending November 7, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.8 million tonnes, an increase of 19.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 24.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 10.1%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.0% more than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending November 7, 1987	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 841 485	211 025 937
% change from previous year	19.5	4.0
Cars	77,943	3,090,244
% change from previous year	6.8	1.5
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	323 107	10 924 911
% change from previous year	24.0	5.6
Cars	9,992	387,515
% change from previous year	10.1	3.8

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Direct Program Payments to Agricultural Producers

1986

Direct program payments made to producers under various federal, provincial and municipal government programs totalled \$2.9 billion at the Canada level in 1986. After deducting participation fees or producer premiums, direct payments were \$2.5 billion, up 32% from the 1985 estimate of \$1.9 billion.

Detailed payments, which increase farm cash receipts or reduce farm operating expenses, are now available for the first time by program and province for the 1971 to 1986 period.

Order Supplement II, 1987 of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, \$10/\$30), available during the first week of December. Contact George Beelen or Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Chain Store Stocks

September 1987

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,489 million at the end of September 1987, a decrease of 3.0% from the level reached in September 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.13:1 in September 1987, up marginally from the average ratio of 1.11:1 observed in the eight previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$12/\$120), available the third week of January 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

October 1987

Manufacturers shipped 10 861 156 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in October 1987, up 5.9% from the 10 252 392 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 5.4% from the 10 303 381 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1987 were 86 815 492 square metres, an increase of 14.0% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 7. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

October 1987

October 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1987.**

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1987. Catalogue number 35-003**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 5, Federal, Provincial and Territorial Roads and Highways – Length and Expenditures, 1985-86.**

Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Rail Revenue Data for Selected Rail Carriers, 1985-86. Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

✓ **Railway Carloadings, August 1987.**

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

✓ **Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 7, Telecommunication Statistics, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 56-001**

(Canada: \$6.50/\$39; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$45).

✓ **Farm Product Price Index, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Industry Price Indexes, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1987.**

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **International Travel – Travel between Canada and Other Countries, 1986.**

Catalogue Number 66-201

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents, August 1987. Catalogue number 67-002**

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

✓ **Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1986. Catalogue number 87-504**

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 26, 1987

Major Releases

International Travel Account, Third Quarter 1987

3

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account recorded a surplus of \$689 million in the third quarter.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1987

6

- Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$446.32, up 3.6% from a year earlier.

Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Second Quarter 1987

10

- Exports of energy commodities were 893.6 petajoules, up 6.9% from the second quarter of 1986.

(continued on page 2)

Basic Summary Tabulations at the Enumeration Area Level 1986 Census

Some of the leading indicators from Canada's largest demographic survey – the 1986 Census – are now available at the enumeration area level. Basic summary tabulations on computer tape are once again being provided and are ready to use.

The contents of these tabulations represent the most commonly expressed needs of census data users. These tabulations, produced from information collected from all Canadian households, allow detailed analysis of small geographic areas.

Because these products have a standard format, they can be offered for the lowest price of all machine-readable data from the 1986 Census.

See page 11 for a list of tables and prices.

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Data Availability Announcements

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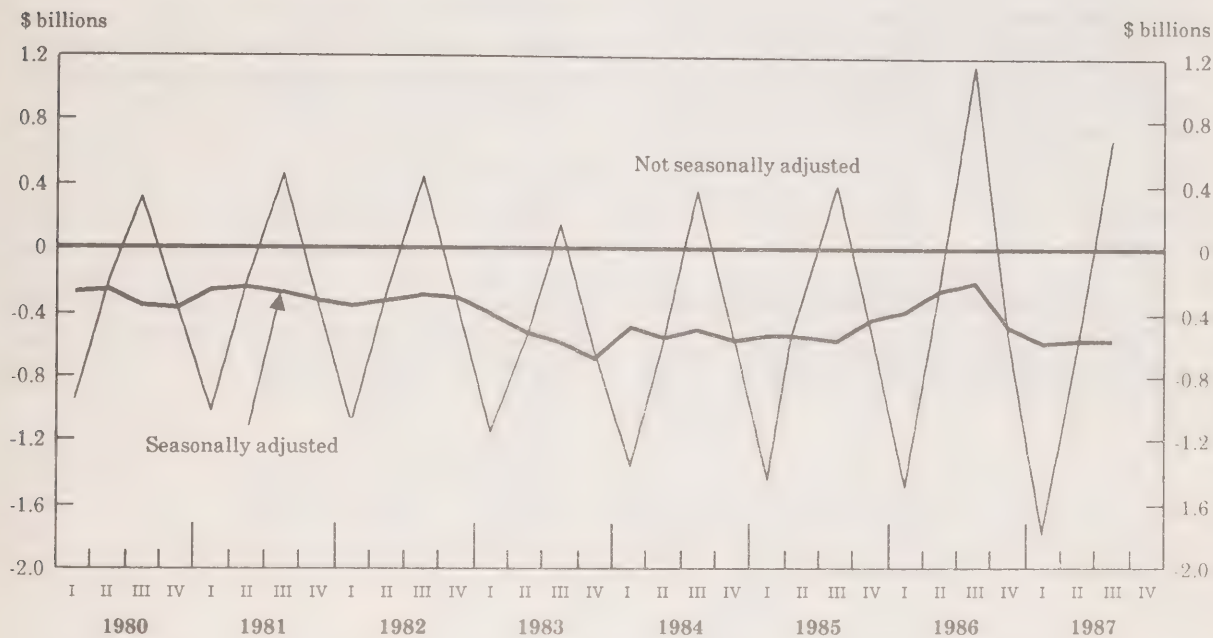
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Regional Reference Centres

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Major Releases

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1980-1987



International Travel Account

Third Quarter 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

Travel Account, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account recorded a surplus of \$689 million during the third quarter of the year. While this surplus was down 40% from the surplus recorded in the third quarter last year, it remains significantly higher than those posted in 1984 and 1985.

Highlights

- For the second consecutive quarter, receipts from the United States were down slightly this year from 1986. Compared to 1985, however, receipts remained much above the levels posted during that year.

- Receipts from visitors from countries other than the U.S. continue to be up by approximately 13% over the same quarter of 1986.
- Total payments by Canadian residents continued to rise strongly during the third quarter over the same period a year ago.

Travel Account, Seasonally Adjusted

International travel flows are affected by seasonality. Changes in "natural seasonality" (temperatures, hours of sunshine, snowfall) and "institutionalized seasonality" (school vacations, differential pricing schemes) have a significant affect on the tourist movements between countries. The adjustment of data to minimize the seasonal impact gives clearer definition to the long-term historical trends of tourism activity.

(continued on page 4)

Seasonally adjusted, Canada's travel deficit reached \$574 million in the third quarter of 1987. Deficits in this range were recorded for the first three quarters of the year, and while larger than those of last year, they are in line with the seasonally adjusted figures of 1985. Canada's travel account tends to show a long-term negative balance because even though receipts have risen, expenditures outside the country have tended to rise proportionally.

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted receipts from the United States reached \$1,069 million in the third quarter, similar to the levels of the first quarter (\$1,068 million) and second quarter (\$1,079 million).

- Payments to the United States by Canadian residents, at \$1,299 million, were up from the second quarter level.

See the accompanying chart for the quarterly trend in the seasonally adjusted travel account balance between Canada and all countries in the world for the years 1980-87.

(see table on page 5)

The July-September issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140) will be available in the middle of December. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1986					1987 ^P		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1986	QI	QII	QIII
(millions of \$)								
United States								
Receipts	457	1,109	2,277	663	4,506	474	1,058	2,083
Payments	1,303	1,196	1,095	835	4,429	1,511	1,383	1,283
Balance	-846	-87	1,182	-172	77	-1,037	-325	800
All other countries								
Receipts	194	519	825	289	1,827	219	591	922
Payments	834	699	864	673	3,070	962	844	1,033
Balance	-640	-180	-39	-384	-1,243	-743	-253	-111
Total all countries								
Receipts	651	1,628	3,102	952	6,333	693	1,649	3,005
Payments	2,137	1,895	1,959	1,508	7,499	2,473	2,227	2,316
Balance	-1,486	-267	1,143	-556	-1,166	-1,780	-578	689

^P Preliminary estimates.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Seasonally Adjusted

	1986					1987 ^P		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1986	QI	QII	QIII
(millions of \$)								
United States								
Receipts	1,038	1,133	1,266	1,069	4,506	1,068	1,079	1,069
Payments	1,076	1,103	1,098	1,152	4,429	1,250	1,278	1,299
Balance	-38	30	168	-83	77	-182	-199	-230
All other countries								
Receipts	407	455	529	436	1,827	473	512	534
Payments	767	740	718	845	3,070	883	888	887
Balance	-360	-285	-189	-409	-1,243	-410	-376	-353
Total all countries								
Receipts	1,445	1,588	1,795	1,505	6,333	1,541	1,591	1,612
Payments	1,843	1,843	1,816	1,997	7,499	2,133	2,166	2,186
Balance	-398	-255	-21	-492	-1,166	-592	-575	-574

^P Preliminary estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for September 1987 showed an estimated 10,153,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 127,000 (+1.3%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a change similar to that observed between August and September in previous years. Compared to September 1986, industrial aggregate employment increased by 2.8%².

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$446.32 for September, up 1.4% from August and 3.6% above the level of September 1986 (not adjusted for inflation), the highest year-to-year increase for 1987 to date.

Employment

Estimated employment in September in the goods-producing industries was 0.4% higher than in August. Employment estimates in mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing showed increases at a time of year when decreases are usually observed. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in September was 1.6% higher than in August, similar to the pattern in previous years. A larger than usual increase occurred in transportation, communication and other utilities, whereas community, business and personal services recorded a smaller than usual increase.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 277,000 (+2.8%) from September

1986. The year-to-year growth in the goods-producing industries was 5.3%. Mines, quarries and oil wells and manufacturing recorded their highest growth rates of 1987. In contrast, the 1.9% year-to-year change in the service-producing industries was the lowest this year. Transportation, communication and other utilities showed a year-to-year increase for the first time since April 1986. Trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and community, business and personal services had their lowest year-to-year rates of change in the last 12 months.

At the provincial level, estimated employment in Newfoundland increased between August and September at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Alberta and British Columbia reported larger than usual increases. On a year-to-year basis, Newfoundland, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia recorded their highest growth rates of 1987, while Ontario and Manitoba recorded their lowest.

Earnings

Between August and September, average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries were up 1.6%. Forestry showed a smaller than usual increase while mines, quarries and oil wells had a larger than usual increase. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings rose 1.4%. The significantly larger than usual increase in transportation, communication and other utilities resulted from the settlement of a major labour dispute.

Compared to September 1986, average weekly earnings increased by \$15.36 (+3.6%). Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries rose by 4.1%. The yearly rate of change in mines, quarries and oil wells was the highest recorded since February 1986. The year-to-year growth was 3.0% in the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal services recorded its highest growth rate of 1987.

(continued on page 7)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Changes to the survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text. For more information on the changes please consult the May issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002) or contact the Labour Division.

At the provincial level, average weekly earnings increased more than usual between August and September 1987 in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and less than usual in Prince Edward Island. The September year-to-year percentage changes in average weekly earnings were the highest for 1987 in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia. The rate of change in British Columbia has been increasing steadily since the beginning of the year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, the average weekly hours for full-time and part-time employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.3 hours in September, a slight decrease from August. Average weekly hours were estimated at 39.0 hours in the goods-producing industries and 28.6 hours in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour increased from August to an estimated \$11.13 in September. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.03 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.66 in the service-producing industries.

(see table on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of December. Contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Sept. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1987 ^r	July 1987	Sept. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1987 ^r	July 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	69.8	69.5	66.8	577.92	568.97	559.68
Mines, quarries and oil wells	158.5	158.0	157.8	732.70	710.17	705.83
Manufacturing	1,959.7	1,957.7	1,936.0	521.63	514.00	510.35
Durables	940.5	929.9	924.0	560.94	550.50	542.44
Non-durables	1,019.2	1,027.8	1,012.0	485.35	480.98	481.06
Construction	536.0	528.7	525.8	548.21	539.73	531.41
Building	445.0	437.9	438.3	526.23	516.70	508.87
Industrial and heavy	91.0	90.8	87.5	655.64	650.77	644.33
Goods-producing industries	2,724.0	2,713.9	2,686.5	540.58	531.84	527.19
Transportation, communication and other utilities	841.3	826.2	824.5	574.66	546.16	578.64
Transportation	477.5	458.4	455.5	533.10	482.67	540.11
Storage	13.1	13.7	13.5	533.74	526.29	534.42
Communication	229.4	230.5	230.4	590.86	588.59	591.88
Electric power, gas and water utilities	121.2	123.6	125.1	712.09	704.61	699.36
Trade	1,811.0	1,790.4	1,785.0	326.47	326.06	327.14
Wholesale	538.2	536.8	537.3	458.81	451.50	455.64
Retail	1,272.8	1,253.6	1,247.7	270.52	272.35	271.81
Finance, insurance and real estate	614.8	620.0	625.4	488.34	494.12	498.68
Community, business and personal services	3,486.5	3,388.1	3,426.8	373.45	366.34	368.78
Public administration	675.5	687.3	693.7	565.59	560.88	558.29
Service-producing industries	7,429.0	7,311.9	7,355.3	411.76	405.92	411.12
Industrial aggregate	10,153.0	10,025.8	10,041.8	446.32	440.00	442.17
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	149.3	148.4	146.8	422.16	419.30	421.00
Prince Edward Island	38.9	38.4	37.4	361.31	357.18	355.27
Nova Scotia	286.0	285.4	282.6	404.26	401.68	403.98
New Brunswick	221.0	222.1	218.7	408.14	396.19	405.83
Quebec	2,549.6	2,529.0	2,512.7	435.20	429.80	431.78
Ontario	4,179.8	4,155.2	4,180.5	460.09	455.17	456.02
Manitoba	390.3	386.0	388.9	413.94	400.71	409.44
Saskatchewan	300.5	288.7	290.3	406.35	395.54	401.99
Alberta	929.7	912.3	909.3	454.01	448.85	453.02
British Columbia	1,077.8	1,029.9	1,044.5	457.31	445.47	445.30
Yukon	10.3	10.9	10.7	522.91	509.52	513.42
Northwest Territories	19.8	19.7	19.1	600.68	604.45	640.12
Canada	10,153.0	10,025.8	10,041.8	446.32	440.00	442.17

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

September 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Sept. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1987 ^r	July 1987	Sept. 1987 ^p	Aug. 1987 ^r	July 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	39.6	38.8	38.9	15.96	15.55	15.53
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.6	39.4	39.7	16.19	15.87	15.63
Manufacturing	38.7	38.5	38.2	12.33	12.17	12.12
Durables	40.2	39.7	39.2	13.03	12.84	12.78
Non-durables	37.2	37.3	37.2	11.55	11.44	11.42
Construction	39.5	39.5	39.4	14.44	14.22	14.08
Building	38.3	38.4	38.3	14.27	14.02	13.89
Industrial and heavy	44.7	44.5	44.2	15.08	15.00	14.83
Goods-producing industries	39.0	38.8	38.5	13.03	12.83	12.77
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.0	35.2	38.5	13.87	13.75	13.72
Transportation	37.4	33.2	38.0	13.11	12.85	12.92
Storage	38.0	37.8	38.2	13.59	13.43	13.71
Communication	37.2	37.2	37.1	14.33	14.22	14.21
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.0	41.0	41.1	16.31	16.12	16.03
Trade	28.7	29.4	29.3	8.41	8.28	8.32
Wholesale	36.0	36.4	36.3	10.06	9.89	9.94
Retail	27.2	27.9	27.8	7.94	7.81	7.85
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	27.0	27.8	27.9	9.50	9.25	9.21
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.6	29.0	29.4	9.66	9.42	9.43
Industrial aggregate	32.3	32.5	32.6	11.13	10.89	10.84
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.8	36.3	36.6	9.61	9.44	9.39
Prince Edward Island	34.2	34.6	34.1	7.33	7.22	7.17
Nova Scotia	33.3	33.8	34.0	9.60	9.38	9.45
New Brunswick	34.1	33.9	34.8	9.80	9.51	9.52
Quebec	33.2	33.1	33.2	10.83	10.70	10.64
Ontario	32.7	33.2	33.0	11.35	11.06	11.03
Manitoba	31.7	31.0	32.2	10.17	9.99	9.94
Saskatchewan	29.3	29.0	29.6	10.31	10.09	10.05
Alberta	30.9	30.6	31.1	10.98	10.62	10.61
British Columbia	30.1	30.5	30.6	12.62	12.32	12.18
Yukon	32.4	32.6	32.8	12.97	12.65	12.62
Northwest Territories	33.8	34.6	34.8	15.06	15.11	13.94
Canada	32.3	32.5	32.6	11.13	10.89	10.84

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-demand In Canada

Second Quarter 1987

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy was 2 359.3 petajoules (PJ) in the current quarter, up 3.0% from the corresponding quarter of the previous year but down 10.3% from the first quarter of 1987. Within this total, crude oil contributed 37.4%, natural gas and by-products 34.4%, coal 13.6% and hydro and nuclear electricity 13.9%.
- Exports of energy commodities in the current quarter were 893.6 PJ, up 6.9% from the year-earlier quarter. The main contributors were coal (163.5 PJ), crude oil (372.8 PJ), natural gas (225.2 PJ) and electricity (326.9 PJ). Imports, primarily crude oil and coal, stood at 367.9 PJ. Net exports of energy commodities totalled 525.8 PJ.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption rose 4.6% from the corresponding quarter of 1986, to 1 849.5 PJ. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 71.7 gigajoules (GJ), 3.5% above that of a year earlier.
- Consumption of fuel for residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel) was down 12.7 PJ (5.6%) while government and commercial usage was down 11.0 PJ (6.1%), both declines reflecting in large part the warmer temperatures experienced in the second quarter of 1987 as compared to the corresponding period of 1986. (Degree days below 18 C, weighted by population for a Canadian average were 491 in the current quarter, compared to 568 in the year-earlier quarter).
- Consumption of fuels for transportation use was up by 26.1 PJ (6.1%) from a year earlier. Industrial usage (including use of fuels for non-energy purposes) rose 43.8 PJ or 7.2% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

Order the second quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$25/\$100), to be released the second week of December. Contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Basic Summary Tabulations

1986 Census

The following tables at the enumeration area level with totals for the provinces and federal electoral districts, as well as codes for all other standard geographic areas are now available. Each table presents information on two or three census variables.

These tables contain data gathered from all Canadian households. Supplementary data from 20% of the population, including such topics as ethnicity, education, industry, occupation and income will become available at a later date.

Prices for tape output range from \$305 for the Yukon to \$2,500 for Canada-wide data. Cost estimates for data for selected subprovincial regions or output to diskette or paper will be provided upon demand.

Demography

- DM86A01 Population by five-year age groups (17) and sex (3).
- DM86A02 Population by marital status (6), age groups (8A) and sex (3).

Mother Tongue

- MT86A01 Population by mother tongue (25) and sex (3).

Dwellings

- DW86A01 Occupied private dwellings by tenure (4), structural type (5) and age of household main-tainer (6).

- DW86A02 Occupied private dwellings by structural type (5) and number of persons per dwelling (13).

Households

- HH86A01 Private households by tenure (4) and type of household (23).
- HH86A02 Private households by number of persons per household (13) and type of household (12).

Families

- CF86A01 Census families in private households by number of persons in census families (10) and family structure (5).
- CF86A02 Census families in private households by family structure (5) and number of children at home (14).
- CF86A03 Census families in private households by family structure (5) and age groups of children at home (13).
- CF86A04 Population in census families by census family status and age groups (24) and sex (3).

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 15) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

Employment Change by Country of Control

1978-1985

Tabulations are now available on employment change for 1978 to 1985 by industry, province, firm size, life status and country of control.

These tabulations can be purchased for \$2,000. Contact Jocelyne Bousfield (613-951-3612), Business Microdata Integration and Analysis Group.

Nursing in Canada

1986

Information from *Nursing in Canada*, 1986 is now available. This publication is a collaborative undertaking of Statistics Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association. The data include demographic and employment characteristics of registered nurses in Canada as well as an account of nursing education programs in community colleges, universities, hospital, regional and independent schools of nursing.

Nursing in Canada will be available early in 1988. For additional information on registered nurses, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Health Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 21, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 21, 1987 totalled 233 325 tonnes, a decrease of 14.0% from the preceding week's total of 271 459 tonnes and down 21.8% from the year-earlier level of 298 478 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 13 050 809 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from 12 433 931 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

September 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.6 million tonnes in September 1987, an increase of 16.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 17.9% from September 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 3.0% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/ \$75), to be released the first week of December. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

July 1987

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net operating income of \$15.7 million in July 1987. Operating revenues of \$632.2 million were up \$35.5 million from the July 1986 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 12.6% during the latest month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 5.2% while freight car-kilometres rose 7.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the July 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of December. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

October 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 189 966 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in October 1987, a decrease of 7.7% from the 205 865^r (revised figure) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1987 domestic shipments totalled 1 845 028 thousand square metres, up 1.2% from 1 823 148^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 7. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during September 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum),	2,393.4
● Durum wheat,	240.3
● Total wheat,	2,633.7
● Oats,	28.8
● Barley,	447.0
● Rye,	32.7
● Flaxseed,	68.2
● Canola (rapeseed)	460.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early December. Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1987

Production of process cheese in October 1987 totalled 5 418 065 kilograms, a decrease of 1.6% from September 1987 but an increase of 0.7% from October 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 60 843 042 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 58 801 397 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 407 521 kilograms, an increase of 12.4% from September 1987 and up 2.1% from October 1986. Year-to-date production totalled 4 305 923 kilograms, compared to the 4 943 756 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of November 30. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1987.**
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Electric Power Statistics, August 1987.**
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Exports by Commodity, September 1987.**
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1987. Catalogue number 72-002**
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries:
\$36.50/\$365).

✓ **Culture Communiqué Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 7, The Recording Industry, 1985-86.**
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 27, 1987

Major Releases

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1987 2

- Seasonally adjusted operating profits increased 4.9%, compared to 11% average gains for the previous three quarters.

Net Farm Income, 1986 (Revised) 5

- Realized net farm income rose 27% from 1985 to \$4.9 billion.

Publications Released 8

Major Release Dates, November 30-December 4 9

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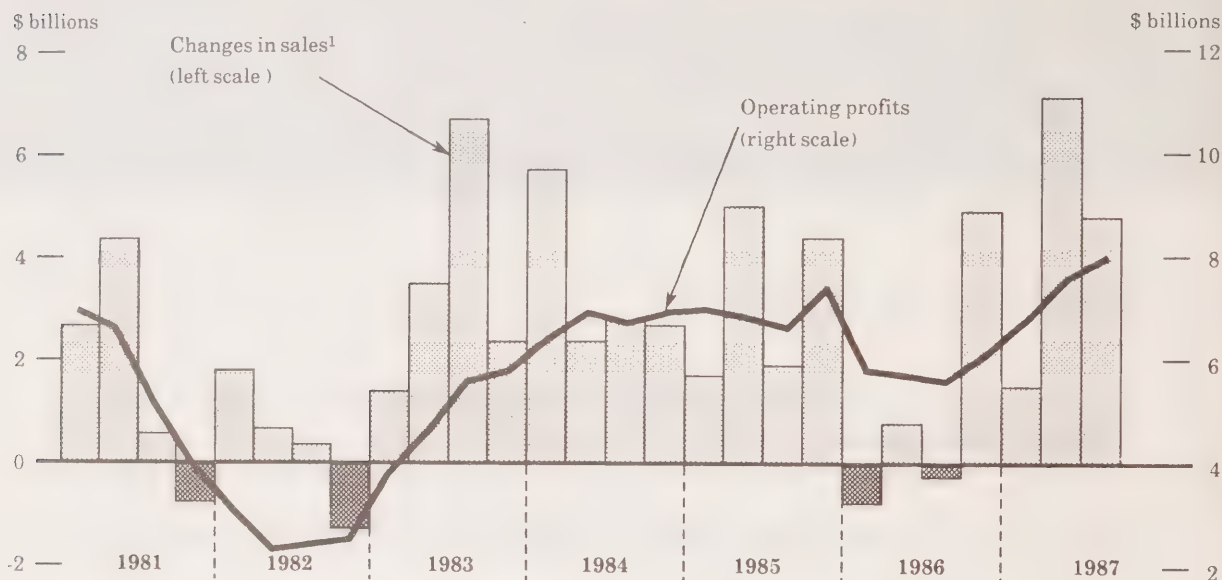
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Major Releases

All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)



1 Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1987 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally Adjusted

Operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations increased 4.9% to a level of \$8.0 billion in the third quarter of 1987, a slower pace than in the previous three quarters. Profits had increased 12.2% in the second quarter and 11.4% in the first quarter of 1987 following an advance of 9.4% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1986. The overall increase in profits in the third quarter resulted from both increased sales (+2.4%) and improved profit margins. In the preceding three quarters increased profit margins were a more important factor than sales growth in the large profit rises.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were up 3.1% in the third quarter to

\$11.4 billion. The pattern of growth was the same as with operating profits: previous increases were 8.0% in the second quarter and 13.4% in the first quarter of 1987.

Industry Highlights

For the second consecutive quarter, the metal mining industry was a major factor in the overall profit increase, accounting for three-fifths of the third quarter advance. Other industries recording significant profit gains were wood, paper, chemicals, real estate developers, and primary metals.

The industries recording the largest profit decreases were wholesale machinery, transportation equipment and electrical products.

(continued on page 3)

- **Metal Mining:** Operating profits rose sharply to \$316 million in the third quarter from \$83 million in the second quarter and a loss of \$38 million in the first quarter. Improved metal prices were a major factor in the profit improvement in the latest two quarters. Depressed metal prices had contributed to the losses recorded in 17 of the 20 quarters preceding 1987.
- **Wood:** Operating profits for the wood industries increased 18.9% in the third quarter, spurred by continued strong housing activity in both Canada and the United States as sales increased 4.1%. The strong U.S. demand was reflected in an almost 20% increase in lumber exports in the third quarter.
- **Paper:** Operating profits of paper products manufacturers advanced by 9.5% in the third quarter, spurred by a 3.9% sales increase. A 6.6% advance in exports of newsprint contributed to the improved sales and profits.
- **Chemicals:** Operating profits increased \$56 million to \$534 million in the third quarter, the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. Improved operating margins were largely responsible for the gain.
- **Primary Metals:** Operating profits rose strongly for the third successive quarter to a level of \$296 million, about double the average level of 1986. Price increases for both steel and aluminium were a major factor in the improvement in profits.
- **Transportation Equipment:** Operating profits fell sharply to \$55 million in the third quarter, continuing a downward trend which started in the second quarter of 1984. Although a sales drop of 7% contributed to the profit decline, decreasing operating margins were the major factor in the decrease (as they have been since the 1984 peak).

(see table on page 4)

The data cover non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, \$15/\$60), available the second week of December. Contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

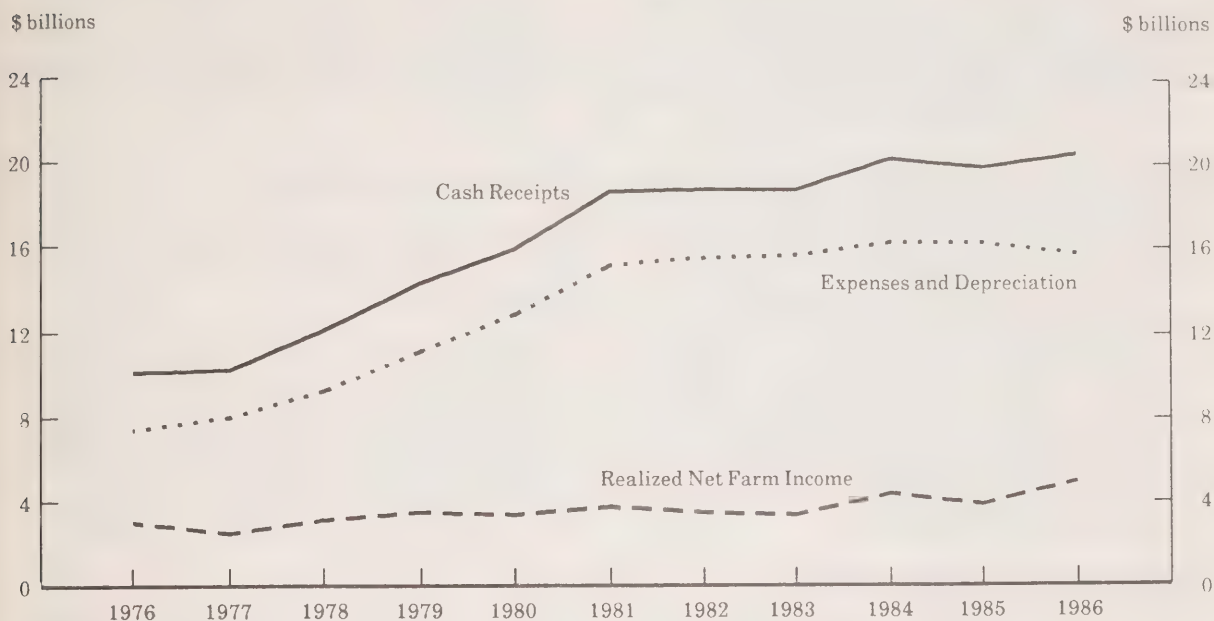
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1987

(Millions of dollars)

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1987	1987	1987	1985	1986	1987
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	3rd Quarter	3rd Quarter	3rd Quarter
Sales:						
All Industries	192,302	199,424	204,234	181,441	185,728	204,077
Mining	7,453	7,856	8,627	8,676	6,862	8,162
Manufacturing	71,130	73,120	74,152	66,467	66,768	72,568
Other	113,719	118,448	121,455	106,298	112,098	123,347
Operating Profit:						
All Industries	6,788	7,614	7,988	6,370	5,389	7,806
Mining	115	521	795	1,108	-183	722
Manufacturing	4,102	4,353	4,489	2,979	3,114	4,348
Other	2,571	2,740	2,704	2,283	2,458	2,736
Profit before Taxes:						
All Industries	10,274	11,094	11,439	10,134	9,043	11,358
Mining	700	1,078	1,268	1,522	185	1,180
Manufacturing	5,063	5,431	5,720	4,022	4,583	5,596
Other	4,511	4,585	4,451	4,590	4,275	4,582
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extra-ordinary items):						
All Industries	6,470	6,836	7,056	6,255	5,794	7,085
Mining	505	622	775	519	25	708
Manufacturing	3,224	3,412	3,593	2,576	3,030	3,535
Other	2,741	2,802	2,688	3,160	2,739	2,842

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1976-1986



Net Farm Income

1986 (Revised)

Realized net farm income increased 27% in 1986 to \$4.9 billion, following an 11% decline in 1985. Higher farm cash receipts combined with reduced operating expenses and depreciation charges resulted in the increase. Total net farm income, which takes into account the value of inventory change, rose 26% to \$5.5 billion in 1986, following a 28% increase the year before.

- Farm cash receipts were up 3% in 1986, led by higher direct program payments and increased livestock and animal product receipts.
- Higher rebates on farm expenses combined with lower feed and fuel prices caused the first decrease in farm operating expenses and depreciation charges since 1957.

- The value of inventory change was +\$536 million due to higher farm inventories of cereal and oilseed crops.

Total Farm Cash Receipts

Total farm cash receipts, including supplementary payments, were up 3% in 1986 to \$20.5 billion. The increase was entirely due to higher direct program payments and increased livestock and animal product receipts.

- Direct program payments made under various federal and provincial programs totalled \$2.3 billion in 1986, up 30% from the previous year. A large part of this increase resulted from a record \$859 million in Western Grain Stabilization Program (WGSP) payments and 1985 drought relief payments paid in 1986.

(continued on page 6)

- Livestock and animal product receipts rose 4% to \$10.1 billion. Hog receipts accounted for over 80% of the increase (hog prices averaged 20% above year-earlier levels). Receipts increased for all major livestock and animal product categories except cattle and eggs, each of which declined by 1%.
- Crop receipts totalled \$9.3 billion in 1986 compared to \$9.4 billion the previous year. However, crop receipts excluding WGSP and crop insurance payments dropped 5%. Higher marketings of all major cereal and oilseed crops did not offset lower prices (approximately 20% below year-earlier levels). The decrease in crop receipts occurred despite the fact that Ontario tobacco receipts increased \$310 million as all of the 1985 flue-cured tobacco crop was sold in 1986 in addition to the usual proportion of the 1986 crop.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$15.8 billion in 1986, down 3% from 1985. The decrease was the first decline since 1957 and dropped expenses to a level close to that of 1983.

- Direct rebates to farmers on farm expenses through various federal and provincial programs increased 41% to \$501 million. Higher direct rebates were responsible for almost one-third of the decrease in overall farm expenses.
- Major expense categories which decreased in 1986 were commercial feed, machinery fuel, rent, fertilizer, pesticides and interest charges. Lower feed grain prices were responsible for the drop in feed expenses. Machinery fuel expenses were down 21% due mainly to lower prices for gasoline and diesel fuels.
- Major expense categories which increased were wages, machinery repairs, insurance expenses and property taxes. Wage expenses rose 4% as wage rates paid to

hired labour increased 3%. Machinery repair expenses were up, reflecting higher prices for repair parts and labour. Increases in both the area covered and the coverage per hectare under crop insurance resulted in an 18% increase in insurance expenses.

Value of Inventory Change

The value of inventory change was +\$536 million in 1986 compared to +\$446 million for the previous year.

- The value of inventory change for crops was +\$629 million, as stocks on farms increased for all major cereal and oilseed crops except corn and soybeans. A record cereal and oilseed crop was harvested in 1986 and despite higher marketings, year-end farm stocks were 26% higher than the previous year's level.
- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry on farms was -\$92 million, compared to the 1985 estimate of -\$268 million. This was the sixth consecutive year the value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was negative.

Note to Users

Realized net farm income is equal to farm cash receipts (including supplementary payments) plus income-in-kind, less operating expenses and depreciation charges. A 1% change in either cash receipts or expenses results in a 4% to 5% change in realized net farm income.

(see table on page 7)

Revised 1986 and 1985 estimates are available on CANSIM: matrices 155, 159, 162-172, 208-217, 220, 225, 229-235, 238, 244 and 263-272.

Order Supplement III of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 87-003, \$10), scheduled for release the week of January 18, 1988. Contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or George Beelen (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

1986 and 1985

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
(millions of dollars)											
1986 (Revised)											
Farm cash receipts	45.9	181.9	265.0	226.6	3,227.5	5,507.9	2,072.4	4,005.8	3,567.0	1,018.7	20,118.8
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.3	6.5	3.5	63.2	66.0	17.4	41.8	36.0	19.2	256.4
Supplementary payments	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	6.0	129.6	216.0	8.3	366.9
Realized gross income	46.5	190.5	271.5	230.1	3,290.8	5,574.7	2,095.8	4,177.1	3,819.0	1,046.1	20,742.1
Expenses and depreciation charges	33.4	146.0	195.1	167.6	2,252.0	4,147.9	1,590.7	3,396.9	3,062.0	803.1	15,794.7
Realized net income	13.1	44.5	76.4	62.5	1,038.7	1,426.8	505.1	780.3	757.0	243.1	4,947.4
Value of inventory change	0.3	-4.4	-1.7	-16.1	-38.0	-371.3	-96.4	608.1	450.4	5.4	536.3
Total gross income	46.8	186.1	269.7	214.0	3,252.7	5,203.4	1,999.3	4,785.3	4,269.4	1,051.6	21,278.4
Total net income	13.4	40.1	74.7	46.4	1,000.7	1,055.5	408.6	1,388.4	1,207.4	248.5	5,483.7
1985 (Revised)											
Farm cash receipts	43.0	177.8	258.6	225.4	3,078.4	5,146.1	1,992.8	4,050.0	3,782.2	1,021.8	19,776.0
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.7	6.1	3.8	59.7	65.6	16.6	40.5	35.5	19.9	251.0
Supplementary payments	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	31.3	0.6	4.3	45.1	67.7	4.0	153.6
Realized gross income	43.6	181.1	264.8	229.2	3,169.3	5,212.3	2,013.6	4,135.6	3,885.3	1,045.7	20,180.6
Expenses and depreciation charges	33.4	144.4	194.0	175.0	2,237.5	4,245.1	1,649.5	3,448.4	3,344.8	814.1	16,286.3
Realized net income	10.2	36.7	70.7	54.2	931.8	967.2	364.1	687.2	540.5	231.6	3,894.4
Value of inventory change	0.0	-3.2	-3.2	13.7	-15.2	108.7	289.8	175.6	-91.2	-28.8	446.3
Total gross income	43.6	177.9	261.6	243.0	3,154.1	5,321.0	2,303.5	4,311.2	3,794.1	1,016.9	20,626.9
Total net income	10.2	33.5	67.5	67.9	916.6	1,075.9	654.0	862.9	449.3	202.8	4,340.6

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Standard Geographical Classification, 1986. Catalogue number 12-572**
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$55).
- ✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 8, Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, November 1987. Catalogue number 22-002**
(Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).
Available at 3:00 p.m. today.
- ✓ **The Dairy Review, September 1987. Catalogue number 23-001**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).
- ✓ **Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 1986-87. Catalogue number 23-211**
(Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$12).
- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1987. Catalogue number 25-001**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 31-003**
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).
- ✓ **Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 62-004**
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).
- ✓ **Geographic Reference – Enumeration Area Reference Lists, Census Tracts, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 99-121**
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Major Release Dates: Week of November 30 – December 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date of
release

Title

Reference period

November

30	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Third Quarter 1987
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1987
30	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1987
30	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1987
30	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1987
30	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1987

December

4	Labour Force Survey	November 1987
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 30, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Raw Materials Price Index, October 1987 | 2 |
| • Lower crude oil prices triggered a 1.5% monthly drop in the RMPI. | |
| Industrial Product Price Index, October 1987 | 3 |
| • Up 0.2% from September, the IPPI maintained a year-over-year advance (3.7%) at virtually the same level as in the previous three months. | |
| Undercoverage in the 1986 Census | |
| • The rate of undercoverage in the 1986 Census was estimated to be about 3.2%. | 5 |
-

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|---|
| Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1987 | |
| Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1987 | 7 |
| Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1987 | 7 |
| Oilseed Crashings, October 1987 | 8 |
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Publications Released

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Major Releases

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1987

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) decreased 1.5% between September 1987 and October 1987 to a preliminary level of 104.4. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 0.2% from September. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down an estimated 3.9% as the price of crude oil fell 4.7%.
- Animals and animal products, down 2.0% as prices decreased for hogs (-8.7%), cattle and calves (-2.2%) and poultry (-2.7%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 2.3% as copper increased 3.6% and the "other base metals" aggregate rose 5.6%.
- Vegetable products, up 2.2% in response to a 12.2% increase for unrefined sugar, a 5.4% rise in cocoa, coffee and tea prices and a 2.4% increase in oilseed prices.

Year-over-year Change

Between October 1986 and October 1987, the RMPI increased 11.3%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 6.8%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 18.2% between October 1986 and October 1987 due to a 24.2% increase in crude oil prices.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 20.7% over the year, mainly reflecting higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, and other base metals.
- Wood, up 13.9% from October 1986 because of higher prices for logs (+20.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Oct. 1987 ¹	% Change	
			Oct. 1987/ Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987/ Oct. 1986
Raw materials total	100	104.4	-1.5	11.3
Mineral fuels	45	95.4	-3.9	18.2
Vegetable products	11	85.1	2.2	-0.6
Animal and animal products	20	119.8	-2.0	2.7
Wood products	8	124.7	1.6	13.9
Ferrous materials	2	109.0	0.7	-1.0
Non-ferrous metals	11	110.1	2.3	20.7
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.3	0.1	-0.7
Total excl. mineral fuels	55	111.8	0.2	6.8

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index

October 1987

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose by 0.2% in October 1987. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the IPPI advanced 3.7%, only slightly changed from the average of 3.8% observed in the previous three months. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the year-to-year change in the IPPI would have been 3.1%.

Highlights

- The eighth consecutive monthly increase (1.5%) in the price index for **primary metal products** was mainly the result of price increases of 5.8% for aluminum products, 3.7% for ferrous and non-ferrous metal scrap and 2.6% for copper products.
- The price index for **motor vehicles** rose by 1.9% as a result of the increases of 2.2% for passenger cars and 2.2% for trucks, which reflect preliminary estimates of price changes for 1988 models.
- The price index for **paper and paper products** posted a rise of 0.9%, largely as a result of increases of 2.6% for woodpulp, 3.5% for corrugated cartons and packaging and 5.1% for untreated converted paper.

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the price index for **petroleum and coal products** dropped by 1.0%, mainly as a result of a decrease in motor gasoline prices.
- **Softwood lumber**, down 2.1%, fell mainly in Quebec (-6.9%) and Ontario (-8.1%), owing to a decrease in spruce prices.
- The **industrial chemicals** index rose 1.5%, reflecting increases of 3.1% for synthetic resins and 1.2% for organic industrial chemicals.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of December. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index Oct. 1987 ²	% Change	
			Oct. 1987/ Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987/ Oct. 1986
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	124.3	0.2	3.7
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³	89.3	126.6	0.4	3.1
Intermediate goods	61.6	120.6	0.2	4.7
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	113.9	1.4	9.1
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	122.7	-	3.5
Finished goods	38.4	129.9	0.2	2.0
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	132.8	-0.3	1.8
Capital equipment	10.2	131.5	0.5	0.5
All other finished goods	17.9	128.0	0.2	3.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.7	-0.6	1.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	118.7	0.4	2.0
Beverages	1.9	142.9	-0.1	2.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	152.3	-	1.8
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	122.1	0.5	3.8
Textile products	2.4	114.6	0.2	2.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	122.0	0.3	3.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.6	-1.0	0.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	134.0	0.2	4.7
Paper and paper products	8.1	131.3	0.9	7.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	142.1	-0.1	5.1
Primary metal products	8.8	118.3	1.5	9.4
Metal fabricated products	5.3	126.8	0.2	2.3
Machinery and equipment	4.8	126.1	-	2.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	134.0	1.0	-1.5
Electrical and communication products	5.0	126.6	0.1	2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	135.5	-0.1	3.5
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	104.6	-1.0	9.0
Chemicals, chemical products	7.1	121.3	0.7	5.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	131.9	-	2.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	104.9	0.8	5.7

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

- Nil or zero.

Undercoverage in the 1986 Census

The Census, like any statistical enquiry, is subject to a variety of errors, one of the most important of which is undercoverage, or failure to enumerate the whole population. The following table shows estimates of the percentage of persons not enumerated in the 1986 Census. The rate of undercoverage was estimated to be about 3.2% for Canada (excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories) and varied from about 2.0% for Newfoundland to almost 4.5% for British Columbia. A comparison with corresponding figures for the 1981 Census indicates a significant increase in undercoverage for most provinces, with the overall undercoverage rate up 1.2 percentage points from the 1981 estimate of 2.0%. In 1981, British Columbia and Alberta had undercoverage rates higher than the Canada rate, while in 1986 British Columbia and Ontario were the only provinces with rates above the national average.

The undercoverage rates were estimated from an evaluation study based on a relatively small sample and hence are themselves subject to error, including both sampling error and measurement bias. Estimates of the magnitude of sampling error are shown in the table in the form of "standard errors", which provide an indication of the range of sampling error to which the estimates are subject.

It should be noted that the undercoverage rates presented here reflect total, or gross, undercoverage. In practice, overcoverage can also occur, for example when persons are counted at more than one address. Although it is generally assumed that overcoverage errors occur less frequently than undercoverage errors, there is as yet no reliable estimate of overcoverage error in Canadian censuses. Following the 1986 Census, for the first time, an experimental overcoverage study was conducted and the information obtained is currently being processed.

It should also be noted that in the 1986 Census, provincial population counts include an estimate of the population on a number of incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves. The population on these reserves was considered "enumerated" in calculating the undercoverage rates. Incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves did not, therefore, contribute to the increase in undercoverage between 1981 and 1986.

(see table on page 6)

More detailed information on coverage will be released when available. In the meantime, for further information on coverage errors in the Census, contact R.G. Carter (613-951-6934), Social Survey Methods Division.

Estimated Population Undercoverage in the 1986 and 1981 Censuses by Province of Residence

Province	1986 Census Population Undercoverage		1981 Census Population Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%) ¹	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%) ¹
Newfoundland	2.01	0.32	1.74	0.45
Prince Edward Island	2.16	0.80	1.17	0.54
Nova Scotia	2.63	0.38	1.05	0.34
New Brunswick	2.83	0.36	1.81	0.30
Quebec	3.06	0.29	1.91	0.21
Ontario	3.40	0.19	1.94	0.14
Manitoba	2.22	0.40	0.98	0.35
Saskatchewan	2.51	0.36	0.99	0.37
Alberta	2.75	0.33	2.54	0.36
British Columbia	4.49	0.39	3.16	0.33
Canada (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories)	3.21	0.12	2.01	0.09

¹ The standard error is a statistical measure of potential error due to sampling. Assuming no non-sampling error, 19 times out of 20 (i.e. 95% of the time) the estimate provided by the sample will be within two standard errors of the results which would have been obtained from a complete study. Thus, for example, data users can be 95% confident that a complete study would have yielded an overall undercoverage rate between 2.97% and 3.45% (i.e. 3.21% plus or minus twice the standard error of 0.12%).

Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1987

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 479 kilotonnes in September 1987, up 21.3% from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production reached 43 672 kilotonnes, up 2.0% from the same period in 1986.

Exports in September rose 19.1% from September 1986 to 2 191 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for 1987 show exports of 19 475 kilotonnes, 2.5% below the year-earlier level.

Coke production increased 7.1% to stand at 373 kilotonnes in September 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the second week of December. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1987

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 130.5 in the third quarter of 1987, up 0.5% from the revised second quarter level of 129.9.

Price increases for construction labour (0.8%), construction indirects (0.6%) and engineering, design and administration (0.7%) were moderated by lesser increases for buildings (0.5%) and the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment (0.3%). Within the machinery and equipment component, price increases were registered for structural support, paint and insulation (0.8%), piping, valves and fittings (0.6%), electrical equipment (0.3%), fabricated equipment and process machinery (0.2%); process instruments and controls were unchanged.

Comparing the third quarter of 1987 with the corresponding quarter of 1986, the total index climbed 3.2%. Helping to moderate an increase for buildings (5.1%) were smaller increases for machinery and equipment (3.0%), construction labour (2.6%), construction indirects (3.0%), and engineering, design and administration (2.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact Gord Flynn (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1987

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 130.9 in the third quarter of 1987, up 0.5% from the revised second quarter level of 130.3.

Increases for field erection (0.5%), buildings (0.5%) and engineering, design and administration (0.8%) were softened by a 0.2% increase for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component. Within machinery and equipment, the structural support, paint and insulation category advanced 0.8%. Lesser increases were posted for electric equipment (0.5%), fabricated equipment, pumps and compressors, and piping, valves and fittings (0.3%) and process machinery (0.1%); process instruments and controls were unchanged.

Comparing the third quarter of 1987 with the same quarter of 1986, the total index rose 3.2%. Increases for machinery and equipment (3.1%), field erection (2.5%), and engineering, design and administration (2.9%) helped dampen a 5.1% rise for buildings.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in December. Contact Gord Flynn (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

Oilseed Crashings

October 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for October 1987 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 147 143 tonnes of crashings, with 59 641 tonnes of oil and 84 136 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 90 448 tonnes of crashings, with 15 611 tonnes of oil and 69 246 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release early in January. Contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canadian Potato Production**, November 1987. Catalogue number 22-008
(Canada: \$7/\$21; Other Countries: \$8/\$24).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, September 1987. Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Electric Lamps**, October 1987.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, September 1987. Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin**, Vol. 11, No. 11, R&D in the Petroleum Industries, 1988 Estimates. Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

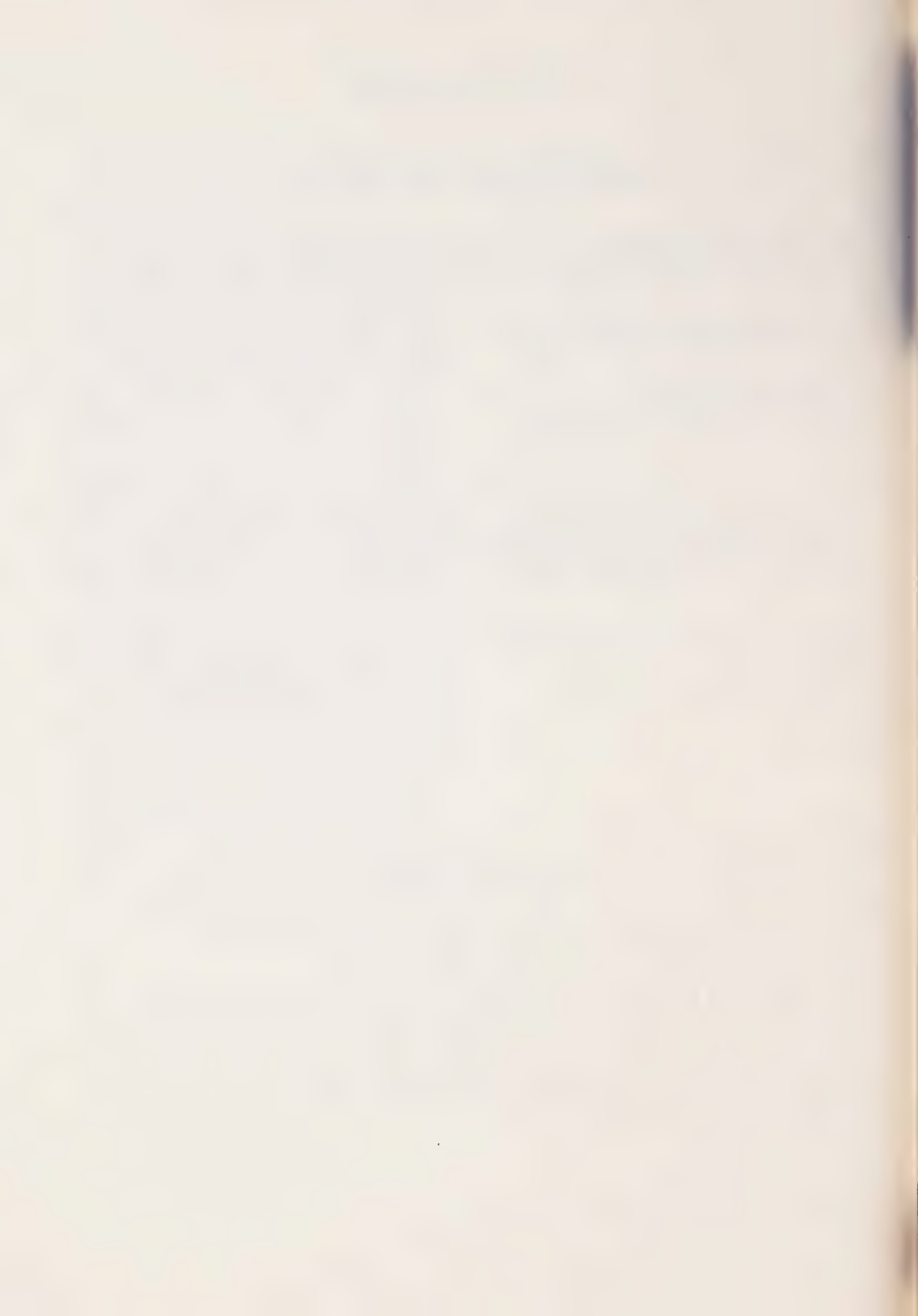
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 1, 1987

Major Releases

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1987	2
• Real GDP increased 1.1% in the third quarter of 1987.	
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, September 1987	5
• Real GDP advanced 0.6% from August.	
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1987	8
• The seasonally adjusted current account deficit increased sharply, up \$900 million from the previous quarter.	
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, September 1987	11
• Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks amounted to \$519 million, continuing the strong investment trend which began early in the year.	

Data Availability Announcement

Electric Power Statistics, September 1987	13
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Publications Released	14
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Major Release Dates, December 1987	15
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Major Releases

Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1987

Gross Domestic Product rose 1.8% in the third quarter to a level, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, of \$558.6 billion. After allowing for price increases, this represents a gain of 1.1% in real GDP, compared to 1.5% in each of the first two quarters of the year. Higher domestic demand again led growth and was partly met by higher imports.

In real terms, domestic demand grew at a rapid rate for the third consecutive quarter, up 1.7%. Consumer spending continued to rise steadily, while business investment in plant and equipment accelerated. Housing demand slowed from the frenetic pace of recent quarters. Exports and imports both increased after declines in the second quarter despite continued sluggishness in the auto industry. On an industry basis, growth was led by a 1.7% gain for goods-producing industries, notably mining and manufacturing, while services grew by 1.1%.

Components of Demand

Consumer spending expanded by 1.3% in volume and contributed almost three-quarters of the overall increase in GDP. Higher spending on goods, up 1.5%, accompanied a gain of 1.1% for services. Outlays for durable goods eased to 2.4% growth, compared to 5.1% last quarter, as demand for autos and furniture and appliances decelerated. Spending on semi- and non-durable goods grew by over 1%.

Investment in residential construction slowed to 2.8% growth from around 5% in each of the two preceding quarters. The slowdown was evident in all components. The quarterly growth of new housing construction fell from 9.7% to 5.5%, as housing starts slowed during the quarter. Outlays for alterations and improvements also grew more slowly. The resale market for homes declined, as a dampening of demand in central Canada more than offset a further recovery in Western Canada.

Business investment in plant and equipment continued to post strong growth in the

third quarter. The 5% gain in volume was slightly faster than in the previous two quarters. Business investment was 14% above the level of a year ago, the largest gain in the current expansion. Outlays for machinery and equipment rose sharply, up 6.4% in the quarter, reflecting higher imports. Spending on non-residential construction rose a further 2.8%, comparable to the gains in the previous two quarters.

The volume of exports rose by 0.7%, following a slight decline in the second quarter. The gain in exports originated in crude materials and in end products, with particularly large gains in office machinery, natural gas and refined petroleum products. These increases offset a sharp decline in wheat exports and continued low export levels for motor vehicles and related products. Exports of services also continued to decline, reflecting lower tourist receipts and sales of business services.

Real imports rose by 3.7% in the third quarter, after a slight decline in the second. There were large increases in machinery and equipment and in crude petroleum. Imports of automotive products continued to decline, as domestic auto production and inventories were cut back.

Real non-farm business inventories rose by \$536 million in the third quarter; the rate of inventory accumulation has lagged behind sales growth for the last four quarters. The third quarter increase in stocks was confined to the wholesale industry, at a time of rising imports. In manufacturing, raw material and finished goods inventories fell while the retail industry recorded widespread declines.

The rate of increase in the overall Implicit Price Index for GDP remained at a moderate 0.7%. Prices for machinery and equipment, particularly the imported components, continued to decline and there was also a slackening in new housing prices. Export prices rose 0.7%, the first rise after seven consecutive quarterly declines. The gain was led by rising export prices for most crude and fabricated materials, and food products other than wheat.

(continued on page 3)

Production by Industry

On an industry basis, most of the third quarter growth in the goods-producing industries originated with mining and manufacturing. Mining output increased 5.9% in the third quarter due to higher production levels for crude petroleum and natural gas, to meet export demand, as well as increased activity in services related to mineral extraction. Within manufacturing, significant output increases were recorded in wood products, primary metals, fabricated metal products and electrical and electronic products.

The most significant output increases among service-producing industries occurred in financial institutions and in wholesale trade, due to increased sales of industrial and farm machinery and equipment.

Components of Income

Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income rose by 1.4% in the third quarter. The gain was evenly distributed between the goods- and services-producing industries. A slowdown in employment growth checked the overall increase in labour income. The growth in personal income slowed considerably, largely reflecting irregular movements in net farm income caused by the timing of subsidy payments. With personal spending up 2.3%, the savings rate fell from 9.1% to 8.0%.

Corporate profits before taxes rose by 4.6%, the fourth consecutive quarter of strong growth. The mining industry led the third quarter increase, reflecting higher prices. Manufacturers of metal, wood, and paper products also posted large quarterly gains.

Total revenues of the government sector edged up by 1.2%, as lower direct taxes from persons offset a large increase in indirect taxes. Total expenditure rose only slightly with a large drop in farm subsidy payments offsetting increases elsewhere. As a result, the overall deficit of the government sector, on a national accounts basis and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, narrowed from \$23.9 billion in the second quarter to \$21.9 billion in the third.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6641-6642 and 6701-6741.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$15/\$60), scheduled for release the third week of December. Contact Barbara Clift (613-951-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. A printout containing all tables (\$35/\$140) is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	III	1986 IV	I	II	1987 III	II'87 I'87	III'87 II'87
	(\$ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	275,504	278,844	284,684	290,024	293,952	1.9	1.4
Corporation profits before taxes	44,948	48,720	51,376	56,096	58,660	9.2	4.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	40,104	42,288	41,140	42,948	42,764	4.4	-0.4
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,952	4,324	4,464	8,332	3,136	86.6	-62.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	32,840	33,844	34,568	35,296	36,632	2.1	3.8
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1,092	-3,432	-368	-1,576	-2,816	-1,208 ²	-1,240 ²
Net domestic income at factor cost	396,256	404,588	415,864	431,120	432,328	3.7	0.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	57,052	54,212	57,020	54,496	62,324	-4.4	14.4
Capital consumption allowances	58,504	58,684	59,728	60,756	62,032	1.7	2.1
Statistical discrepancy	1,516	1,596	2,088	2,288	1,912		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	513,328	519,080	534,700	548,660	558,596	2.6	1.8

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

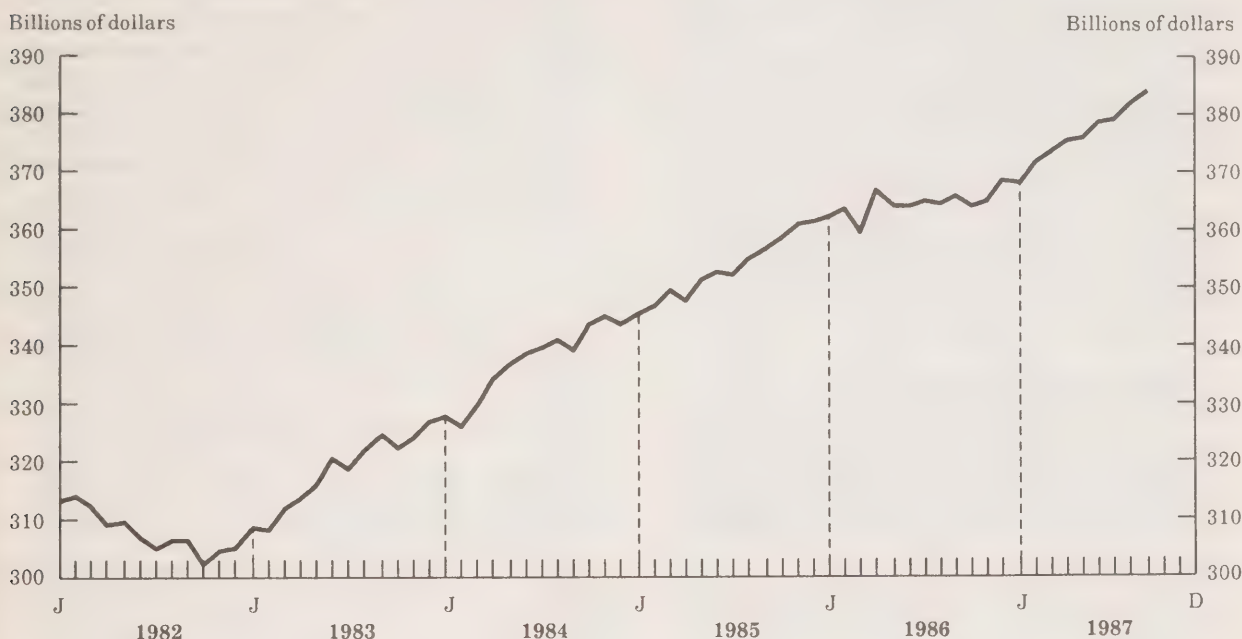
² Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	III	1986 IV	I	II	1987 III	II'87 I'87	III'87 II'87
	At current prices (\$ millions)					% Change	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	303,000	307,184	313,040	322,272	329,692	2.9	2.3
Durable goods	45,116	44,260	45,456	47,620	49,132	4.8	3.2
Semi-durable goods	31,488	32,276	32,496	33,368	34,164	2.7	2.4
Non-durable goods	85,160	85,624	86,044	88,664	90,476	3.0	2.0
Services	141,236	145,024	149,044	152,620	155,920	2.4	2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	101,980	103,336	105,080	107,424	107,984	2.2	0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	12,612	12,532	12,744	12,788	12,928	0.3	1.1
Government investment in inventories	-256	72	108	-100	-268	-208 ¹	-168 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	89,140	91,588	96,664	100,784	104,196	4.3	3.4
Residential	32,672	34,588	37,352	39,448	41,028	5.6	4.0
Plant and equipment	56,468	57,000	59,312	61,336	63,168	3.4	3.0
Business investment in inventories	2,312	1,136	1,616	392	576	-1,224 ¹	184 ¹
Exports of goods and services	138,548	139,800	141,520	140,672	142,576	-0.6	1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	132,492	134,972	133,984	133,284	137,180	-0.5	2.9
Statistical discrepancy	-1,516	-1,596	-2,088	-2,288	-1,908		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	513,328	519,080	534,700	548,660	558,596	2.6	1.8
Final Domestic Demand	506,732	514,640	527,528	543,268	554,800	3.0	2.1
	At 1981 prices (\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	227,640	227,828	229,744	234,172	237,332	1.9	1.3
Durable goods	37,756	36,692	37,576	39,504	40,456	5.1	2.4
Semi-durable goods	25,316	25,708	25,596	26,032	26,404	1.7	1.4
Non-durable goods	62,908	62,540	61,976	62,816	63,444	1.4	1.0
Services	101,660	102,888	104,596	105,820	107,028	1.2	1.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	75,288	75,416	76,152	76,468	76,668	0.4	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	10,644	10,500	10,596	10,560	10,528	-0.3	-0.3
Government investment in inventories	-196	56	84	-76	-204	-160 ¹	-128 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	76,704	77,892	81,396	84,492	88,060	3.8	4.2
Residential	26,360	27,136	28,492	29,816	30,648	4.6	2.8
Plant and equipment	50,344	50,756	52,904	54,676	57,412	3.3	5.0
Business investment in inventories	3,056	1,320	1,032	-220	732	-1,252 ¹	952 ¹
Exports of goods and services	133,648	136,304	138,552	138,092	139,012	-0.3	0.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	117,440	119,888	121,524	121,168	125,668	-0.3	3.7
Statistical discrepancy	-1,192	-1,244	-1,620	-1,752	-1,452		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	408,152	408,184	414,412	420,568	425,008	1.5	1.1
Final Domestic Demand	390,276	391,636	397,888	405,692	412,588	2.0	1.7
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	133.1	134.8	136.3	137.6	138.9	1.0	0.9
Durable goods	119.5	120.6	121.0	120.5	121.4	-0.4	0.7
Semi-durable goods	124.4	125.5	127.0	128.2	129.4	0.9	0.9
Non-durable goods	135.4	136.9	138.8	141.1	142.6	1.7	1.1
Services	138.9	141.0	142.5	144.2	145.7	1.2	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	135.5	137.0	138.0	140.5	140.8	1.8	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	118.5	119.4	120.3	121.1	122.8	0.7	1.4
Business investment in fixed capital	116.2	117.6	118.8	119.3	118.3	0.4	-0.8
Residential	123.9	127.5	131.1	132.3	133.9	0.9	1.2
Plant and equipment	112.2	112.3	112.1	112.2	110.0	0.1	-2.0
Exports of goods and services	103.7	102.6	102.1	101.9	102.6	-0.2	0.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	112.8	112.6	110.3	110.0	109.2	-0.3	-0.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	125.8	127.2	129.0	130.5	131.4	1.2	0.7
Final Domestic Demand	129.8	131.4	132.6	133.9	134.5	1.0	0.4

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
September 1987

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, in 1981 prices, increased 0.6% in September following gains of 0.7% in August and 0.1% in July. Goods-producing industries increased 0.8% in September, while services-producing industries advanced 0.5%.

GDP has grown quite steadily throughout 1987, and in September stood 4.9% above the corresponding month in 1986.

Goods-producing Industries

The September growth in goods-producing industries resulted mainly from a significant increase in manufacturing, while moderate output declines were recorded in public utilities, agriculture, forestry, mining and construction. Manufacturing output advanced

2.0% in September following a 1.1% gain in August. The September increase was the largest monthly gain in manufacturing since last December.

About 75% of the manufacturing growth this month was due to increased output by producers of durable goods, particularly transportation equipment, electrical products, primary metals, machinery and wood products. Motor vehicle production increased significantly in September, as it had in August. Following decreases in July and August, automobile exports rose about 25% in September, the largest month-to-month increase in over 5½ years. The growth in output of electrical products was mostly due to increased production of office, store and business machines. The advance in primary metals output originated in smelting and refining of copper, nickel, lead and zinc. The wood products gain was due entirely to increased lumber production and coincided with substantially increased lumber exports during the month.

(continued on page 6)

Output of non-durable manufacturing industries rose 1.2% in September, following a 0.9% decline in August. Most of the September growth originated in the paper and allied products industry where both newsprint and woodpulp production recorded gains. Exports of newsprint and woodpulp grew substantially in September.

The most significant declines during September occurred in crude petroleum and natural gas production, and residential construction. Residential construction activity declined 2.3%, marking the first monthly decrease since last January.

Services-producing Industries

Growth in transportation, storage, communication, wholesale trade, and retail trade industries accounted for most of the September gain among services-producing industries.

The largest increase during September was in transportation, where output of railway transport rebounded sharply following a one-week nationwide disruption of railway services in August.

Output of wholesale trade increased 2.5% in September, marking the fourth consecutive month of growth. Increased sales of petroleum products, industrial machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and farm machinery accounted for most of the growth. The most significant decline in the month occurred in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, primarily due to a decrease in the resale housing market.

(see table on page 7)

Users should note that monthly estimates have been revised back to January 1987 to incorporate revised data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-December. Contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

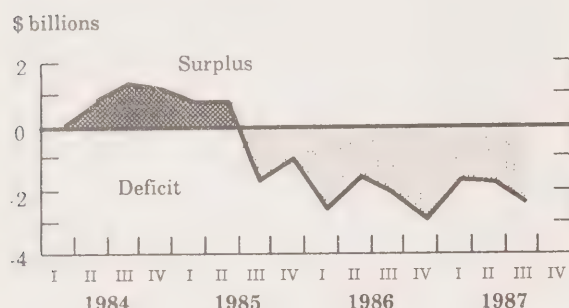
Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost, in 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

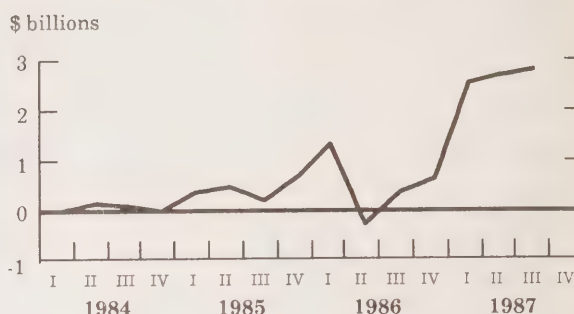
(\$ millions)

	1986	1987			
	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total economy	366,010.8	378,608.0	379,073.3	381,698.6	384,103.4
Business sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	12,242.4	11,724.0	11,716.8	11,848.8	11,785.2
Fishing and trapping industries	695.2	739.2	667.2	691.2	663.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,471.5	2,464.8	2,491.2	2,457.6	2,383.2
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,848.2	21,562.8	21,975.6	22,712.4	22,665.6
Manufacturing industries	70,677.8	74,350.8	73,743.6	74,562.0	76,089.6
Construction industries	25,121.0	27,840.0	27,710.4	27,644.4	27,660.0
Transportation and storage industries	16,104.7	16,652.4	16,672.8	16,476.0	17,190.0
Communication industries	10,478.8	10,993.2	11,077.2	11,272.8	11,360.4
Other utility industries	10,934.1	11,536.8	11,661.6	11,490.0	11,301.6
Wholesale trade industries	19,163.4	20,490.0	20,625.6	20,676.0	21,201.6
Retail trade industries	24,387.0	25,477.2	25,208.4	25,556.4	25,645.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	52,127.8	53,336.4	53,839.2	54,621.6	54,402.0
Community, business and personal services	38,315.5	38,362.4	38,556.5	38,527.4	38,562.2
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	43.8	39.6	48.0	50.4	52.8
Manufacturing industries	54.7	58.8	60.0	58.8	58.8
Forestry services industry	228.1	241.2	241.2	242.4	242.4
Transportation industries	1,404.9	1,468.8	1,471.2	1,468.8	1,473.6
Communication industries	48.0	46.8	46.8	46.8	48.0
Water systems industry	527.5	543.6	542.4	543.6	546.0
Insurance and other finance industry	358.6	373.2	372.0	374.4	375.6
Government service industry	23,352.3	23,636.4	23,643.6	23,695.2	23,689.2
Community and personal services	36,425.5	36,669.6	36,702.0	36,681.6	36,706.8
Special aggregations					
Business sector	303,567.4	315,530.0	315,946.1	318,536.6	320,910.2
- goods	142,990.2	150,218.4	149,966.4	151,406.4	152,548.8
- services	160,577.2	165,311.6	165,979.7	167,130.2	168,361.4
Non-business sector	62,443.4	63,078.0	63,127.2	63,162.0	63,193.2
- goods	626.0	642.0	650.4	652.8	657.6
- services	61,817.4	62,436.0	62,476.8	62,509.2	62,535.6
Goods-producing industries	143,616.2	150,860.4	150,616.8	152,059.2	153,206.4
Services-producing industries	222,394.6	227,747.6	228,456.5	229,639.4	230,897.0
Industrial production	103,086.1	108,092.4	108,031.2	109,417.2	110,714.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,203.3	32,967.6	33,024.0	32,726.4	33,123.6
Durable manufacturing industries	38,474.5	41,383.2	40,719.6	41,835.6	42,966.0

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Foreign Portfolio Investment in Canadian Stocks (net flow)



Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1987

Highlights

The current account deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased sharply, reaching its third highest level on record. This resulted from both a narrowing in the merchandise trade surplus and a higher net payment of dividends. The lower trade surplus resulted from a significant increase in imports; exports increased moderately. The increase in imports was largely attributable to machinery and equipment and was in line with domestic demand for capital goods.

Among capital transactions, which are not seasonally adjusted, foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks set a new record for the third consecutive quarter. Net foreign investment in Canadian bonds and short-term paper was at its highest point this year. Among claims on non-residents, there were build-ups in official international reserves and in non-bank deposits abroad of foreign currencies. The Canadian dollar appreciated vis-à-vis the United States dollar and other major currencies in the current quarter.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The major quarterly features were:

- A rise of about \$900 million in the current account deficit to \$2.6 billion. The merchandise trade surplus decreased by almost half a billion dollars to \$2.8 billion, while the customary deficit in non-merchandise transactions widened by some \$400 million to \$5.4 billion.
- An increase of over 3% (\$869 million) in merchandise imports to \$28.3 billion following declines in the previous two quarters. Higher purchases from abroad of machinery and equipment more than offset decreases in automotive imports.
- An increase of about 1.3% (\$408 million) in merchandise exports to \$31.1 billion. Gains were recorded in forestry and energy products as well as in machinery and equipment. Wheat exports fell significantly.
- A deficit of \$4.5 billion on the investment income account, \$314 million higher than for the previous quarter. Primarily, this increase was the result of several larger dividend payments in the manufacturing sector, while a drop in dividend income reflected the timing of several large dividends during the previous quarter.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A deficit in the current account of \$1 billion, compared to a deficit of \$740 million in the third quarter of 1986. The bulk of the increase stemmed from a higher deficit in the investment income account. This was largely offset by a sharp increase in the merchandise trade surplus from its low level of 1986;
- In the capital account, among liabilities to non-residents, a continuation of large foreign portfolio investments in Canadian stocks, a trend which began early in the year. Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks reached a new high of \$2.8 billion in the current quarter, bringing the net investment for the year to date to \$8 billion.
- A substantial increase in the net inflow from foreign investment in Canadian bonds and short-term paper to \$2.7 billion and \$0.9 billion, respectively. There was renewed interest in Canadian securities following a widening of yield differentials in favour of the Canadian markets.
- A net outflow of \$896 million for Canadian direct investment abroad, down from \$1.5 billion in the previous quarter. Net investment in affiliated enterprises, which is normally the dominant contributor to direct investment abroad, was negligible in the current quarter. The net investment resulted from several transactions associated with the acquisition of enterprises abroad.
- Among claims on non-residents, a net outflow of \$1.4 billion, resulting from a buildup in official international reserves, in contrast to a substantial reduction in the previous quarter.
- A net outflow of \$1.4 billion to increase non-bank holdings of deposits and other short-term investments abroad. These funds were channelled largely into the United States and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom.
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$2 billion.
- A 1.6% appreciation in the closing rate of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar. The Canadian dollar also strengthened against all of the other major currencies.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353-2355.

Contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

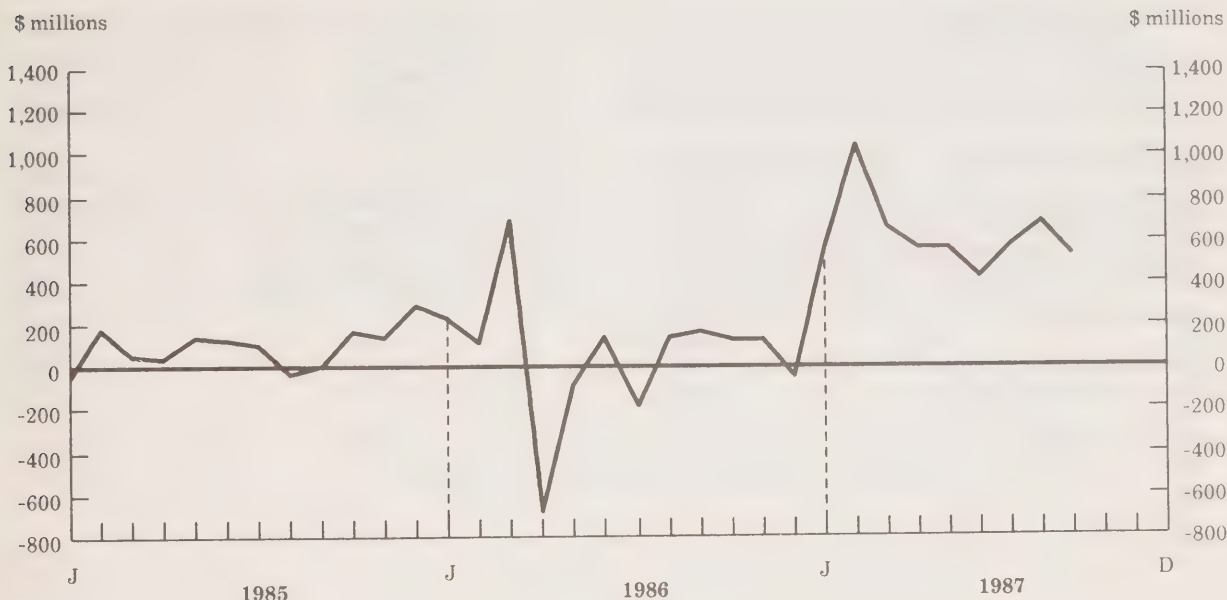
The Canadian Balance of International Payments – Summary (\$ millions)

	1986		1987			1985	1986
	III	IV	I	II	III		
Seasonally adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	2,326	2,486	3,097	3,251	2,790	16,926	10,388
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-812	-1,279	-1,212	-1,404	-1,441	-4,564	-4,253
Investment income ¹	-3,766	-4,797	-3,804	-4,185	-4,499	-14,333	-16,886
Transfers	140	659	218	594	548	787	1,482
Total non-merchandise	-4,438	-5,418	-4,798	-4,995	-5,392	-18,111	-19,656
Total current account	-2,112	-2,932	-1,701	-1,745	-2,602	-1,186	-9,268
Not seasonally adjusted							
Current account balance	-740	-2,160	-3,535	-2,087	-983	-1,186	-9,268
Capital account²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-818	-1,522	-1,243	-1,494	-896	-5,100	-4,521
Foreign portfolio securities	-159	-1,476	120	-1,288	416	-1,313	-2,412
Other claims	-1,066	307	-3,278	326	-3,128	1,647	-5,128
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-2,043	-2,690	-4,401	-2,457	-3,608	-4,766	-12,060
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	1,394	-926	2,088	454	682	-2,950	1,550
Canadian portfolio securities	5,928	8,762	4,860	4,699	5,440	12,646	24,500
Other liabilities	-2,588	-268	1,295	445	492	2,061	-771
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	4,734	7,568	8,244	5,598	6,613	11,757	25,279
Total net capital flow	2,692	4,878	3,843	3,141	3,005	6,991	13,219
Statistical discrepancy	-1,952	-2,717	-308	-1,055	-2,022	-5,805	-3,951

¹ Excludes reinvested earnings.

² A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents September 1987

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In September, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks amounted to \$519 million, continuing the strong investment trend which began early in the year. This brought the net investment for the year to date to a new high of \$5.7 billion. The net investment in the current month was widespread geographically.

Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds of \$124 million in September was low for the fourth consecutive month. This investment came largely from Europe, while a small net investment was also recorded from Japan, which had reduced its holdings of Canadian bonds in recent months.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In September, Canadian residents acquired, on a net basis, \$143 million of outstanding foreign stocks, in contrast to a large net disinvestment in the previous two months. This net investment in the current month was directed to the United States market.

Canadian residents also made a small net investment (\$26 million) in outstanding foreign bonds in September, following a net disinvestment in the previous two months. Gross trading activity (sales and purchases) in outstanding foreign bonds declined from the high levels recorded in the last three months.

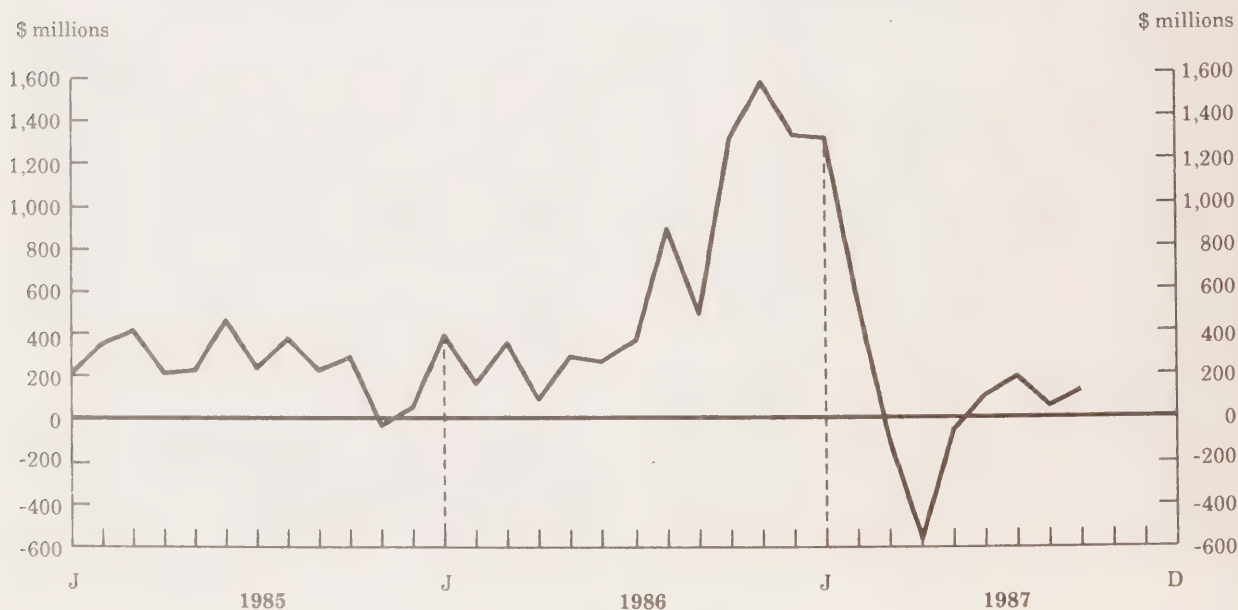
Order the September 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in December. Contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

(continued on page 12)

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents September 1987

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,064	2,940	+124
Common and preferred stocks	2,427	1,909	+519
Total - September 1987	5,491	4,849	+642
Total - August 1987	5,791	5,045	+746
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,132	3,158	-26
Common and preferred stocks	2,648	2,791	-143
Total - September 1987	5,780	5,950	-170
Total - August 1987	11,727	11,161	+566

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Data Availability Announcement

Electric Power Statistics

September 1987

Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in September 1987 increased to 34 846 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 2.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 0.9% to 3 442 gwh, while imports rose to 352 gwh from 301 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 355 128 gwh, up 6.8% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 37 492 gwh, rose 28.3% while imports (2 143 gwh) were down 43.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$8/\$80), available the third week in December. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Publications Released

✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 67-001P**
(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

✓ **Geographic Reference – Maps – Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 99-115**
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$55).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: December 1987

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
1	National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Third Quarter 1987
1	Gross Domestic Product at Factor	
	Cost by Industry	September 1987
1	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian	
	Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1987
1	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1987
4	Labour Force Survey	November 1987
7	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1987
7	New Housing Price Index	October 1987
8	Financial Activity in Canada	Third Quarter 1987
8-9	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1987
8-9	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1987
9-10	Department Store Sales by Province	
	and Metropolitan Area	October 1987
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian	
	International Trade	October 1987
10	Help-wanted Index	November 1987
10-11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1987
11	Farm Product Price Index	October 1987
14	Housing Starts	October 1987
15-16	Capacity Utilization Rates in	
	Canadian Manufacturing	Third Quarter 1987
16-17	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1987
18	The Consumer Price Index	November 1987
18	Retail Trade	October 1987
18-21	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive	
	Products	Third Quarter 1987
21	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1987
21	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1987
21-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1987
21-22	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in	
	Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
22	Building Permits	October 1987
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1987
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1987
23	Major Release Dates	January 1988

The January 1988 release schedule will be published on December 23, 1987.

Users Note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 2, 1987

Major Release

- The Changing Face of Farming, 1986 Census** 2
- The number of female farm operators in Canada increased 23% between 1981 and 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1987	3
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Index to Data Releases, November 1987



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

The Changing Face of Farming 1986

Women have long contributed significantly to agriculture and continue to do so, with some notable changes. 1986 Census data from Statistics Canada reveal that nearly 5% of all farm operators are now female.

According to data released today, the number of female farm operators increased 23% to 13,409 in 1986 from 10,914 in 1981. The number of Canadian farms declined by more than 8% during the same period. Increases in female farmers have occurred for nearly every type of farm, while the number of male operators has declined.

Other highlights include:

- Of all farms operated by women, 25% are wheat or small grain farms and a further 23% are cattle farms.
- Of all farm types, goat farming has the highest proportion of female operators, at 21%. About 12% of all horse and pony farms, greenhouses and sheep farms are also run by women.
- Female farmers tend to be older and less likely to be married than male farmers. Also, women farmers are more likely than male farmers to be full-owners of the land they farm.

- Although farms operated by women tend to be smaller and earn less than those of their male counterparts, women are making many gains in farming: the average size of their farms increased by 20% between 1981 and 1986 while their gross sales rose by nearly 70%.

This information is derived from Statistics Canada's Census of Agriculture and Census of Population databases. By linking the two databases, a profile of female farm-operators emerges that differs radically from the image of traditional farmers.

Through the linkage of the databases, six new variables (age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, tenure and type of dwelling) have been added to the Census of Agriculture database. Demographic characteristics of farm operators can now be cross-classified with characteristics of their farms.

This link provides information only on women who have identified themselves as farm operators. Once the 20% sample file is available, further analysis of women's contribution to agriculture will be possible. This file will provide additional information not only on female farm operators but also on the operator's spouse and all other women members of the farm operator's family.

Contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-8711), Census of Agriculture.

Data Availability Announcements

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1987

In September 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 133,848,543 fare passengers, an increase of 28.1% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$90,819,218 – up 22.7% from August 1987.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,844,574 fare passengers, down 13.6% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$19,024,494 – a 22.6% decrease from August 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the second week of December. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

September 1987

Canadian firms produced 163 870 cubic metres of waferboard in September 1987, an increase of 46.4% from the 111 914 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 122 745 cubic metres in September 1987, up 25.0% from 98 208 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for September 1987 was 3 181 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (34,236 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production figures for September 1986 are confidential.

Production of waferboard during January to September 1987 totalled 1 206 099 cubic metres, up 16.4% from the 1 036 282 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 000 345 cubic metres, up 17.4% from 851 726 cubic metres in January to September 1986. Production of hardboard reached 31 358 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (337,534 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production figures for January to September 1986 are confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

October 1987

Manufacturers shipped 29 732 909 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1987, up 7.2% from the 27 745 988 square metres shipped in October 1986 and up 1.0% from the 29 443 388 square metres shipped in September 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 283 189 820 square metres, an increase of 15.9% over the January to October 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 14. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

September 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 3.0% to 2 223 608 cubic metres (942,313,000 feet board measure) in September 1987 from 2 157 939 cubic metres (914,483,000 feet board measure) after revisions in September 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1987 totalled 2 062 508 cubic metres (873,890,000 feet board measure), an increase of 5.8% compared to 1 949 066 cubic metres (825,968,000 feet board measure) in September 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 18 148 480 cubic metres (7,690,892,000 feet board measure) after revisions, an increase of 2.4% compared to 17 717 356 cubic metres (7,508,191,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$8/\$80), to be released the week of December 7. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 28, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 28, 1987 totalled 281 192 tonnes, an increase of 20.5% from the preceding week's total of 233 325 tonnes but down 5.2% from the year-earlier level of 296 649 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 13 332 001 tonnes, an increase of 4.7% from 12 730 580 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Training Programs

1983-85

Data on full-time enrolments in trade and vocational programs of community colleges, public vocational schools and related institutions are now available for all provinces for the 1983-84 and 1984-85 survey years.

Contact V. Hewitt or R. Lortie (613-951-1529/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	September 1987	November 2, 1987
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	August 1987	November 13, 1987
Bags, Paper Grocery	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Balance Sheets, Provincial Government	1986	November 3, 1987
Barley Malt, Exports	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Basic Summary Tabulations at the Enumeration Area Level - Census 1986	1986	November 26, 1987
Batteries, Electric Storage	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Births and Birth Rates, Canada	1986	November 25, 1987
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Building Material Price Indexes	September 1987	November 5, 1987
Building Permits	September 1987	November 23, 1987
Bus, Passenger	August 1987	November 5, 1987
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Canada Year Book	1988	November 3, 1987
Caterers	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Cement	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Census - Basic Summary Tabulations	1986	November 2, 1987
Census - Basic Summary Tabulations at the Enumeration Area Level	1986	November 26, 1987
Census of Manufactures by Country of Control	1984 and 1982	November 4, 1987
Chain Store Stocks	September 1987	November 25, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Checkstand Sacks	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Cheese, Process	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1987	November 30, 1987
Chemicals, Industrial	September 1987	November 12, 1987
Coal and Coke Statistics	September 1987	November 30, 1987
Coke Statistics	September 1987	November 30, 1987
Commodity, Exports	September 1987	November 18, 1987
Commodity, Imports	September 1987	November 20, 1987
Composite Leading Indicator	August 1987	November 10, 1987
Construction Building Material Price Indexes	September 1987	November 5, 1987
Construction Output Price Indexes, Non-residential	Third Quarter 1987	November 17, 1987
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	October 1987	November 25, 1987
Consumer Price Index	October 1987	November 20, 1987
Corporation Financial Statistics	1985	November 13, 1987
Corporations, Industrial	Third Quarter 1987	November 27, 1987
Crude Oil	August 1987	November 20, 1987
Crushings, Oilseeds	October 1987	November 30, 1987
Dairy Review	September 1987	November 5, 1987
Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1987	November 23, 1987
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Direct Program Payments to Agricultural Producers	1986	November 25, 1987
Disease Summary, Notifiable	Four-week Period Ending September 26, 1987	November 4, 1987
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Domestic Electrical Appliances, Specified	September 1987	November 2, 1987
Domestic Travel - Canadians Travelling in Canada	1986	November 25, 1987
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Eggs, Production	September 1987	November 12, 1987
Electric Power Statistics	August 1987	November 2, 1987
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Employment	September 1987	November 26, 1987
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Energy Supply-demand in Canada	Second Quarter 1987	November 26, 1987
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Families, The Nation	1986	November 18, 1987
Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1987	November 19, 1987
Farm Income, Net	1986	November 27, 1987
Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1987	November 4, 1987
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Financial Indexes, Selected	October 1987	November 25, 1987
Flour, Wheat (Exports)	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Footwear Statistics	September 1987	November 10, 1987
Gas, Natural	August 1987	November 20, 1987
Gas, Natural (Sales)	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Government Balance Sheets, Provincial	1986	November 3, 1987
Grain Marketing Situation Report	October 1987	November 17, 1987
Grains, Deliveries of Major	September 1987	November 26, 1987
Grains, Exports of Major	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Grocery Bags, Paper	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Gypsum Products	September 1987	November 2, 1987
Heating Products, Solid-fuel Burning	Third Quarter 1987	November 5, 1987
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Housing Starts	September 1987	November 12, 1987
Import Price Index and Export	September 1987	November 12, 1987
Imports by Commodity	September 1987	November 20, 1987
Income Distributions by Size in Canada	1986	November 24, 1987
Income, Farm Net	1986	November 27, 1987
Income, Labour	August 1987	November 10, 1987
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1987	November 27, 1987
Industrial Product Price Index	October 1987	November 30, 1987
Ingots, Steel	September 1987	November 17, 1987
	Week Ending October 31, 1987	November 5, 1987
	Week Ending November 7, 1987	November 13, 1987
	Week Ending November 14, 1987	November 18, 1987
	Week Ending November 21, 1987	November 26, 1987
Instant Skim Milk Powder	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Insulating Board, Rigid	September 1987	November 2, 1987
International Travel - Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	1986	November 25, 1987
International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1987	November 26, 1987
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	September 1987	November 19, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Job Search Methods of the Unemployed	1977-1986	November 19, 1987
Labour Force Survey	October 1987	November 6, 1987
Labour Income, Estimates	August 1987	November 10, 1987
Lamps, Electric	October 1987	November 19, 1987
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	Third Quarter 1987	November 5, 1987
Malt, Barley (Exports)	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Manufactures by Country of Control, Census	1984 and 1982	November 4, 1987
Maple Products and Honey	1987	November 9, 1987
Meats, Stocks of Frozen	November 1, 1987	November 23, 1987
Metis and Non-status Indian Data Catalogue	1987	November 19, 1987
Milk Powder, Instant Skim	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Mineral Wool	October 1987	November 25, 1987
Morbidity, Hospital	1983-84	November 13, 1987
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	September 1987	November 10, 1987
Natural Gas	August 1987	November 20, 1987
Natural Gas, Sales	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Non-residential Construction Building Material Price Index	September 1987	November 5, 1987
Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1987	November 17, 1987
Nursing in Canada	1986	November 26, 1987
Oil, Crude	August 1987	November 20, 1987
Oils	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Oilseed Crashings	October 1987	November 30, 1987
Orders, Manufacturing Industries	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Paper Grocery Bags	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	August 1987	November 5, 1987
Petrochemical Plant Price Index	Third Quarter 1987	November 30, 1987
Petroleum Products, Refined	September 1987	November 23, 1987
Phonograph Records	August 1987	November 2, 1987
	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Pipe, Steel	September 1987	November 6, 1987
Plant Price Indexes, Chemical and Petrochemical	Third Quarter 1987	November 30, 1987
Plywood, Construction Type	September 1987	November 16, 1987
Potato Production, Canadian	1987	November 16, 1987
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	November 1987	November 18, 1987
Powder, Instant Skim Milk	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Power Statistics, Electrical	August 1987	November 2, 1987
Pre-recorded Tapes	August 1987	November 2, 1987
	September 1987	November 19, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Process Cheese	October 1987	
Provincial Government Balance Sheets	1986	November 26, 1987
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	September 1987	November 3, 1987 November 19, 1987
Railway Carloadings	September 1987	November 26, 1987
	Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1987	November 5, 1987
	Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1987	November 10, 1987
	10-day Period Ending October 31, 1987	November 24, 1987
	Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1987	November 25, 1987
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics	July 1987	
Raw Materials Price Index	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Records, Phonograph	August 1987	November 30, 1987
	September 1987	November 2, 1987
Refined Petroleum Products	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Residential Construction Building Material Price Index	September 1987	November 23, 1987
Residue, Wood	September 1987	November 5, 1987
Resins, Synthetic	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Restaurants	September 1987	November 12, 1987
Retail Trade	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Rigid Insulating Board	September 1987	November 20, 1987
	September 1987	November 2, 1987
Sacks, Checkstand	September 1987	
Sawmills East of the Rockies	August 1987	November 9, 1987
Sawmills in British Columbia	August 1987	November 3, 1987
Shipments, Manufacturing Industries	August 1987	November 2, 1987
Skim Milk Powder, Instant	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Steel Ingots	September 1987	November 2, 1987
	September 1987	November 17, 1987
	Week Ending October 31, 1987	November 5, 1987
	Week Ending November 7, 1987	November 13, 1987
	Week Ending November 14, 1987	November 18, 1987
	Week Ending November 21, 1987	November 26, 1987
Steel Pipe and Tubing	September 1987	November 6, 1987
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Steel, Rolled	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Store Sales and Stocks, Department	September 1987	November 23, 1987
Store Sales by Province and Metro- politan Areas, Department		
Store Stocks, Chain	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Sugar Sales	September 1987	November 25, 1987
Surgical Procedures	October 1987	November 13, 1987
	1983-84	November 20, 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Tapes, Pre-recorded	August 1987	November 2, 1987
Taverns, Receipts	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Telecommunications Statistics	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Telephone Statistics	Third Quarter 1987	November 12, 1987
The Nation - Families	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Tobacco Products	1986	November 18, 1987
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	October 1987	November 16, 1987
Trade, Retail	September 1987	November 12, 1987
Trade, Wholesale	September 1987	November 20, 1987
Transit, Urban	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Travel Account, International	August 1987	November 5, 1987
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	Third Quarter 1987	November 26, 1987
Travel in Canada, Domestic	September 1987	November 9, 1987
Tubing, Steel	1986	November 25, 1987
	September 1987	November 6, 1987
Undercoverage in the 1986 Census	1986	November 30, 1987
Unemployed, Job Search Methods	1977-1986	November 19, 1987
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1987	November 25, 1987
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	October 1987	November 25, 1987
Urban Transit	August 1987	November 5, 1987
Vehicles, New Motor (Sales)	September 1987	November 10, 1987
Wage Rate Index, Construction Union	October 1987	November 25, 1987
Wheat Flour, Exports	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Wholesale Trade	September 1987	November 24, 1987
Wire, Steel (and Products)	September 1987	November 13, 1987
Wood Residue Statistics	September 1987	November 19, 1987
Wool, Mineral	October 1987	November 25, 1987
Wrappers, Corrugated	October 1987	November 26, 1987
Year Book, Canada	1988	November 3, 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 3, 1987

Major Releases

Purchasing Power Parities and Standard of Living: A Canada - United States Comparison, 1985 2

- In 1985, the standard of living in Canada was 90% of the U.S. level, using purchasing power parities to compare real GDP per capita.

Ethnic Origins of Canadians, 1986 Census 4

- On Census Day, June 3, 1986, one-quarter of all Canadians reported an ancestry that included neither British nor French origins.

Data Availability Announcements

Cement, October 1987 6

Rigid Insulating Board, October 1987 6

Asphalt Roofing, October 1987 6

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Annual Averages, 1983 to 1986 6

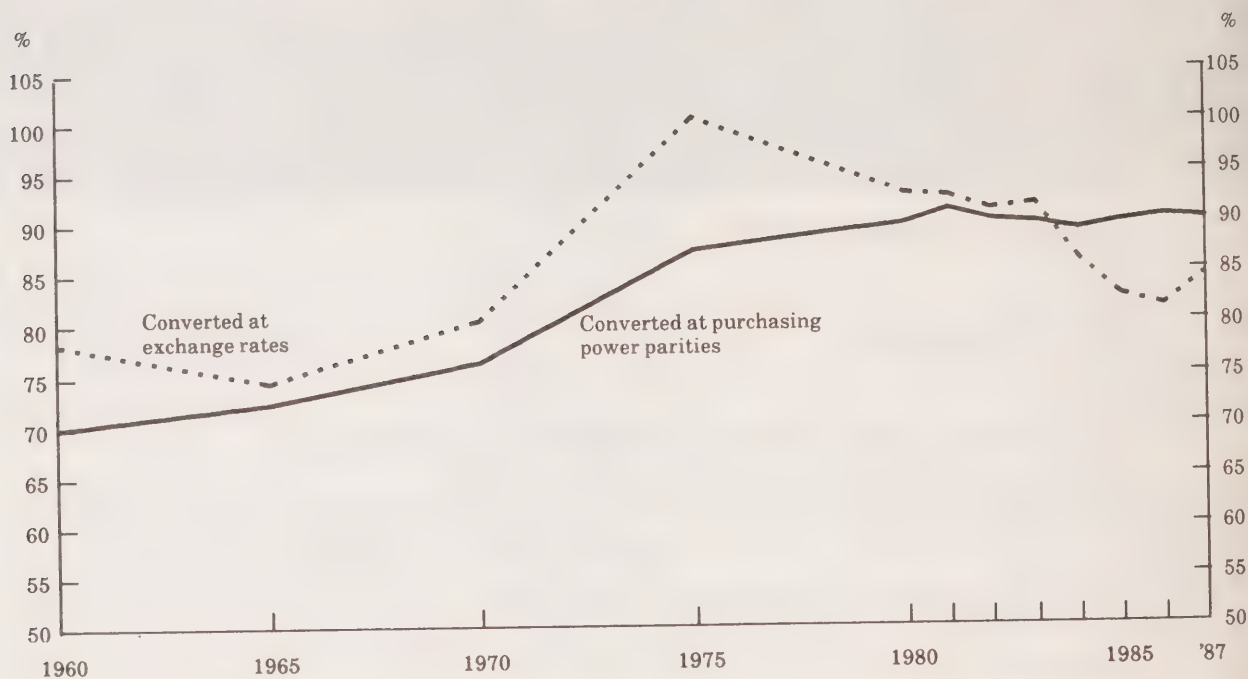
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Major Releases

Canadian GDP Per Capita as a Percentage of United States GDP Per Capita



Purchasing Power Parities and Standard of Living: A Canada - United States Comparison 1985

A recently completed study by Statistics Canada, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) compares purchasing power and standard of living (as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita) between Canada and the United States.

Key results are:

- In 1985, the Canadian dollar was worth almost 80¢ US in terms of purchasing power.

- This contrasts with an average 1985 exchange rate of just over 73¢ US per Canadian dollar;
- Using the purchasing power parity to compare real GDP per capita shows that Canada's 1985 standard of living was about 90% of that of the United States;
- Extrapolating the real GDP per capita results through time using the temporal indexes of each country shows that the standard of living of Canadians has grown from about 70% of the United States level in 1960 to about 90% by 1980 and has remained essentially stable thereafter (see chart);

(continued on page 3)

- These results contrast with the comparison of GDP per capita converted at exchange rates which exhibit a considerably different pattern, particularly from June 1, 1970 onwards when flexible exchange rates were introduced (also see chart);
- Areas of expenditure which were found to be relatively expensive in Canada, with purchasing power parities in 1985 exceeding the exchange rate, included: household equipment and operation, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, and clothing and footwear;
- Areas of expenditure which were relatively cheaper in Canada included: construction, medical care, and fuel and power.

Volume measures obtained from adjusting Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expressed in national currencies by purchasing power parities, as opposed to exchange rates, reflect more closely the real relationship in levels and quality of goods and services purchased and thus are preferable when comparing real economic conditions among countries.

Complete results of the bilateral comparison, including a full description of the methodology and operational procedures, as well as estimates of purchasing power parities and comparative real expenditures for 43 components of GDP, are scheduled for release in the fourth quarter 1987 edition of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$15/\$60). For further information contact Barbara J. Slater (613-951-9493).

Canada-U.S. Bilateral Comparison 1985

	Purchasing Power Parities	U.S. Nominal GDP ¹	Canada Nominal GDP ¹	Canada's GDP at PPPs ²
Food, beverage and tobacco	1.416	361,533	48,939	34,561
Clothing and footwear	1.368	168,415	18,231	13,327
Gross rent, fuel and power	1.270	518,025	62,239	49,007
Household equipment and operation	1.426	149,474	20,071	14,075
Medical care and health expenses	0.959	371,145	14,096	14,699
Transport and communication	1.270	408,808	45,203	35,593
Education, recreation and culture	1.148	178,936	21,144	18,418
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.281	412,463	36,231	28,283
Net purchases abroad	1.259	13,934	1,137	903
Individual final consumption	1.266	2,582,733	267,291	211,130
General public services	1.315	490,747	62,527	47,549
Education	1.325	233,451	34,599	26,112
Government final consumption	1.318	724,198	97,126	73,692
Plant and equipment	1.310	330,161	31,011	23,673
Construction and civil engineering	1.078	405,373	61,282	56,848
Gross fixed capital formation	1.163	735,534	92,293	79,358
Gross domestic product	1.255	3,946,612	472,510	376,502
Gross final consumption expenditure	1.263	3,306,931	364,417	288,533
Gross final expenditure	1.243	4,042,465	456,710	367,426

¹ Nominal GDP values are expressed in millions of \$ of the respective national currency.

² Canadian GDP in millions of US \$ converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

Note: 1985 exchange rate = 1.366 Canadian dollars per U.S. dollar.

Ethnic Origins of Canadians 1986 Census

On Census Day, June 3, 1986, one-quarter of all Canadians reported an ancestry that included neither British nor French origins. Of those 6.2 million Canadians, 63% were of European background, 10% Asian, 6% South or West Asian, 6% Aboriginal, 3% Black, 2% other origins and 10% gave multiple responses that did not include British or French origins.

These data focusing on ethnic and aboriginal origins indicate however, that British and French are still the largest single response ethnic groups. In 1986, the ethnic background of 72% of Canadians was made up of just one ethnic origin. Of this group, just over one-third was of British origin and one-third was French. Recent immigrants were also less likely to report multiple ethnic origins than other groups.

There were interesting regional differences in the distribution of various groups. Some 80% of all Newfoundlanders reported British ancestry, while in Quebec, three-quarters of the population gave French as their only ethnic origin. Asians were more likely to live in Ontario and in British Columbia than in the Maritimes or Newfoundland. Some 85% of Blacks lived in Ontario and Quebec, while those of European ethnic background were predominant in all provinces. In the Northwest Territories, nearly 60% of the population was of aboriginal background.

This information on the ethnic and aboriginal origins of Canada's population has been compiled from the 1986 Census data collected from one in five households in the country. A special addendum containing highlights of these data is attached to today's *Daily*.

Data packages are also available at the Census Metropolitan Area level for users interested in more detailed data below the Canada, Provinces and Territories geographic level. These packages can be purchased at any Statistics Canada regional reference centre. Further data from this 20% sample of the population will be released in the spring of 1988.

For more information on ethnic origins, contact: Pamela White (613-951-2574), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

For more information on aboriginal origins, contact: Andy Siggner (613-951-8658), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada

1986 (Based on 20% sample data)¹

Selected ethnic origins	Canada
Total Population	25,022,005
Single origins	18,035,660
British(1)	6,332,720
French(2)	6,093,160
Aboriginal peoples(3)	373,265
Black(4)	174,970
Chinese	360,320
Dutch(Netherlands)	351,765
German	896,720
Italian	709,590
Jewish	245,855
Polish	222,265
Scandinavian(5)	171,715
South Asian(6)	266,800
Ukrainian	420,210
Other single origins	1,416,315
Multiple origins(7)	6,986,345
British only(8)	2,073,830
British and French	1,139,345
British and other	2,262,525
Other multiple origins(9)	1,510,645

Abbreviation(s) n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

Note(s):¹ The figures for 1986 exclude the population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. For Canada, there were 136 such reserves and settlements and their total population was estimated to be about 45,000 in 1986.

Footnote(s)

- (1) Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (2) Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.
- (3) Includes the single origins of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.
- (4) Includes the single origins of Black and African Black.
- (5) Includes the single origins of Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish and Scandinavian, n.i.e.
- (6) Includes the single origins of Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bangladeshi, n.i.e., East Indian, n.i.e., Pakistani, n.i.e. and Sri Lankan, n.i.e.
- (7) Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (8) The British only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (9) Excludes persons reporting multiple combinations of British only, British and French, and British and other.

Data Availability Announcements

Cement

October 1987

Manufacturers shipped 1 339 034 tonnes of cement in October 1987, an increase of 10.9% from the 1 207 561 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 7.3% from the 1 248 453 tonnes shipped in September 1987.

January to October 1987 shipments reached 10 292 824 tonnes, up 17.0% from the 8 794 831 tonnes shipped during the first 10 months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4/\$40), available the week of December 14. Contact: Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

October 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 335 601 bundles in October 1987, an increase of 5.2% from the 3 171 635^r bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1987 shipments reached 34 850 950 bundles, up 12.4% from the 31 014 021^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4/\$40) to be released the week of December 14. Contact: Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

October 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 126 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1987, a decrease of 23.5% compared to 5 392 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1986.

For January to October 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 46 444 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 46 053 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986, an increase of 0.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 14. Contact: Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Annual Averages, 1983 to 1986

Annual averages of employment, earnings and hours data for the years 1983 to 1986 are now available.

Estimates by detailed industry, for Canada, the provinces and territories, and estimates for selected metropolitan or urban areas are available in hard copy or on micro-computer diskettes.

User-specified tabulations can be provided on a cost-recovery basis. For more information, please contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090).

Publications Released

Survey Methodology – A Journal of Statistics Canada, Vol. 13, No. 1, June 1987.

Catalogue number 12-001

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$23).

Refined Petroleum Products, August 1987.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Telephone Statistics, September 1987.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1987. **Catalogue number 63-002**

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

Retail Trade, August 1987.

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, September 1987.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

Labour Force Information, November 1987.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available December 4th at 7:00 a.m.

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1985-86. **Catalogue number 81-258**

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Culture Statistics – Book Publishing in Canada, 1985-86. **Catalogue number 87-210**
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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St. John's, Newfoundland
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Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
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Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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P0H 2G0
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N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Box 2390, Station M
Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1
Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;
Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

ADDENDUM TO THE DAILY

1986 Census of Population 20% Sample Data Base – Ethnic Origin

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ethnic background of 28% of Canadians includes more than one ethnic origin
- 25% of respondents have ethnic origins that do not include British or French
- Nearly three quarters of a million Canadians report some aboriginal origin
- Regional differences in ethnic composition are a significant characteristic of Canada's cultural mosaic.

1986 Census of Canada

This release from the 1986 Census focuses on the ethnic and aboriginal origins of Canada's population. This information has been compiled from the data collected from one in five households¹.

These are the first data from the 1986 Census collected from a 20% sample of the population to be released. Further data are due to be released in the spring of 1988.

¹ Detailed sample data were not collected from institutional residents. Institutional residents are defined as those individuals, other than staff members and their families, who live in institutional collective dwellings such as homes for the elderly, hospitals and correctional institutions.

British and French are still the largest single ethnic groups

In total, the ethnic background of 72% of Canadians was made up of just one ethnic origin. Of this group, just over 1/3 was of British origin and 1/3 was French.

Ethnic Background Varies According to Region

Regional differences were reflected in ethnic reporting. Newfoundland had the highest proportion of the population with a common ethnic

background: 80% of Newfoundlanders reported a single British response. In Quebec, 78% of respondents gave French as their only ethnic origin.

The western provinces, notably Manitoba and Saskatchewan, showed greater ethnic diversity. British single responses represented the single largest group, comprising just over 21% and 22% of all ethnic origins in these provinces. The next largest group, German single response, was 9% and 13% respectively.

The Northwest Territories was the only area of the country where neither British nor French was the largest group. Aboriginal peoples were in the majority and 52% of the population of the Northwest Territories reported a single aboriginal response.

Single and Multiple Responses

A **Single** response occurred when the respondent reported only one ethnic origin. For example, 709,585 gave Italian as their only origin.

A **Multiple** response occurred when the respondent provided more than one ethnic origin. In total, 297,325 gave a response which included Italian and one or more ethnic or cultural groups. Included in this multiple Italian group, for example, were 32,180 who responded Italian and French.

To illustrate:

In **Table 1**, the multiple combination of Italian and French (32,180) would be grouped into the multiple response category of French and other (325,655).

In **Table 2**, the multiple combination of Italian and French (32,180) would be shown in two places: Italian multiple (297,325) and the French multiple (2,027,945).

(Note: special tabulations providing more detailed classifications can be produced on request.)

Table 1. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986.
(Based on 20% sample data)¹

Selected Ethnic Origins	Canada	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario
Total population	25,022,005	564,000	125,090	864,150	701,860	6,454,490	9,001,170
Single origins	18,035,665	470,280	74,105	535,905	504,350	6,010,010	5,952,105
British(1)	6,332,725	449,760	59,275	417,690	251,315	319,550	2,912,830
French(2)	6,093,160	11,315	11,130	52,900	232,570	5,015,565	531,580
Austrian	24,900	25	5	85	50	1,645	10,475
Belgian	28,395	0	65	320	120	6,485	12,180
Dutch (Netherlands)	351,765	395	1,280	9,320	2,900	6,365	171,150
German	896,720	1,155	535	21,205	3,760	26,780	285,155
Swiss	19,130	30	5	160	65	3,425	7,600
Finnish	40,565	10	10	95	90	810	26,530
Scandinavian(3)	171,715	265	135	1,230	1,215	2,540	26,755
Estonian	13,200	0	0	105	40	655	10,045
Latvian	12,615	35	0	60	5	905	9,550
Lithuanian	14,725	5	0	125	20	2,195	10,265
Czech and Slovak(4)	55,535	40	15	315	90	4,085	28,910
Hungarian (Magyar)	97,850	40	50	460	230	8,545	51,255
Polish	222,260	200	100	1,840	375	18,835	117,575
Romanian	18,745	0	0	50	20	3,315	7,385
Russian	32,080	10	0	125	30	1,815	5,780
Ukrainian	420,210	105	65	1,440	490	12,225	109,705
Croatian	35,115	5	0	20	5	920	26,760
Serbian	9,510	0	0	5	5	240	8,405
Slovenian	5,890	5	5	25	20	245	4,720
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	51,205	15	5	175	95	3,735	32,215
Macedonian	11,355	5	0	0	0	30	11,175
Greek	143,780	35	5	1,145	230	47,450	80,320
Italian	709,590	235	80	2,260	865	163,880	461,375
Maltese	15,345	40	0	55	10	150	14,330
Portuguese	199,595	270	75	540	255	29,700	139,220
Spanish	57,125	75	5	275	135	16,605	28,000
Jewish	245,855	150	40	1,760	605	81,190	127,030
Armenian	22,525	0	0	30	15	10,810	10,750
Iranian	13,325	105	0	165	25	3,205	5,825
Turk	5,065	0	0	170	20	735	3,270
Arab, n.i.e.	27,270	40	85	140	105	9,190	12,700
Egyptian	11,580	15	0	125	35	6,160	4,200
Lebanese	29,345	80	230	2,135	660	8,270	11,820
South Asian(5)	266,800	680	205	1,950	735	17,780	135,135
Chinese	360,320	610	130	1,345	765	23,205	156,170
Japanese	40,245	25	0	65	85	1,285	16,150
Korean	27,685	5	0	25	70	1,235	17,200
Filipino	93,285	285	0	200	230	5,110	44,195
Cambodian	10,365	0	0	5	0	5,165	3,160
Laotian	9,580	20	0	25	0	2,795	3,780
Vietnamese	53,015	40	10	430	290	15,860	17,155
Pacific Islands origins(6)	6,625	0	0	0	0	90	425
Latin, Central and South American origins(7)	32,235	15	10	115	75	12,085	11,895
Caribbean origins(8)	48,475	25	0	130	70	12,980	30,060
Black	170,340	55	50	7,890	935	36,785	108,710
African Black	4,630	0	25	25	15	640	1,960
Aboriginal peoples(9)	373,265	3,825	410	5,960	3,885	49,320	55,560
Other single origins	99,025	205	65	1,190	740	7,420	33,715
Multiple origins(10)	6,986,345	93,730	50,985	328,245	197,505	444,480	3,049,060
British only(11)	2,073,830	52,015	27,135	124,500	77,995	60,715	1,032,120
British and French	1,139,345	24,290	15,180	80,605	69,855	174,250	512,570
British and other	2,262,525	12,635	5,985	81,445	30,555	55,235	942,560
French only(12)	5,930	5	10	515	1,280	3,490	290
French and other	325,655	815	420	7,025	3,285	77,195	103,345
British, French and other	563,065	3,415	1,990	24,795	12,580	39,590	244,370
Other multiple origins	616,000	550	270	9,360	1,955	33,995	213,815

¹ see footnotes on page 5.

Table 1. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986.
(Based on 20% sample data)¹ - Concluded

Selected Ethnic Origins	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total population	1,049,320	996,695	2,340,265	2,849,585	23,360	52,020
Single origins	681,580	604,750	1,389,930	1,759,810	12,855	39,980
British(1)	224,375	222,115	592,345	871,070	5,370	7,015
French(2)	55,720	33,535	77,585	68,965	775	1,510
Austrian	1,665	1,615	3,170	6,140	25	15
Belgian	4,255	1,440	1,755	1,750	15	15
Dutch (Netherlands)	27,875	13,025	55,920	62,945	350	240
German	96,160	128,850	182,870	148,280	880	1,085
Swiss	595	600	2,475	4,125	30	25
Finnish	720	1,075	2,625	8,545	25	30
Scandinavian(3)	14,835	24,895	46,525	52,560	445	305
Estonian	55	50	580	1,660	5	5
Latvian	400	55	545	1,030	15	10
Lithuanian	340	160	840	760	10	5
Czech and Slovak(4)	2,770	2,145	8,235	8,795	60	70
Hungarian (Magyar)	3,230	8,115	12,780	13,000	95	40
Polish	22,015	13,325	28,500	19,305	75	100
Romanian	640	2,695	2,790	1,840	5	5
Russian	1,755	4,130	4,185	14,170	55	30
Ukrainian	79,940	60,550	106,760	48,200	340	400
Croatian	665	245	1,990	4,510	0	0
Serbian	85	125	225	390	15	20
Slovenian	120	30	410	310	10	0
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	1,195	700	4,525	8,420	60	60
Macedonian	0	0	105	45	0	0
Greek	2,025	1,185	4,030	7,295	30	40
Italian	8,230	1,950	23,635	46,755	75	255
Maltese	100	10	175	475	0	0
Portuguese	7,335	330	6,280	15,535	10	30
Spanish	1,180	625	5,280	4,910	20	15
Jewish	13,870	990	7,945	12,230	35	10
Armenian	75	10	110	725	0	0
Iranian	180	185	800	2,820	15	0
Turk	15	70	555	215	0	10
Arab, n.i.e.	270	365	3,145	1,210	0	10
Egyptian	115	90	645	205	0	0
Lebanese	170	240	5,010	720	0	0
South Asian(5)	7,415	3,450	30,090	69,250	45	65
Chinese	8,730	7,210	49,210	112,605	105	240
Japanese	1,055	330	5,295	15,905	10	35
Korean	565	120	3,385	5,065	5	20
Filipino	15,815	1,190	10,260	15,810	20	155
Cambodian	315	135	1,020	555	0	5
Laotian	920	520	655	860	0	0
Vietnamese	2,055	1,630	9,630	5,740	35	135
Pacific Islands origins(6)	20	0	780	5,305	5	0
Latin, Central and South						
American origins(7)	1,185	780	3,790	2,245	15	20
Caribbean origins(8)	1,260	290	2,455	1,205	0	5
Black	3,665	905	7,235	3,995	10	105
African Black	235	325	740	660	0	0
Aboriginal peoples(9)	55,410	55,645	51,670	61,130	3,280	27,175
Other single origins	9,940	6,685	18,370	19,560	470	670
Multiple origins(10)	367,740	391,950	950,335	1,089,780	10,505	12,040
British only(11)	86,560	75,440	213,130	319,240	2,410	2,570
British and French	35,495	27,760	90,315	106,370	1,175	1,475
British and other	131,620	167,320	393,770	432,590	4,495	4,325
French only(12)	40	45	105	130	0	0
French and other	23,910	25,685	45,710	37,135	420	705
British, French and other	30,610	31,395	82,935	89,000	1,055	1,340
Other multiple origins	59,500	64,305	124,365	105,310	950	1,620

Abbreviation: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Note:¹ In this and all subsequent tables and graphs, the figures for 1986 exclude the population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. For Canada there were 136 such reserves and settlements and the total population was estimated to be about 45,000 in 1986.

Footnotes:

- (1) Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (2) Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.
- (3) Includes the single origins of Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish and Scandinavian, n.i.e.
- (4) Includes the single origins of Czech, Czechoslovakian and Slovak.
- (5) Includes the single origins of Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bangladeshi, n.i.e., East Indian, n.i.e., Pakistani, n.i.e. and Sri Lankan, n.i.e.
- (6) Includes the single origins of Fijian, Polynesian and Other Pacific Islanders.
- (7) Includes the single origins of Argentinian, Brazilian, Chilean, Ecuadorian, Mexican, Peruvian and Other Latin / Central / South American origins.
- (8) Includes the single origins of Cuban, Haitian, Jamaican, Puerto Rican, Other Caribbean, n.i.e. and Other West Indian.
- (9) Includes the single origins of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.
- (10) Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (11) The British Only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (12) The French Only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: French, Acadian, Franco-Manitoban, Franco-Ontarian, French Canadian and Québécois.

A Wide Range of Ethnic Groups Make up the Canadian Mosaic

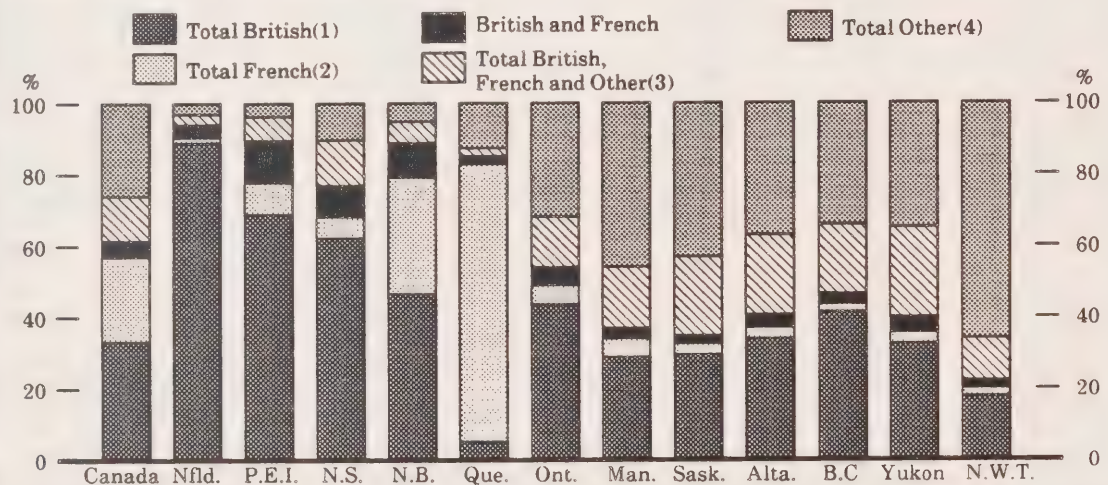
In 1986, 25% of all Canadians reported ethnic origins other than British or French. This included those who gave a single ethnic origin other than British or French as well as those who gave a multiple response that did not include British or French.

Of all Canadians who reported having neither British nor French origins, 63% were of European background, 10% Asian, 6% South or West Asian (Middle Eastern), 6% Aboriginal, 3% Black, 2% Other, and 10% gave a multiple response that did not include British or French.

Again, there was considerable regional variation in the non-British and non-French population. For example, the Northwest Territories had the highest level (64%) due largely to its substantial aboriginal population, while Newfoundland (2%) showed the lowest. Both Manitoba and Saskatchewan had levels of non-British and non-French origins which were higher than 40%.

There were also regional differences in the distribution of various groups. Asians were more likely to live in Ontario and British Columbia, than in the Maritime provinces or Newfoundland. Eighty-five percent of Blacks lived in Ontario and Quebec and those of European ethnic background were predominant in all provinces.

Figure 1
Proportion of Population Giving Total British, French, British and French, British, French and Other, and Other Ethnic Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986



- (1) Total British: Includes single origins English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e., Other British, and the British Only multiple.
- (2) Total French: Includes single origins French, Acadian, French Canadian, Québécois, and the French Only multiple.
- (3) Total British, French and Other: Includes British and Other, French and Other, and British, French and Other.
- (4) Total Other: Includes single origins other than British and French, and multiple origins that exclude British and French.

More Canadians Report Multiple Ethnic Origins

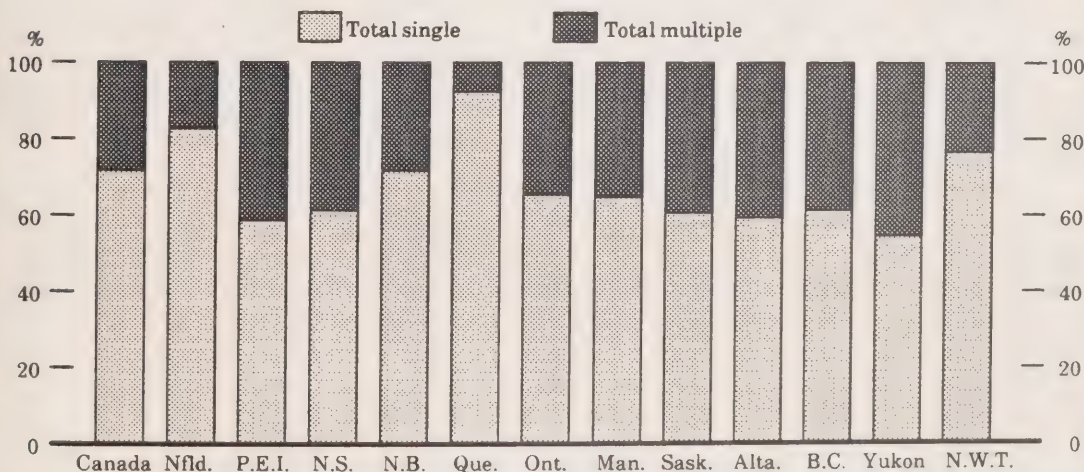
The 1981 Census was the first to accept more than one ethnic origin response per individual, but the 1986 Census was the first to ask Canadians to provide as many origins as apply. In 1986, 28% of Canadians gave more than one ethnic origin as compared to over 11% in 1981.

In 1986, 72% of Canadians or 18,035,665 gave one ethnic origin, 17% or 4,276,520 reported two origins, 7% or 1,721,955 gave three origins, and 4% or 987,875 provided four or more origins.

There were considerable regional variations in the percentage distributions of single and multiple ethnic origin responses. In 1986, for example, 7% of respondents in Quebec gave a multiple response as compared to Yukon and Alberta where 45% and 41% of the population respectively provided more than one ethnic origin.

Figure 2

Proportion of Population Showing Single and Multiple Ethnic Origin Responses, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986



A High Proportion of Some Groups Report More Than One Ethnic Origin

The level of multiple response for many ethnic groups was substantial. For example, 81% of all Irish responses and 78% of all Scottish responses were multiple. This pattern was also evident for many of the northern, central and eastern European groups. For these groups, the proportion of the multiple response was often greater than 50%. For example, 56% of Ukrainian, 60% of Dutch and 64% of German responses were multiple.

Recent Immigrants Less Likely to Report Multiple Ethnicity

Understandably ethnic groups which have experienced high levels of immigration since the last census were more likely to report a single ethnic origin. Vietnamese, Cambodian (Kampuchian), Iranian, Korean and Filipino origins had a lower incidence of multiple response. For example, only 7% or 2,020 Koreans, 12% or 1,425 Cambodians (Kampuchians), 13% or 13,780 Filipinos, 15% or 2,420 Iranians, and 16% or 9,980 Vietnamese gave multiple responses.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)²

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	4,742,040	4,561,910	391,325	82,050	35,220	35,155	300,910	223,690
Irish	699,685	2,922,605	51,505	60,090	9,375	26,930	31,825	151,605
Scottish	865,450	3,052,605	6,750	25,500	14,605	35,455	84,360	186,200
Welsh	23,395	126,890	180	770	60	535	550	3,640
French	6,087,310	2,027,945	11,295	28,500	11,095	17,560	52,725	112,800
German	24,900	49,745	25	40	5	55	85	480
Italian	28,395	46,395	0	95	65	50	320	750
Dutch (Netherlands)	351,765	530,170	395	1,655	1,280	2,450	9,320	35,880
Polish	896,715	1,570,340	1,155	5,820	540	4,225	21,210	68,905
Portuguese	19,135	41,145	25	35	5	60	155	830
Spanish	40,565	50,775	10	95	10	30	95	335
Ukrainian	39,950	79,105	30	150	100	195	380	1,125
Indian	14,470	39,285	10	30	0	0	110	225
Norwegian	61,575	182,100	135	500	20	135	425	1,615
Swedish	43,340	160,535	70	340	10	120	235	1,410
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	12,375	19,440	15	70	15	40	85	190
Irish	13,200	7,330	0	15	0	0	105	135
Swedish	12,620	7,380	35	25	0	0	65	135
Polish	14,725	12,225	5	40	0	65	125	205
Ukrainian	20,385	19,255	15	15	15	50	120	210
Czechoslovakian	18,830	24,605	15	90	0	0	155	260
Slovak	16,320	11,385	10	15	0	0	35	90
Hungarian (Magyar)	97,850	91,145	40	80	45	35	460	890
Yugoslavian	222,260	389,840	205	695	100	310	1,845	5,305
Slovenian	18,745	32,590	0	30	0	15	50	380
Croatian	32,085	71,585	15	160	0	30	125	685
Serbian	420,210	541,100	105	475	65	335	1,435	4,710
Romanian	35,120	9,055	5	0	0	0	20	45
Bulgarian	11,355	5,915	5	35	0	0	0	0
Russian, n.i.e.	51,200	33,375	20	10	5	25	175	225
Ukrainian	143,780	33,530	35	120	5	30	1,140	665
Polish	709,585	297,325	240	800	80	345	2,255	6,920
Ukrainian	15,345	8,925	45	20	0	0	55	105
Portuguese	199,595	37,590	270	345	75	45	540	900
Spanish	57,125	56,045	75	340	10	130	280	1,330
Irish	245,860	97,650	150	390	35	125	1,760	2,650
Polish	22,525	4,865	5	0	0	0	30	20
Ukrainian	13,325	2,420	105	10	0	0	165	15
Polish, n.i.e.	27,275	10,230	40	25	85	25	140	120
Ukrainian	11,580	4,135	15	5	0	0	125	15
Polish	29,345	15,685	80	340	235	85	2,135	1,560
Indian, n.i.e.	220,630	40,810	620	145	155	50	1,660	470
Pakistani, n.i.e.	24,880	6,770	55	20	50	0	235	30
Arabian	10,870	4,680	0	0	0	0	20	40
Chinese	360,320	53,720	610	430	130	60	1,345	670
Chinese	40,240	14,260	25	10	0	0	65	70
Indian	27,680	2,020	5	0	0	0	25	0
Indo	93,285	13,780	285	60	0	0	200	95
Indo	10,370	1,425	0	0	0	0	10	0
Japanese	53,010	9,980	45	0	10	0	425	75
Latin/Central/South American origins	14,660	6,025	0	15	0	5	10	75
Indian	10,865	6,140	0	0	0	0	5	10
Indian	11,210	8,505	0	10	0	15	25	55
West Indian	24,665	15,620	15	25	0	10	70	185
West Indian	170,340	83,770	55	125	50	225	7,885	5,060
West Indian	27,290	9,175	1,810	2,315	0	25	135	175
West Indian	59,745	91,865	270	1,170	35	125	255	850
American Indian origins(3)	286,230	262,730	1,745	2,950	375	745	5,570	7,490
American Indian origins(3)	178,065	2,675	275	15	155	0	1,840	30

Footnotes on page 13.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)² - Continued

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	189,840	145,050	203,065	222,855	2,194,405	2,112,455
Irish	32,125	102,950	74,555	148,930	317,810	1,389,875
Scottish	28,780	97,775	41,195	104,520	389,775	1,394,510
Welsh	535	2,655	555	3,180	9,750	48,360
French	231,975	86,920	5,011,500	293,805	531,215	859,050
Austrian	50	230	1,645	2,135	10,480	16,885
Belgian	120	295	6,480	5,430	12,175	16,140
Dutch (Netherlands)	2,900	12,400	6,365	11,430	171,155	224,555
German	3,760	21,885	26,780	43,510	285,160	615,810
Swiss	65	245	3,425	3,630	7,600	15,275
Finnish	90	310	810	905	26,530	27,265
Danish	715	1,600	895	1,505	10,950	19,585
Icelandic	30	75	100	320	1,270	5,435
Norwegian	205	1,035	745	2,230	5,170	22,425
Swedish	170	1,270	640	2,120	7,465	30,620
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	100	220	165	400	1,900	3,290
Estonian	40	90	655	390	10,045	4,185
Latvian	10	40	905	355	9,545	4,060
Lithuanian	20	35	2,195	1,120	10,265	6,665
Czech	60	35	1,530	890	9,070	6,535
Czechoslovakian	15	40	1,160	1,005	8,945	9,070
Slovak	20	50	1,400	680	10,895	7,135
Hungarian (Magyar)	230	330	8,550	4,390	51,255	39,085
Polish	380	1,515	18,835	14,810	117,580	151,510
Romanian	20	120	3,315	1,990	7,385	10,655
Russian	30	300	1,820	3,355	5,780	18,355
Ukrainian	490	1,690	12,220	10,190	109,705	150,875
Croatian	5	10	920	270	26,755	6,050
Macedonian	0	0	30	50	11,175	5,625
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	90	170	3,740	1,705	32,215	18,485
Greek	230	340	47,450	5,490	80,320	18,185
Italian	865	2,555	163,880	34,635	461,375	167,960
Maltese	5	50	150	245	14,330	7,530
Portuguese	255	465	29,700	3,680	139,225	22,980
Spanish	135	840	16,605	7,815	28,005	24,620
Jewish	605	910	81,195	17,035	127,025	49,510
Armenian	15	40	10,810	1,700	10,750	2,370
Iranian	25	20	3,205	505	5,825	985
Arab, n.i.e.	105	50	9,190	3,600	12,705	4,250
Egyptian	35	35	6,155	1,840	4,195	1,660
Lebanese	660	795	8,270	3,165	11,820	6,695
East Indian, n.i.e.	550	200	12,120	2,955	111,775	23,105
Pakistani, n.i.e.	150	50	2,750	725	14,910	3,975
Punjabi	5	0	320	190	2,860	1,155
Chinese	770	245	23,205	3,550	156,170	24,790
Japanese	85	75	1,280	615	16,155	4,450
Korean	70	0	1,230	75	17,200	1,225
Filipino	230	15	5,115	925	44,195	6,015
Cambodian	0	0	5,165	615	3,160	505
Vietnamese	290	50	15,865	1,565	17,155	4,210
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	10	40	5,685	1,150	6,135	3,080
Haitian	15	15	10,455	5,640	290	405
Jamaican	25	20	660	350	8,980	6,685
Other West Indian	25	70	1,515	1,430	19,870	11,015
Black	935	1,145	36,785	14,610	108,710	46,795
Inuit	10	175	6,470	890	675	2,285
Metis	190	560	5,705	5,740	3,720	14,565
North American Indian	3,685	5,020	37,150	26,435	51,160	99,555
Other origins(3)	1,535	10	25,745	415	70,005	1,055

See footnotes on page 13.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)² - Continued

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	158,190	208,745	162,480	217,445	438,950	567,655
Irish	24,235	126,055	25,060	135,590	60,790	352,750
Scottish	40,825	150,450	33,360	147,800	88,645	392,420
Welsh	1,050	6,360	1,135	7,155	3,780	22,135
French	55,605	89,660	33,495	84,380	77,430	218,185
Austrian	1,665	3,490	1,615	4,745	3,165	9,165
Belgian	4,255	7,075	1,440	4,095	1,755	5,945
Dutch (Netherlands)	27,875	29,500	13,025	32,070	55,920	83,330
German	96,165	88,815	128,850	155,755	182,870	297,950
Swiss	595	1,725	600	2,480	2,475	8,220
Finnish	720	1,550	1,075	1,805	2,625	6,015
Danish	1,395	3,845	1,850	5,830	11,610	23,680
Icelandic	6,980	13,565	1,430	3,935	1,650	6,020
Norwegian	2,515	9,025	13,615	31,900	18,395	57,560
Swedish	3,335	12,455	6,190	19,075	10,995	43,495
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	615	1,140	1,805	2,160	3,875	6,140
Estonian	55	90	50	25	580	900
Latvian	400	635	55	60	545	890
Lithuanian	345	415	160	535	840	1,655
Czech	1,110	1,100	1,120	2,260	3,105	4,050
Czechoslovakian	900	1,545	735	2,025	3,445	5,680
Slovak	760	455	295	245	1,685	1,580
Hungarian (Magyar)	3,225	3,660	8,115	11,750	12,780	16,065
Polish	22,015	46,530	13,325	36,250	28,500	76,720
Romanian	640	1,715	2,695	5,290	2,795	6,920
Russian	1,755	4,545	4,125	7,930	4,185	15,185
Ukrainian	79,940	78,385	60,555	65,225	106,760	132,210
Croatian	670	245	250	365	1,990	730
Macedonian	0	0	0	5	105	120
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	1,195	1,045	700	1,135	4,525	3,975
Greek	2,025	735	1,185	505	4,030	2,810
Italian	8,230	6,970	1,950	4,395	23,635	26,395
Maltese	100	60	5	35	175	255
Portuguese	7,340	1,085	330	285	6,285	2,505
Spanish	1,180	1,825	625	1,140	5,285	5,975
Jewish	13,875	4,400	995	1,620	7,945	7,160
Armenian	75	75	10	25	105	195
Iranian	180	90	185	70	800	200
Arab, n.i.e.	275	190	365	210	3,145	1,030
Egyptian	115	25	90	55	640	305
Lebanese	170	390	240	365	5,010	1,425
East Indian, n.i.e.	6,000	1,250	2,965	565	24,635	3,780
Pakistani, n.i.e.	625	265	240	125	3,245	750
Punjabi	500	145	20	35	1,160	375
Chinese	8,730	2,010	7,210	1,410	49,210	7,550
Japanese	1,050	495	330	235	5,300	2,690
Korean	565	35	120	10	3,385	300
Filipino	15,815	1,525	1,185	225	10,265	1,500
Cambodian	315	15	140	25	1,025	160
Vietnamese	2,060	455	1,630	250	9,625	2,015
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	520	115	195	60	1,240	700
Haitian	40	10	0	5	35	45
Jamaican	280	105	50	85	875	715
Other West Indian	905	520	185	175	1,395	1,280
Black	3,665	2,525	905	1,235	7,235	6,205
Inuit	185	515	40	155	295	830
Metis	14,270	19,015	12,215	13,475	16,880	23,250
North American Indian	40,965	14,990	43,385	11,830	34,490	34,475
Other origins(3)	12,520	110	8,740	50	25,815	480

See footnotes on page 13.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)² - Concluded

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	658,855	733,755	3,795	6,365	5,010	6,695
Irish	70,880	418,970	655	4,515	875	4,355
Scottish	135,230	508,345	870	4,780	1,060	4,865
Welsh	5,695	31,675	55	195	55	215
French	68,695	230,915	770	2,645	1,505	3,520
Austrian	6,140	12,340	20	140	15	40
Belgian	1,755	6,380	15	35	15	115
Dutch (Netherlands)	62,950	95,285	355	960	240	665
German	148,285	262,790	875	2,490	1,085	2,395
Swiss	4,125	8,510	30	80	25	45
Finnish	8,540	12,325	25	85	30	55
Danish	11,870	21,275	90	150	75	185
Icelandic	2,845	9,575	15	50	30	55
Norwegian	20,065	54,755	165	595	120	340
Swedish	14,035	48,780	115	510	65	340
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	3,750	5,630	60	80	10	75
Estonian	1,660	1,495	0	0	5	5
Latvian	1,030	1,145	15	20	10	20
Lithuanian	760	1,460	10	25	5	15
Czech	4,175	4,015	20	45	35	60
Czechoslovakian	3,420	4,825	35	30	10	40
Slovak	1,200	1,095	5	5	20	20
Hungarian (Magyar)	13,000	14,580	95	160	45	130
Polish	19,305	55,190	80	485	100	520
Romanian	1,835	5,390	10	60	5	20
Russian	14,165	20,680	60	215	30	155
Ukrainian	48,195	95,140	345	845	395	1,020
Croatian	4,510	1,320	0	0	0	15
Macedonian	45	85	0	5	0	0
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	8,420	6,505	65	30	60	55
Greek	7,295	4,580	25	20	35	45
Italian	46,755	45,835	75	260	250	260
Maltese	480	615	0	0	0	15
Portuguese	15,540	5,220	15	45	35	20
Spanish	4,910	11,690	20	240	15	100
Jewish	12,235	13,635	35	120	10	100
Armenian	730	435	0	5	0	0
Iranian	2,820	510	15	20	0	0
Arab, n.i.e.	1,210	730	0	0	10	0
Egyptian	205	195	0	0	5	0
Lebanese	725	860	0	10	0	5
East Indian, n.i.e.	60,045	8,230	40	15	60	35
Pakistani, n.i.e.	2,615	830	0	0	0	0
Punjabi	5,990	2,745	0	0	0	0
Chinese	112,605	12,930	105	55	235	25
Japanese	15,905	5,590	15	20	35	15
Korean	5,060	380	5	0	20	0
Filipino	15,810	3,370	20	0	155	45
Cambodian	555	100	0	0	5	0
Vietnamese	5,740	1,350	30	5	140	5
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	855	765	5	30	0	0
Haitian	15	10	0	0	0	0
Jamaican	325	470	0	0	0	0
Other West Indian	675	895	0	0	10	20
Black	4,000	5,690	10	60	110	105
Inuit	245	790	35	30	17,385	975
Metis	3,930	11,360	80	145	2,200	1,610
North American Indian	56,955	55,840	3,165	1,605	7,585	1,785
Other origins(3)	30,175	480	525	15	735	25

See footnotes on page 13.

Abbreviation: *n.i.e.* = *not included elsewhere*

Note:² The figures for 1986 exclude the population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or settlements. For Canada, there were 136 such reserves and settlements and the total population was estimated to be about 45,000 in 1986.

Footnotes:

(1) Selected origins with single counts of 10,000 or more at the Canada level are included in this legend.

(2) The total of single and multiple responses will be greater than the total population for the region shown due to reporting of multiple ethnic responses for each group. For example, a respondent giving the origin French and Italian will be shown in the multiple French group and in the multiple Italian group.

(3) The count for "Other multiple origins" is the sum of residual multiple records. There is no double counting of the population for this category.

Comparing Changes Between 1981 and 1986 Ethnic Origin Data

The 1981 and 1986 Census data for ethnic origin are not directly comparable because the 1986 Census question was modified slightly. Unlike in 1981, Canadians were asked to mark or specify as many groups as apply and two more write-in spaces were added. These two changes contributed to an increase in the level of multiple origin response. As well, the categories of aboriginal origins were changed and a mark-in box for Black was added to the question.

As a result, when comparisons of 1981 and 1986 ethnic origin data are made, the single response counts for many origins indicate a decline. For example, in 1981, 1,151,955 persons gave the single response Irish, while in 1986 this number declined to 699,685. This pattern is evident for many of the other groups which have been part of Canada's cultural mosaic for some time.

While the level of single response for many groups declined, the incidence of multiple response involving these groups increased markedly. In the case of the Irish group, for example, the number of multiple responses which included Irish increased from 1,147,935 in 1981 to 2,922,605 in 1986.

However, groups which have experienced increased levels of immigration since 1981, such as the Iranians, showed an increase in single response. In 1981, 5,600 Iranians gave a single response as compared to 13,325 in 1986.

1981 Census Ethnic Origin Question

To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?

(See Guide for further information.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Peoples |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Inuit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irish | <input type="checkbox"/> Status or registered Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-status Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Métis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polish | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | |



Other (specify)

1986 Census Ethnic Origin Question

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you or did your ancestors belong? (See Guide)

Mark or specify as many as applicable

- ☐ French
- ☐ English
- ☐ Irish
- ☐ Scottish
- ☐ German
- ☐ Italian
- ☐ Ukrainian
- ☐ Dutch (Netherlands)
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Jewish
- ☐ Polish
- ☐ Black
- ☐ Inuit
- ☐ North American Indian
- ☐ Métis

Other ethnic or cultural group(s). For example, Portuguese, Greek, Indian (India), Pakistani, Filipino, Japanese, Vietnamese. (specify below)



Other (specify)



Other (specify)



Other (specify)

Nearly 3/4 of a Million Canadians Report some Aboriginal Origin

In 1986, 711,720 persons (representing 3% of the total population of Canada) reported at least one aboriginal origin. Although the 1981 data are not directly comparable to 1986 data for aboriginal peoples (see box below), the total number of people reporting aboriginal origins in 1981 was 491,460 or about 2% of the total population of Canada. In 1986, 286,230 gave a single North American Indian origin, 59,745 a single Métis origin and 27,290 reported a single Inuit origin.

How Do 1981 and 1986 Data on Aboriginal Origin Compare?

Aboriginal origin data from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses are not directly comparable.

- 1) In 1986, some 136 Indian reserves did not cooperate with the taking of the Census. This represented an estimated 45,000 people. The proportion of this population that was of aboriginal origin is not known.
- 2) The formulation of the ethnic origin question which identified aboriginal groups in 1981 was different from the one used in 1986.

In 1981, the aboriginal origin categories were:

- Inuit
- Status or registered Indian
- Non-status Indian
- Métis

In 1986, the aboriginal origin categories were:

- Inuit
- North American Indian
- Métis

Respondents were not given the opportunity to identify themselves as status or non-status Indian in the 1986 ethnic origin question, although they had that option in 1981. In 1986, this group was expected to report North American Indian. Persons who were of non-aboriginal ethnic origin but status Indian under the Indian Act of Canada may not have reported their ethnic origin as being North American Indian in 1986. Such persons were able to indicate status Indian in the 1981 ethnic origin question.

Nearly One-half of All Aboriginal Responses are Multiple

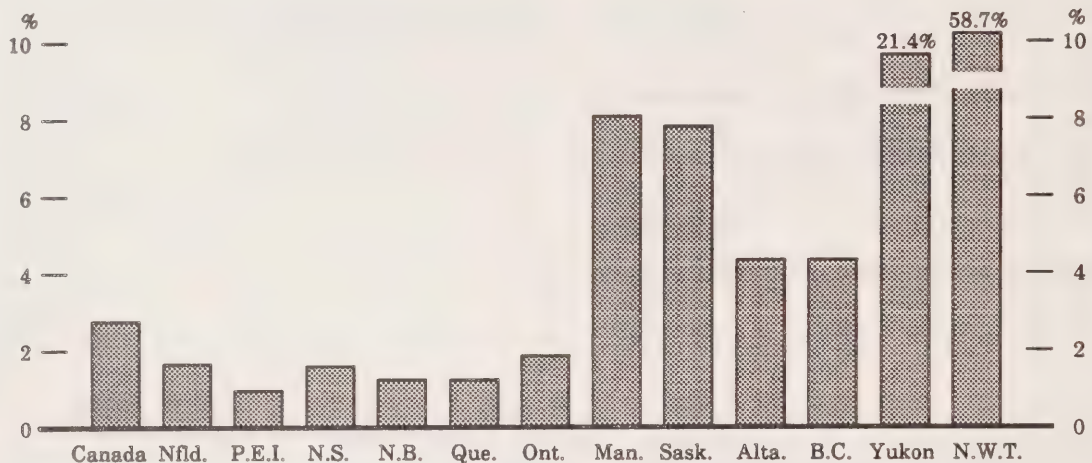
Some 332,500 or 47% of respondents reported both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins (e.g. North American Indian and French). Another 5,960 or 1% of respondents gave a multiple response that included only aboriginal origins (e.g. Métis and North American Indian).

Considerable Regional Variation in the Distribution of Aboriginal Peoples

Most of Canada's aboriginal population lived in the Northwest Territories and in the western provinces. For example, 59% or 30,530 of the Northwest Territories respondents said they were of aboriginal origin. In the Yukon, 21% or 4,990 gave aboriginal origins and 8% of the total population of Manitoba (85,235) and Saskatchewan (77,645) reported at least one aboriginal origin. By contrast, just 1% or 1,290 persons from Prince Edward Island indicated aboriginal origins.

Figure 3

Proportion of Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins(1) (Single and Multiple), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986(2)



- (1) Population reporting aboriginal origins includes persons who gave a single or multiple response which includes at least one aboriginal origin (e.g. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit).
- (2) Proportions shown for Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia to British Columbia exclude the population (estimated to be about 45,000) residing on 136 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements.

Richness of the Data Base

When the remaining socio-economic data are released, in the Spring 1988, it will be possible to investigate the relationship between levels of single and multiple ethnic origin response and birth place, in and outside of Canada. Also expected to be of interest are the correlations

between ethnicity and immigration; for example, period of and age at immigration. Language issues, both home language and official language, will add another dimension to the ethnic data. All the data can be analysed by level of income, education, labour force status, occupation, family size and a variety of other census variables.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 Dorchester Avenue
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll free number for
your province.

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0
Local calls: 753-4888
If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll free number given
for Ontario residents.

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6
Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor
Hys Centre
11010 – 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5
Local calls: (403) 420-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Box 2390, Station M
Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1
Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service: South and Central
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;
Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

ADDENDUM TO THE DAILY

1986 Census of Population 20% Sample Data Base – Ethnic Origin

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ethnic background of 28% of Canadians includes more than one ethnic origin
- 25% of respondents have ethnic origins that do not include British or French
- Nearly three quarters of a million Canadians report some aboriginal origin
- Regional differences in ethnic composition are a significant characteristic of Canada's cultural mosaic.

1986 Census of Canada

This release from the 1986 Census focuses on the ethnic and aboriginal origins of Canada's population. This information has been compiled from the data collected from one in five households¹.

These are the first data from the 1986 Census collected from a 20% sample of the population to be released. Further data are due to be released in the spring of 1988.

¹ Detailed sample data were not collected from institutional residents. Institutional residents are defined as those individuals, other than staff members and their families, who live in institutional collective dwellings such as homes for the elderly, hospitals and correctional institutions.

British and French are still the largest single ethnic groups

In total, the ethnic background of 72% of Canadians was made up of just one ethnic origin. Of this group, just over 1/3 was of British origin and 1/3 was French.

Ethnic Background Varies According to Region

Regional differences were reflected in ethnic reporting. Newfoundland had the highest proportion of the population with a common ethnic

background: 80% of Newfoundlanders reported a single British response. In Quebec, 78% of respondents gave French as their only ethnic origin.

The western provinces, notably Manitoba and Saskatchewan, showed greater ethnic diversity. British single responses represented the single largest group, comprising just over 21% and 22% of all ethnic origins in these provinces. The next largest group, German single response, was 9% and 13% respectively.

The Northwest Territories was the only area of the country where neither British nor French was the largest group. Aboriginal peoples were in the majority and 52% of the population of the Northwest Territories reported a single aboriginal response.

Single and Multiple Responses

A **Single** response occurred when the respondent reported only one ethnic origin. For example, 709,585 gave Italian as their only origin.

A **Multiple** response occurred when the respondent provided more than one ethnic origin. In total, 297,325 gave a response which included Italian and one or more ethnic or cultural groups. Included in this multiple Italian group, for example, were 32,180 who responded Italian and French.

To illustrate:

In **Table 1**, the multiple combination of Italian and French (32,180) would be grouped into the multiple response category of French and other (325,655).

In **Table 2**, the multiple combination of Italian and French (32,180) would be shown in two places: Italian multiple (297,325) and the French multiple (2,027,945).

(Note: special tabulations providing more detailed classifications can be produced on request.)

Table 1. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986.
(Based on 20% sample data)¹

Selected Ethnic Origins	Canada	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario
Total population	25,022,005	564,000	125,090	864,150	701,860	6,454,490	9,001,170
Single origins	18,035,665	470,280	74,105	535,905	504,350	6,010,010	5,952,105
British(1)	6,332,725	449,760	59,275	417,690	251,315	319,550	2,912,830
French(2)	6,093,160	11,315	11,130	52,900	232,570	5,015,565	531,580
Austrian	24,900	25	5	85	50	1,645	10,475
Belgian	28,395	0	65	320	120	6,485	12,180
Dutch (Netherlands)	351,765	395	1,280	9,320	2,900	6,365	171,150
German	896,720	1,155	535	21,205	3,760	26,780	285,155
Swiss	19,130	30	5	160	65	3,425	7,600
Finnish	40,565	10	10	95	90	810	26,530
Scandinavian(3)	171,715	265	135	1,230	1,215	2,540	26,755
Estonian	13,200	0	0	105	40	655	10,045
Latvian	12,615	35	0	60	5	905	9,550
Lithuanian	14,725	5	0	125	20	2,195	10,265
Czech and Slovak(4)	55,535	40	15	315	90	4,085	28,910
Hungarian (Magyar)	97,850	40	50	460	230	8,545	51,255
Polish	222,260	200	100	1,840	375	18,835	117,575
Romanian	18,745	0	0	50	20	3,315	7,385
Russian	32,080	10	0	125	30	1,815	5,780
Ukrainian	420,210	105	65	1,440	490	12,225	109,705
Croatian	35,115	5	0	20	5	920	26,760
Serbian	9,510	0	0	5	5	240	8,405
Slovenian	5,890	5	5	25	20	245	4,720
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	51,205	15	5	175	95	3,735	32,215
Macedonian	11,355	5	0	0	0	30	11,175
Greek	143,780	35	5	1,145	230	47,450	80,320
Italian	709,590	235	80	2,260	865	163,880	461,375
Maltese	15,345	40	0	55	10	150	14,330
Portuguese	199,595	270	75	540	255	29,700	139,220
Spanish	57,125	75	5	275	135	16,605	28,000
Jewish	245,855	150	40	1,760	605	81,190	127,030
Armenian	22,525	0	0	30	15	10,810	10,750
Iranian	13,325	105	0	165	25	3,205	5,825
Turk	5,065	0	0	170	20	735	3,270
Arab, n.i.e.	27,270	40	85	140	105	9,190	12,700
Egyptian	11,580	15	0	125	35	6,160	4,200
Lebanese	29,345	80	230	2,135	660	8,270	11,820
South Asian(5)	266,800	680	205	1,950	735	17,780	135,135
Chinese	360,320	610	130	1,345	765	23,205	156,170
Japanese	40,245	25	0	65	85	1,285	16,150
Korean	27,685	5	0	25	70	1,235	17,200
Filipino	93,285	285	0	200	230	5,110	44,195
Cambodian	10,365	0	0	5	0	5,165	3,160
Laotian	9,580	20	0	25	0	2,795	3,780
Vietnamese	53,015	40	10	430	290	15,860	17,155
Pacific Islands origins(6)	6,625	0	0	0	0	90	425
Latin, Central and South							
American origins(7)	32,235	15	10	115	75	12,085	11,895
Caribbean origins(8)	48,475	25	0	130	70	12,980	30,060
Black	170,340	55	50	7,890	935	36,785	108,710
African Black	4,630	0	25	25	15	640	1,960
Aboriginal peoples(9)	373,265	3,825	410	5,960	3,885	49,320	55,560
Other single origins	99,025	205	65	1,190	740	7,420	33,715
Multiple origins(10)	6,986,345	93,730	50,985	328,245	197,505	444,480	3,049,060
British only(11)	2,073,830	52,015	27,135	124,500	77,995	60,715	1,032,120
British and French	1,139,345	24,290	15,180	80,605	69,855	174,250	512,570
British and other	2,262,525	12,635	5,985	81,445	30,555	55,235	942,560
French only(12)	5,930	5	10	515	1,280	3,490	290
French and other	325,655	815	420	7,025	3,285	77,195	103,345
British, French and other	563,065	3,415	1,990	24,795	12,580	39,590	244,370
Other multiple origins	616,000	550	270	9,360	1,955	33,995	213,815

¹See footnotes on page 5.

Table 1. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986.
(Based on 20% sample data)¹ – Concluded

Selected Ethnic Origins	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total population	1,049,320	996,695	2,340,265	2,849,585	23,360	52,020
Single origins	681,580	604,750	1,389,930	1,759,810	12,855	39,980
British(1)	224,375	222,115	592,345	871,070	5,370	7,015
French(2)	55,720	33,535	77,585	68,965	775	1,510
Austrian	1,665	1,615	3,170	6,140	25	15
Belgian	4,255	1,440	1,755	1,750	15	15
Dutch (Netherlands)	27,875	13,025	55,920	62,945	350	240
German	96,160	128,850	182,870	148,280	880	1,085
Swiss	595	600	2,475	4,125	30	25
Finnish	720	1,075	2,625	8,545	25	30
Scandinavian(3)	14,835	24,895	46,525	52,560	445	305
Estonian	55	50	580	1,660	5	5
Latvian	400	55	545	1,030	15	10
Lithuanian	340	160	840	760	10	5
Czech and Slovak(4)	2,770	2,145	8,235	8,795	60	70
Hungarian (Magyar)	3,230	8,115	12,780	13,000	95	40
Polish	22,015	13,325	28,500	19,305	75	100
Romanian	640	2,695	2,790	1,840	5	5
Russian	1,755	4,130	4,185	14,170	55	30
Ukrainian	79,940	60,550	106,760	48,200	340	400
Croatian	665	245	1,990	4,510	0	0
Serbian	85	125	225	390	15	20
Slovenian	120	30	410	310	10	0
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	1,195	700	4,525	8,420	60	60
Macedonian	0	0	105	45	0	0
Greek	2,025	1,185	4,030	7,295	30	40
Italian	8,230	1,950	23,635	46,755	75	255
Maltese	100	10	175	475	0	0
Portuguese	7,335	330	6,280	15,535	10	30
Spanish	1,180	625	5,280	4,910	20	15
Jewish	13,870	990	7,945	12,230	35	10
Armenian	75	10	110	725	0	0
Iranian	180	185	800	2,820	15	0
Turk	15	70	555	215	0	10
Arab, n.i.e.	270	365	3,145	1,210	0	10
Egyptian	115	90	645	205	0	0
Lebanese	170	240	5,010	720	0	0
South Asian(5)	7,415	3,450	30,090	69,250	45	65
Chinese	8,730	7,210	49,210	112,605	105	240
Japanese	1,055	330	5,295	15,905	10	35
Korean	565	120	3,385	5,065	5	20
Filipino	15,815	1,190	10,260	15,810	20	155
Cambodian	315	135	1,020	555	0	5
Laotian	920	520	655	860	0	0
Vietnamese	2,055	1,630	9,630	5,740	35	135
Pacific Islands origins(6)	20	0	780	5,305	5	0
Latin, Central and South						
American origins(7)	1,185	780	3,790	2,245	15	20
Caribbean origins(8)	1,260	290	2,455	1,205	0	5
Black	3,665	905	7,235	3,995	10	105
African Black	235	325	740	660	0	0
Aboriginal peoples(9)	55,410	55,645	51,670	61,130	3,280	27,175
Other single origins	9,940	6,685	18,370	19,560	470	670
Multiple origins(10)	367,740	391,950	950,335	1,089,780	10,505	12,040
British only(11)	86,560	75,440	213,130	319,240	2,410	2,570
British and French	35,495	27,760	90,315	106,370	1,175	1,475
British and other	131,620	167,320	393,770	432,590	4,495	4,325
French only(12)	40	45	105	130	0	0
French and other	23,910	25,685	45,710	37,135	420	705
British, French and other	30,610	31,395	82,935	89,000	1,055	1,340
Other multiple origins	59,500	64,305	124,365	105,310	950	1,620

See footnotes on page 5.

Abbreviation: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Note:¹ In this and all subsequent tables and graphs, the figures for 1986 exclude the population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. For Canada there were 136 such reserves and settlements and the total population was estimated to be about 45,000 in 1986.

Footnotes:

- (1) Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (2) Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.
- (3) Includes the single origins of Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish and Scandinavian, n.i.e.
- (4) Includes the single origins of Czech, Czechoslovakian and Slovak.
- (5) Includes the single origins of Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bangladeshi, n.i.e., East Indian, n.i.e., Pakistani, n.i.e. and Sri Lankan, n.i.e.
- (6) Includes the single origins of Fijian, Polynesian and Other Pacific Islanders.
- (7) Includes the single origins of Argentinian, Brazilian, Chilean, Ecuadorian, Mexican, Peruvian and Other Latin / Central / South American origins.
- (8) Includes the single origins of Cuban, Haitian, Jamaican, Puerto Rican, Other Caribbean, n.i.e. and Other West Indian.
- (9) Includes the single origins of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.
- (10) Includes persons who report more than one origin.
- (11) The British Only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.
- (12) The French Only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: French, Acadian, Franco-Manitoban, Franco-Ontarian, French Canadian and Québécois.

A Wide Range of Ethnic Groups Make up the Canadian Mosaic

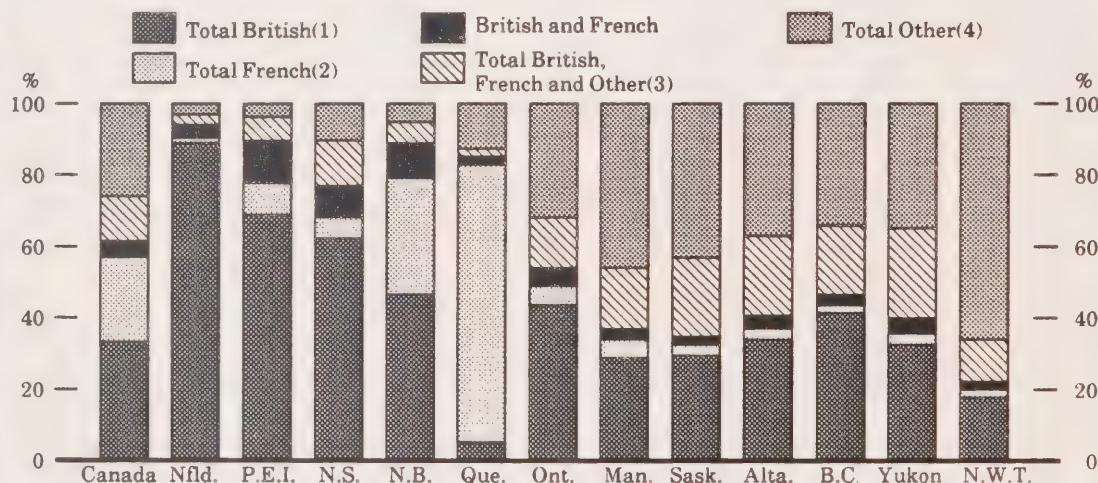
In 1986, 25% of all Canadians reported ethnic origins other than British or French. This included those who gave a single ethnic origin other than British or French as well as those who gave a multiple response that did not include British or French.

Of all Canadians who reported having neither British nor French origins, 63% were of European background, 10% Asian, 6% South or West Asian (Middle Eastern), 6% Aboriginal, 3% Black, 2% Other, and 10% gave a multiple response that did not include British or French.

Again, there was considerable regional variation in the non-British and non-French population. For example, the Northwest Territories had the highest level (64%) due largely to its substantial aboriginal population, while Newfoundland (2%) showed the lowest. Both Manitoba and Saskatchewan had levels of non-British and non-French origins which were higher than 40%.

There were also regional differences in the distribution of various groups. Asians were more likely to live in Ontario and British Columbia, than in the Maritime provinces or Newfoundland. Eighty-five percent of Blacks lived in Ontario and Quebec and those of European ethnic background were predominant in all provinces.

Figure 1
Proportion of Population Giving Total British, French, British and French, British, French and Other, and Other Ethnic Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986



- (1) Total British: Includes single origins English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e., Other British, and the British Only multiple.
- (2) Total French: Includes single origins French, Acadian, French Canadian, Québécois, and the French Only multiple.
- (3) Total British, French and Other: Includes British and Other, French and Other, and British, French and Other.
- (4) Total Other: Includes single origins other than British and French, and multiple origins that exclude British and French.

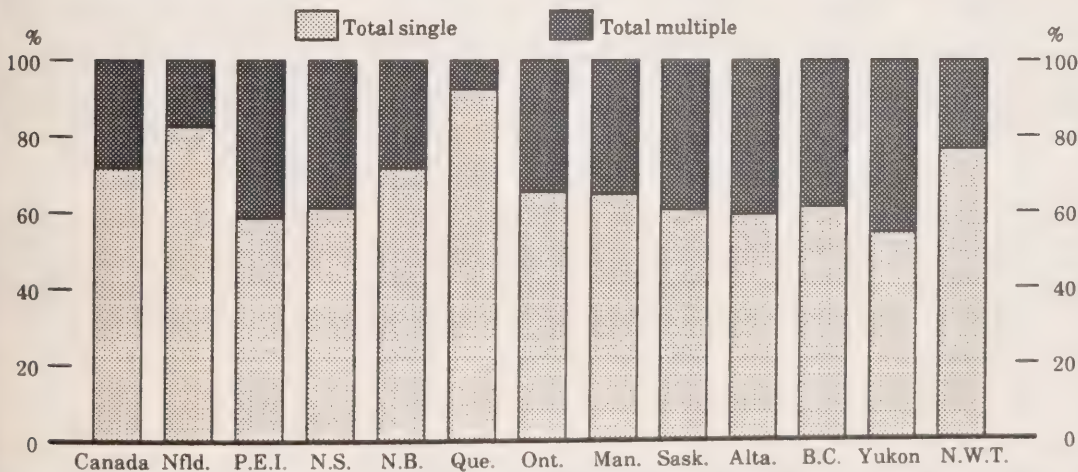
More Canadians Report Multiple Ethnic Origins

The 1981 Census was the first to accept more than one ethnic origin response per individual, but the 1986 Census was the first to ask Canadians to provide as many origins as apply. In 1986, 28% of Canadians gave more than one ethnic origin as compared to over 11% in 1981.

In 1986, 72% of Canadians or 18,035,665 gave one ethnic origin, 17% or 4,276,520 reported two origins, 7% or 1,721,955 gave three origins, and 4% or 987,875 provided four or more origins.

There were considerable regional variations in the percentage distributions of single and multiple ethnic origin responses. In 1986, for example, 7% of respondents in Quebec gave a multiple response as compared to Yukon and Alberta where 45% and 41% of the population respectively provided more than one ethnic origin.

Figure 2
Proportion of Population Showing Single and Multiple Ethnic Origin Responses,
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986



A High Proportion of Some Groups Report More Than One Ethnic Origin

The level of multiple response for many ethnic groups was substantial. For example, 81% of all Irish responses and 78% of all Scottish responses were multiple. This pattern was also evident for many of the northern, central and eastern European groups. For these groups, the proportion of the multiple response was often greater than 50%. For example, 56% of Ukrainian, 60% of Dutch and 64% of German responses were multiple.

Recent Immigrants Less Likely to Report Multiple Ethnicity

Understandably ethnic groups which have experienced high levels of immigration since the last census were more likely to report a single ethnic origin. Vietnamese, Cambodian (Kampuchian), Iranian, Korean and Filipino origins had a lower incidence of multiple response. For example, only 7% or 2,020 Koreans, 12% or 1,425 Cambodians (Kampuchians), 13% or 13,780 Filipinos, 15% or 2,420 Iranians, and 16% or 9,980 Vietnamese gave multiple responses.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)²

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	4,742,040	4,561,910	391,325	82,050	35,220	35,155	300,910	223,690
Irish	699,685	2,922,605	51,505	60,090	9,375	26,930	31,825	151,605
Scottish	865,450	3,052,605	6,750	25,500	14,605	35,455	84,360	186,200
Welsh	23,395	126,890	180	770	60	535	550	3,640
French	6,087,310	2,027,945	11,295	28,500	11,095	17,560	52,725	112,800
Austrian	24,900	49,745	25	40	5	55	85	480
Belgian	28,395	46,395	0	95	65	50	320	750
Dutch (Netherlands)	351,765	530,170	395	1,655	1,280	2,450	9,320	35,880
German	896,715	1,570,340	1,155	5,820	540	4,225	21,210	68,905
Swiss	19,135	41,145	25	35	5	60	155	830
Finnish	40,565	50,775	10	95	10	30	95	335
Danish	39,950	79,105	30	150	100	195	380	1,125
Icelandic	14,470	39,285	10	30	0	0	110	225
Norwegian	61,575	182,100	135	500	20	135	425	1,615
Swedish	43,340	160,535	70	340	10	120	235	1,410
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	12,375	19,440	15	70	15	40	85	190
Estonian	13,200	7,330	0	15	0	0	105	135
Latvian	12,620	7,380	35	25	0	0	65	135
Lithuanian	14,725	12,225	5	40	0	65	125	205
Czech	20,385	19,255	15	15	15	50	120	210
Czechoslovakian	18,830	24,605	15	90	0	0	155	260
Slovak	16,320	11,385	10	15	0	0	35	90
Hungarian (Magyar)	97,850	91,145	40	80	45	35	460	890
Polish	222,260	389,840	205	695	100	310	1,845	5,305
Romanian	18,745	32,590	0	30	0	15	50	380
Russian	32,085	71,585	15	160	0	30	125	685
Ukrainian	420,210	541,100	105	475	65	335	1,435	4,710
Croatian	35,120	9,055	5	0	0	0	20	45
Macedonian	11,355	5,915	5	35	0	0	0	0
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	51,200	33,375	20	10	5	25	175	225
Greek	143,780	33,530	35	120	5	30	1,140	665
Italian	709,585	297,325	240	800	80	345	2,255	6,920
Maltese	15,345	8,925	45	20	0	0	55	105
Portuguese	199,595	37,590	270	345	75	45	540	900
Spanish	57,125	56,045	75	340	10	130	280	1,330
Jewish	245,860	97,650	150	390	35	125	1,760	2,650
Armenian	22,525	4,865	5	0	0	0	30	20
Iranian	13,325	2,420	105	10	0	0	165	15
Arab, n.i.e.	27,275	10,230	40	25	85	25	140	120
Egyptian	11,580	4,135	15	5	0	0	125	15
Lebanese	29,345	15,685	80	340	235	85	2,135	1,560
East Indian, n.i.e.	220,630	40,810	620	145	155	50	1,660	470
Pakistani, n.i.e.	24,880	6,770	55	20	50	0	235	30
Punjabi	10,870	4,680	0	0	0	0	20	40
Chinese	360,320	53,720	610	430	130	60	1,345	670
Japanese	40,240	14,260	25	10	0	0	65	70
Korean	27,680	2,020	5	0	0	0	25	0
Philippino	93,285	13,780	285	60	0	0	200	95
Cambodian	10,370	1,425	0	0	0	0	10	0
Vietnamese	53,010	9,980	45	0	10	0	425	75
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	14,660	6,025	0	15	0	5	10	75
Haitian	10,865	6,140	0	0	0	0	5	10
Cuban	11,210	8,505	0	10	0	15	25	55
Other West Indian	24,665	15,620	15	25	0	10	70	185
Inuit	170,340	83,770	55	125	50	225	7,885	5,060
Metis	27,290	9,175	1,810	2,315	0	25	135	175
Other American Indian	59,745	91,865	270	1,170	35	125	255	850
Other origins(3)	286,230	262,730	1,745	2,950	375	745	5,570	7,490
	178,065	2,675	275	15	155	0	1,840	30

see footnotes on page 13.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)² - Continued

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	189,840	145,050	203,065	222,855	2,194,405	2,112,455
Irish	32,125	102,950	74,555	148,930	317,810	1,389,875
Scottish	28,780	97,775	41,195	104,520	389,775	1,394,510
Welsh	535	2,655	555	3,180	9,750	48,360
French	231,975	86,920	5,011,500	293,805	531,215	859,050
Austrian	50	230	1,645	2,135	10,480	16,885
Belgian	120	295	6,480	5,430	12,175	16,140
Dutch (Netherlands)	2,900	12,400	6,365	11,430	171,155	224,555
German	3,760	21,885	26,780	43,510	285,160	615,810
Swiss	65	245	3,425	3,630	7,600	15,275
Finnish	90	310	810	905	26,530	27,265
Danish	715	1,600	895	1,505	10,950	19,585
Icelandic	30	75	100	320	1,270	5,435
Norwegian	205	1,035	745	2,230	5,170	22,425
Swedish	170	1,270	640	2,120	7,465	30,620
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	100	220	165	400	1,900	3,290
Estonian	40	90	655	390	10,045	4,185
Latvian	10	40	905	355	9,545	4,060
Lithuanian	20	35	2,195	1,120	10,265	6,665
Czech	60	35	1,530	890	9,070	6,535
Czechoslovakian	15	40	1,160	1,005	8,945	9,070
Slovak	20	50	1,400	680	10,895	7,135
Hungarian (Magyar)	230	330	8,550	4,390	51,255	39,085
Polish	380	1,515	18,835	14,810	117,580	151,510
Romanian	20	120	3,315	1,990	7,385	10,655
Russian	30	300	1,820	3,355	5,780	18,355
Ukrainian	490	1,690	12,220	10,190	109,705	150,875
Croatian	5	10	920	270	26,755	6,050
Macedonian	0	0	30	50	11,175	5,625
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	90	170	3,740	1,705	32,215	18,485
Greek	230	340	47,450	5,490	80,320	18,185
Italian	865	2,555	163,880	34,635	461,375	167,960
Maltese	5	50	150	245	14,330	7,530
Portuguese	255	465	29,700	3,680	139,225	22,980
Spanish	135	840	16,605	7,815	28,005	24,620
Jewish	605	910	81,195	17,035	127,025	49,510
Armenian	15	40	10,810	1,700	10,750	2,370
Iranian	25	20	3,205	505	5,825	985
Arab, n.i.e.	105	50	9,190	3,600	12,705	4,250
Egyptian	35	35	6,155	1,840	4,195	1,660
Lebanese	660	795	8,270	3,165	11,820	6,695
East Indian, n.i.e.	550	200	12,120	2,955	111,775	23,105
Pakistani, n.i.e.	150	50	2,750	725	14,910	3,975
Punjabi	5	0	320	190	2,860	1,155
Chinese	770	245	23,205	3,550	156,170	24,790
Japanese	85	75	1,280	615	16,155	4,450
Korean	70	0	1,230	75	17,200	1,225
Filipino	230	15	5,115	925	44,195	6,015
Cambodian	0	0	5,165	615	3,160	505
Vietnamese	290	50	15,865	1,565	17,155	4,210
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	10	40	5,685	1,150	6,135	3,080
Haitian	15	15	10,455	5,640	290	405
Jamaican	25	20	660	350	8,980	6,685
Other West Indian	25	70	1,515	1,430	19,870	11,015
Black	935	1,145	36,785	14,610	108,710	46,795
Inuit	10	175	6,470	890	675	2,285
Metis	190	560	5,705	5,740	3,720	14,565
North American Indian	3,685	5,020	37,150	26,435	51,160	99,555
Other origins(3)	1,535	10	25,745	415	70,005	1,055

See footnotes on page 13.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)² - Continued

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	158,190	208,745	162,480	217,445	438,950	567,655
Irish	24,235	126,055	25,060	135,590	60,790	352,750
Scottish	40,825	150,450	33,360	147,800	88,645	392,420
Welsh	1,050	6,360	1,135	7,155	3,780	22,135
French	55,605	89,660	33,495	84,380	77,430	218,185
Austrian	1,665	3,490	1,615	4,745	3,165	9,165
Belgian	4,255	7,075	1,440	4,095	1,755	5,945
Dutch (Netherlands)	27,875	29,500	13,025	32,070	55,920	83,330
German	96,165	88,815	128,850	155,755	182,870	297,950
Swiss	595	1,725	600	2,480	2,475	8,220
Finnish	720	1,550	1,075	1,805	2,625	6,015
Danish	1,395	3,845	1,850	5,830	11,610	23,680
Icelandic	6,980	13,565	1,430	3,935	1,650	6,020
Norwegian	2,515	9,025	13,615	31,900	18,395	57,560
Swedish	3,335	12,455	6,190	19,075	10,995	43,495
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	615	1,140	1,805	2,160	3,875	6,140
Estonian	55	90	50	25	580	900
Latvian	400	635	55	60	545	890
Lithuanian	345	415	160	535	840	1,655
Czech	1,110	1,100	1,120	2,260	3,105	4,050
Czechoslovakian	900	1,545	735	2,025	3,445	5,680
Slovak	760	455	295	245	1,685	1,580
Hungarian (Magyar)	3,225	3,660	8,115	11,750	12,780	16,065
Polish	22,015	46,530	13,325	36,250	28,500	76,720
Romanian	640	1,715	2,695	5,290	2,795	6,920
Russian	1,755	4,545	4,125	7,930	4,185	15,185
Ukrainian	79,940	78,385	60,555	65,225	106,760	132,210
Croatian	670	245	250	365	1,990	730
Macedonian	0	0	0	5	105	120
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	1,195	1,045	700	1,135	4,525	3,975
Greek	2,025	735	1,185	505	4,030	2,810
Italian	8,230	6,970	1,950	4,395	23,635	26,395
Maltese	100	60	5	35	175	255
Portuguese	7,340	1,085	330	285	6,285	2,505
Spanish	1,180	1,825	625	1,140	5,285	5,975
Jewish	13,875	4,400	995	1,620	7,945	7,160
Armenian	75	75	10	25	105	195
Iranian	180	90	185	70	800	200
Arab, n.i.e.	275	190	365	210	3,145	1,030
Egyptian	115	25	90	55	640	305
Lebanese	170	390	240	365	5,010	1,425
East Indian, n.i.e.	6,000	1,250	2,965	565	24,635	3,780
Pakistani, n.i.e.	625	265	240	125	3,245	750
Punjabi	500	145	20	35	1,160	375
Chinese	8,730	2,010	7,210	1,410	49,210	7,550
Japanese	1,050	495	330	235	5,300	2,690
Korean	565	35	120	10	3,385	300
Filipino	15,815	1,525	1,185	225	10,265	1,500
Cambodian	315	15	140	25	1,025	160
Vietnamese	2,060	455	1,630	250	9,625	2,015
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	520	115	195	60	1,240	700
Haitian	40	10	0	5	35	45
Jamaican	280	105	50	85	875	715
Other West Indian	905	520	185	175	1,395	1,280
Black	3,665	2,525	905	1,235	7,235	6,205
Inuit	185	515	40	155	295	830
Metis	14,270	19,015	12,215	13,475	16,880	23,250
North American Indian	40,965	14,990	43,385	11,830	34,490	34,475
Other origins(3)	12,520	110	8,740	50	25,815	480

See footnotes on page 13.

Table 2. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, Showing Single and Multiple Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)² – Concluded

Selected Ethnic Origins(1)	British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)	Single Origins	Multiple Origins(2)
English	658,855	733,755	3,795	6,365	5,010	6,695
Irish	70,880	418,970	655	4,515	875	4,355
Scottish	135,230	508,345	870	4,780	1,060	4,865
Welsh	5,695	31,675	55	195	55	215
French	68,695	230,915	770	2,645	1,505	3,520
Austrian	6,140	12,340	20	140	15	40
Belgian	1,755	6,380	15	35	15	115
Dutch (Netherlands)	62,950	95,285	355	960	240	665
German	148,285	262,790	875	2,490	1,085	2,395
Swiss	4,125	8,510	30	80	25	45
Finnish	8,540	12,325	25	85	30	55
Danish	11,870	21,275	90	150	75	185
Icelandic	2,845	9,575	15	50	30	55
Norwegian	20,065	54,755	165	595	120	340
Swedish	14,035	48,780	115	510	65	340
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	3,750	5,630	60	80	10	75
Estonian	1,660	1,495	0	0	5	5
Latvian	1,030	1,145	15	20	10	20
Lithuanian	760	1,460	10	25	5	15
Czech	4,175	4,015	20	45	35	60
Czechoslovakian	3,420	4,825	35	30	10	40
Slovak	1,200	1,095	5	5	20	20
Hungarian (Magyar)	13,000	14,580	95	160	45	130
Polish	19,305	55,190	80	485	100	520
Romanian	1,835	5,390	10	60	5	20
Russian	14,165	20,680	60	215	30	155
Ukrainian	48,195	95,140	345	845	395	1,020
Croatian	4,510	1,320	0	0	0	15
Macedonian	45	85	0	5	0	0
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	8,420	6,505	65	30	60	55
Greek	7,295	4,580	25	20	35	45
Italian	46,755	45,835	75	260	250	260
Maltese	480	615	0	0	0	15
Portuguese	15,540	5,220	15	45	35	20
Spanish	4,910	11,690	20	240	15	100
Jewish	12,235	13,635	35	120	10	100
Armenian	730	435	0	5	0	0
Iranian	2,820	510	15	20	0	0
Arab, n.i.e.	1,210	730	0	0	10	0
Egyptian	205	195	0	0	5	0
Lebanese	725	860	0	10	0	5
East Indian, n.i.e.	60,045	8,230	40	15	60	35
Pakistani, n.i.e.	2,615	830	0	0	0	0
Punjabi	5,990	2,745	0	0	0	0
Chinese	112,605	12,930	105	55	235	25
Japanese	15,905	5,590	15	20	35	15
Korean	5,060	380	5	0	20	0
Filipino	15,810	3,370	20	0	155	45
Cambodian	555	100	0	0	5	0
Vietnamese	5,740	1,350	30	5	140	5
Other Latin/Central/South American origins	855	765	5	30	0	0
Haitian	15	10	0	0	0	0
Jamaican	325	470	0	0	0	0
Other West Indian	675	895	0	0	10	20
Black	4,000	5,690	10	60	110	105
Inuit	245	790	35	30	17,385	975
Metis	3,930	11,360	80	145	2,200	1,610
North American Indian	56,955	55,840	3,165	1,605	7,585	1,785
Other origins(3)	30,175	480	525	15	735	25

See footnotes on page 13.

Abbreviation: *n.i.e.* = not included elsewhere

Note:² The figures for 1986 exclude the population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or settlements. For Canada, there were 136 such reserves and settlements and the total population was estimated to be about 45,000 in 1986.

Footnotes:

(1) Selected origins with single counts of 10,000 or more at the Canada level are included in this legend.

(2) The total of single and multiple responses will be greater than the total population for the region shown due to reporting of multiple ethnic responses for each group. For example, a respondent giving the origin French and Italian will be shown in the multiple French group and in the multiple Italian group.

(3) The count for "Other multiple origins" is the sum of residual multiple records. There is no double counting of the population for this category.

Comparing Changes Between 1981 and 1986 Ethnic Origin Data

The 1981 and 1986 Census data for ethnic origin are not directly comparable because the 1986 Census question was modified slightly. Unlike in 1981, Canadians were asked to mark or specify as many groups as apply and two more write-in spaces were added. These two changes contributed to an increase in the level of multiple origin response. As well, the categories of aboriginal origins were changed and a mark-in box for Black was added to the question.

As a result, when comparisons of 1981 and 1986 ethnic origin data are made, the single response counts for many origins indicate a decline. For example, in 1981, 1,151,955 persons gave the single response Irish, while in 1986 this number declined to 699,685. This pattern is evident for many of the other groups which have been part of Canada's cultural mosaic for some time.

While the level of single response for many groups declined, the incidence of multiple response involving these groups increased markedly. In the case of the Irish group, for example, the number of multiple responses which included Irish increased from 1,147,935 in 1981 to 2,922,605 in 1986.

However, groups which have experienced increased levels of immigration since 1981, such as the Iranians, showed an increase in single response. In 1981, 5,600 Iranians gave a single response as compared to 13,325 in 1986.

1981 Census Ethnic Origin Question

To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?

(See Guide for further information.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Peoples |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Inuit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irish | <input type="checkbox"/> Status or registered Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-status Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> Métis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polish | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | |

☐

Other (specify)

1986 Census Ethnic Origin Question

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you or did your ancestors belong? (See Guide)

Mark or specify as many as applicable

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> French |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inuit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North American Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Métis |

Other ethnic or cultural group(s). For example, Portuguese, Greek, Indian (India), Pakistani, Filipino, Japanese, Vietnamese. (specify below)

☐

Other (specify)

☐

Other (specify)

☐

Other (specify)

Nearly 3/4 of a Million Canadians Report some Aboriginal Origin

In 1986, 711,720 persons (representing 3% of the total population of Canada) reported at least one aboriginal origin. Although the 1981 data are not directly comparable to 1986 data for aboriginal peoples (see box below), the total number of people reporting aboriginal origins in 1981 was 491,460 or about 2% of the total population of Canada. In 1986, 286,230 gave a single North American Indian origin, 59,745 a single Métis origin and 27,290 reported a single Inuit origin.

How Do 1981 and 1986 Data on Aboriginal Origin Compare?

Aboriginal origin data from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses are not directly comparable.

- 1) In 1986, some 136 Indian reserves did not cooperate with the taking of the Census. This represented an estimated 45,000 people. The proportion of this population that was of aboriginal origin is not known.
- 2) The formulation of the ethnic origin question which identified aboriginal groups in 1981 was different from the one used in 1986.

In 1981, the aboriginal origin categories were:

- Inuit
- Status or registered Indian
- Non-status Indian
- Métis

In 1986, the aboriginal origin categories were:

- Inuit
- North American Indian
- Métis

Respondents were not given the opportunity to identify themselves as status or non-status Indian in the 1986 ethnic origin question, although they had that option in 1981. In 1986, this group was expected to report North American Indian. Persons who were of non-aboriginal ethnic origin but status Indian under the Indian Act of Canada may not have reported their ethnic origin as being North American Indian in 1986. Such persons were able to indicate status Indian in the 1981 ethnic origin question.

Nearly One-half of All Aboriginal Responses are Multiple

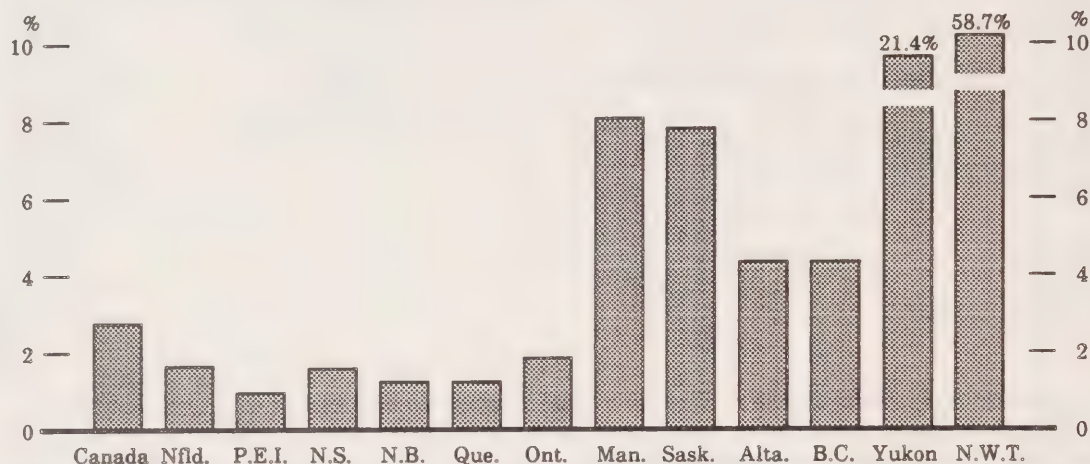
Some 332,500 or 47% of respondents reported both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins (e.g. North American Indian and French). Another 5,960 or 1% of respondents gave a multiple response that included only aboriginal origins (e.g. Métis and North American Indian).

Considerable Regional Variation in the Distribution of Aboriginal Peoples

Most of Canada's aboriginal population lived in the Northwest Territories and in the western provinces. For example, 59% or 30,530 of the Northwest Territories respondents said they were of aboriginal origin. In the Yukon, 21% or 4,990 gave aboriginal origins and 8% of the total population of Manitoba (85,235) and Saskatchewan (77,645) reported at least one aboriginal origin. By contrast, just 1% or 1,290 persons from Prince Edward Island indicated aboriginal origins.

Figure 3

Proportion of Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins(1) (Single and Multiple), Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986(2)



- (1) Population reporting aboriginal origins includes persons who gave a single or multiple response which includes at least one aboriginal origin (e.g. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit).
- (2) Proportions shown for Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia to British Columbia exclude the population (estimated to be about 45,000) residing on 136 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements.

Richness of the Data Base

When the remaining socio-economic data are released, in the Spring 1988, it will be possible to investigate the relationship between levels of single and multiple ethnic origin response and birth place, in and outside of Canada. Also expected to be of interest are the correlations

between ethnicity and immigration; for example, period of and age at immigration. Language issues, both home language and official language, will add another dimension to the ethnic data. All the data can be analysed by level of income, education, labour force status, occupation, family size and a variety of other census variables.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Statistics Canada
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Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073

Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 Dorchester Avenue
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725

Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116

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Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586

Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-4888

If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll free number given
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Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020

Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor
Hys Centre
11010 – 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5

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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907

N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

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Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1

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Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

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Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691

Toll free service: South and Central

B.C. 1-800-663-1551;

Yukon and Northern B.C.

Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 4, 1987

Major Release

- Labour Force Survey, November 1987** 2
- The unemployment rate declined 0.2 to 8.2.

Data Availability Announcements

- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1987 4
- Major Appliances, October 1987 4
- Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations, 1986 4

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, Week of December 7-11



Major Release

Labour Force Survey

November 1987

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for November 1987 indicate that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 0.2 to 8.2, equalling the rate recorded in October 1981. Unemployment decreased by 30,000 – continuing the improvements noted since last April. The estimated employment increase of 23,000 maintained the upward trend which began in July 1986.

Employment

For the week ended November 14, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,114,000 – up 23,000 from October. The increase in employment was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over (+39,000).

- Employment gains among persons aged 25 and over were equally distributed between men and women. Employment fell by 16,000 among persons aged 15 to 24.
- Part-time employment rose by an estimated 17,000 as the result of an increase of 16,000 for females. There was little change in full-time employment.
- Employment rose in manufacturing (+20,000) and community, business, and personal services (+17,000). It declined in public administration (-16,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (-12,000) and in finance, insurance and real estate (-9,000). There was little change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 5,000 in New Brunswick and in Manitoba. Moderate employment increases were noted in all other provinces except Quebec where it declined by 31,000.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 30,000 in November 1987, to 1,081,000. The unemployment rate fell by 0.2 to 8.2, the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

- Unemployment fell by an estimated 31,000 among persons aged 25 and over. The drop in unemployment was concentrated among males in this age group (-23,000).
- The unemployment rate declined to 6.8 (-0.3) among persons aged 25 and over. This represents the first time since March 1982 that the rate has fallen below 7% for persons in this age group. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 to 24 edged up 0.1 to 13.3 as the result of an increase in the rate for young women (+0.4).
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 3,000 in New Brunswick, 13,000 in Quebec, 4,000 in Manitoba and 16,000 in British Columbia. It rose by 2,000 in Nova Scotia and 10,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate fell by 0.1 in Newfoundland (17.0), 1.0 in New Brunswick (12.7), 0.3 in Quebec (9.5), 0.8 in Manitoba (7.4), 0.3 in Saskatchewan (7.0), 0.2 in Alberta (8.5) and 1.0 in British Columbia (10.4). It increased by 0.6 in Prince Edward Island (13.3), 0.4 in Nova Scotia (11.4) and 0.2 in Ontario (5.9).

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The seasonally adjusted participation rate declined by 0.1 to 66.2 in November 1987. The employment/population ratio remained unchanged at 60.8.

- The participation rate decreased by 0.3 among persons aged 15 to 24 as the result of a drop of 0.6 in the rate for young men. It declined by 0.1 among persons aged 25 and over, due to a decrease in the rate for males in this age group.

(continued on page 3)

- The employment/population ratio fell by 0.3 to 60.1 among persons aged 15 to 24, while it advanced to 61.0 for persons aged 25 and over.

Changes since November 1986 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment increased by an estimated 442,000 (+3.8%), rising to 12,049,000.
- Full-time employment rose by 415,000 (+4.3%) to 10,124,000 while part-time employment advanced slightly to 1,926,000 (+1.5%).
- Employment gains in the goods-producing industries (+4.8%) were led by advances of 12.4% in construction and 4.3% in manufacturing.
- The rise of 3.4% in employment in the service-producing industries was the result of increases in finance, insurance and real estate (+6.0%) and community, business and personal services (+4.3%).

- The estimated number of unemployed persons declined by 149,000 (-12.7%) to 1,024,000.
- The unemployment rate dropped to 7.8 (-1.4).
- The participation rate advanced by 0.6 to 65.6 and the employment/population ratio jumped 1.5 to 60.5.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), available the third week of December. Contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5/\$50).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	November 1987	October 1987	November 1986
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,195	13,202	12,886
Employment ('000)	12,114	12,091	11,672
Unemployment ('000)	1,081	1,111	1,214
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.2	8.4	9.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.2	66.3	65.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.8	60.8	59.3
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,073	13,162	12,781
Employment ('000)	12,049	12,162	11,607
Unemployment ('000)	1,024	1,000	1,173
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.6	9.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	66.1	65.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.5	61.1	59.0

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending November 14, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.8 million tonnes, an increase of 31.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 27.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 13.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending November 14, 1987	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 824 595	216 850 532
% change from previous year	31.6	4.6
Cars	77,555	3,167,799
% change from previous year	16.2	1.8
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	289 159	11 214 150
% change from previous year	27.0	6.1
Cars	9,096	396,611
% change from previous year	13.7	4.0

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Major Appliances

October 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 266,384 units in October 1987, up 21.3% from 219,524 units in September 1987 and 21.2% from the 219,729 units sold in October 1986.

Year-to-date domestic sales to October 1987 rose to 1,997,248 units from 1,813,158 units for the same period in 1986 (+ 10.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 14. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations

1986

Canada's provincial and territorial governments reported 11,477,314 passenger automobile registrations during the 1986 licence year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

Order the 1986 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations* (53-219, \$10/\$11), scheduled for release towards the end of December. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Footwear Statistics, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Exports by Country,**

January-September 1987.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries:
\$85/\$340).

✓ **Geographic Reference – Enumeration
Area Reference Lists – Provincial
Census Tracts, Western Provinces
and the Territories,**
1986 Census.

Catalogue number 99-125

(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$32.50).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of December 7-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
7	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1987
7	New Housing Price Index	October 1987
8	Financial Activity in Canada	Third Quarter 1987
8-9	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1987
9	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1987
9-10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1987
10	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1987
10	Help-wanted Index	November 1987
10-11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1987
11	Farm Product Price Index	October 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 7, 1987

Major Releases

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, October 1987 2

- A record monthly level was set for the eighteenth consecutive time for trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States.

Estimates of Labour Income, September 1987 4

- Labour income grew by 7% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Coal Production, 1987 6

Air Charter Statistics, Second Quarter 1987 6

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1986 7

Oil Pipeline Transport, September 1987 8

Newfoundland Area of Vegetables, 1987 8

Government Revenue and Expenditure, Third Quarter 1987 8

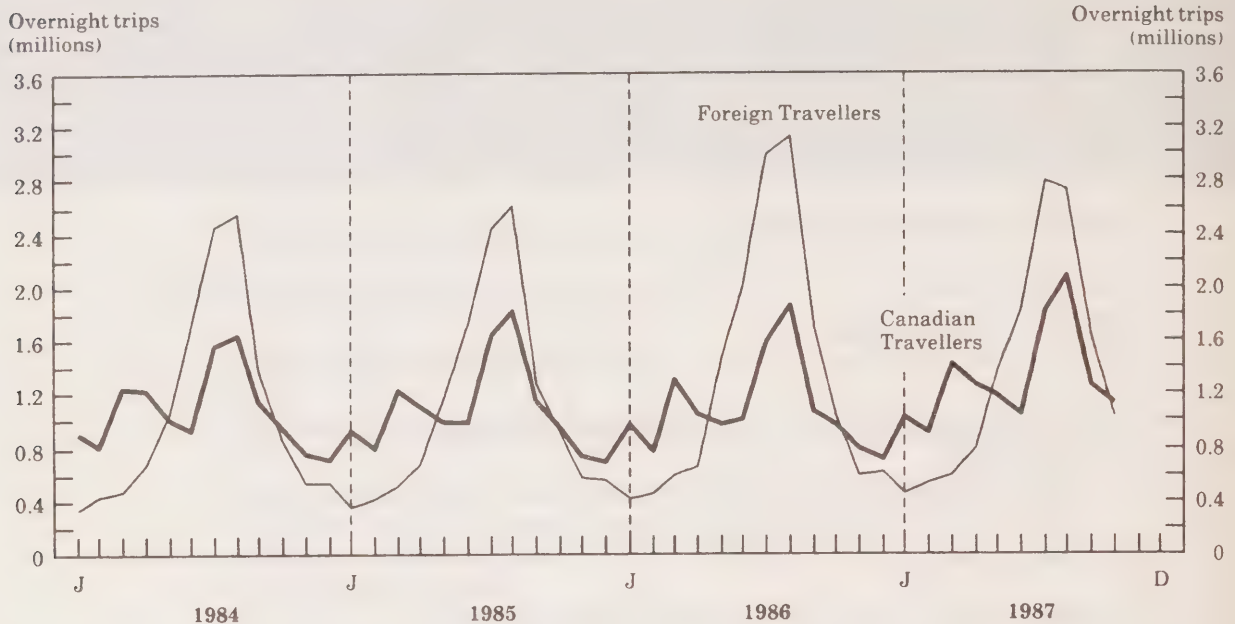
Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Third Quarter 1987 8

Publication Released 9



Major Releases

International Travel Flows



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1987

Overnight Travel

Over 159,000 trips of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States were recorded for October 1987. This represented an increase of 15% over a similar period a year ago and a continuation of a record-setting trend that began in May 1986.

Highlights

- During September, the number of overnight trips by United States residents decreased by 2% to 878,200. While this volume was down compared to the levels set last year during Expo 86, it remained much above the October volumes recorded since 1973.

- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 946,800 during October, 17% above the same period in 1986.
- Trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States numbered 190,400 – up 25% from the 1986 level and the highest volume for the month since 1972, when present statistical methodologies were introduced.

Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 3.9 million during the month, 24% above 1986. Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 3.7 million while trips to all other countries numbered 190,400.

(continued on page 3)

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased 4% from October 1986 to 2.7 million.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 20% to 189,400 during the month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the October 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5/\$50), available mid-December. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for October 1987 and the first 10 months of the year covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1987

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Overnight trips ¹			
	October		Jan.-Oct.		October		Jan.-Oct.	
	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86
Non-residents								
All countries	2,863,100	-2.4	35,126,700	-2.6	1,037,200	-0.2	13,757,900	-4.7
United States	2,673,700	-3.7	32,722,600	-3.8	878,200	-2.5	11,675,800	-7.2
Other countries	189,400	19.8	2,404,100	17.2	159,000	15.1	2,082,100	11.9
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,886,700	23.8	40,655,600	16.5	1,137,200	18.4	13,174,800	13.9
United States	3,696,300	23.7	38,317,600	16.4	946,800	17.1	10,836,800	13.2
Other countries	190,400	25.1	2,338,000	16.9	190,400	25.1	2,338,000	16.9

¹ Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1987

Labour income – which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts – was estimated at \$24,825 million for September 1987, a gain of 7.0% from September 1986. The year-over-year increases in labour income have been generally rising since January 1987 when the growth rate was 5.4%.

Seasonally Adjusted

The estimate of wages and salaries¹ for September 1987 rose by 0.6% from August 1987, following two consecutive months of little change. For the first eight months of 1987, the month-to-month increases in wages and salaries were between 0.3% (July) and 0.8% (May).

In the goods-producing industries the September 1987 estimate of wages and salaries was 1.1% higher than the previous month. All industries within this group increased except for forestry which declined by 5.2%.

In the service-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries remained virtually unchanged (+0.1%) in September 1987 from August. Transportation, communication and other utilities rose by 1.6%, mainly due to a Canada-wide railway strike in August. All other industries within this group increased or showed little change with the exception of trade, finance, insurance and real estate and education which declined.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries increased from August 1987 in Newfoundland (+2.6%), New Brunswick (+2.1%) and Alberta (+1.3). The remaining provinces showed a change of less than 1%.

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 9.7% from September 1986. This change was mainly due to the strong growth rates in manufacturing (+9.6%) and construction (+10.1%).

In the service-producing industries, the year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries increased by 5.7%, a slight deceleration from the August rate of 6.0%. Transportation, communication and other utilities increased by 5.3% from September 1986 compared to the 3.3% in the previous month due to the railway strike. All other industries within this group showed increases exceeding 5.7%, except for federal administration and local administration.

At the provincial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries showed little change from the previous month in all provinces except for Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the July-September 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69), available in January 1988. Contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	September 1987 ^p	August 1987 ^r	July 1987 ^f	September 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	258.6	287.5	260.8	247.4
Forestry	184.1	184.1	181.5	143.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	556.8	552.4	558.0	525.1
Manufacturing industries	4,653.6	4,605.9	4,705.6	4,244.7
Construction industry	1,509.3	1,473.2	1,436.7	1,370.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,226.6	2,192.0	2,241.9	2,115.5
Trade	3,005.8	3,009.0	3,009.2	2,823.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,771.3	1,793.6	1,814.1	1,648.8
Commercial and personal service	2,925.9	2,947.2	2,935.4	2,759.4
Education and related services	1,902.1	1,587.4	1,652.1	1,799.8
Health and welfare services	1,563.1	1,581.9	1,587.5	1,471.1
Federal administration and other government offices	747.8	758.1	766.5	763.4
Provincial administration	581.8	596.8	601.2	546.2
Local administration	464.6	485.1	491.7	440.3
Total wages and salaries	22,351.5	22,054.4	22,242.3	20,898.9
Supplementary labour income	2,473.4	2,442.1	2,464.0	2,297.3
Labour income	24,824.9	24,496.5	24,706.3	23,196.3
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	183.7	182.5	185.8	175.3
Forestry	154.5	162.9	157.5	116.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	552.6	545.1	539.9	521.4
Manufacturing industries	4,616.6	4,564.6	4,543.4	4,209.2
Construction industry	1,299.2	1,274.9	1,268.8	1,179.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,198.6	2,164.9	2,199.5	2,088.2
Trade	3,015.5	3,019.9	2,984.4	2,833.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,757.0	1,770.3	1,766.1	1,636.4
Commercial and personal service	2,878.6	2,848.6	2,830.3	2,716.4
Education and related services	1,885.7	1,945.0	1,931.0	1,792.3
Health and welfare services	1,581.6	1,564.6	1,552.3	1,487.7
Federal administration and other government offices	750.1	742.9	745.4	766.1
Provincial administration	573.3	573.8	577.3	537.5
Local administration	470.6	471.2	475.3	446.0
Total wages and salaries	21,932.2	21,807.0	21,726.2	20,483.0
Supplementary labour income	2,425.4	2,411.5	2,402.6	2,251.9
Labour income	24,357.6	24,218.6	24,128.8	22,734.9

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Coal Production 1987

Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565),
Industry Division.

Canadian coal production for 1987 is expected to reach 59.8 million tonnes (Mg), up 3.4% from 1986. The value of coal produced in 1987 is estimated at \$1.6 billion, down 5.3% from a year earlier.

Coal Production

	1986 Final		1987 Estimate	
	Mg	\$	Mg	\$
Nova Scotia	2,955,000	177,940,000	2,820,000	170,700,000
New Brunswick	485,000	28,000,000	550,000	32,800,000
Saskatchewan	8,280,000	100,602,000	9,910,000	111,500,000
Alberta				
subbituminous	17,331,000	154,702,000	18,190,000	162,700,000
bituminous	7,619,000	290,877,000	6,880,000	233,500,000
Total	24,950,000	445,579,000	25,070,000	396,200,000
British Columbia	21,141,000	973,767,000	21,440,000	923,800,000
Canada	57,811,000	1,725,888,000	59,790,000	1,635,000,000

Air Charter Statistics

Second Quarter 1987 (Preliminary)

Highlights

- Preliminary second quarter 1987 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services rose to 790,640 – up 11.7% from the same quarter a year earlier.

- Traffic to European destinations continued to experience decreases. In particular, charter traffic to the United Kingdom was at its lowest level since 1975. Wardair's scheduled services to the United Kingdom have virtually replaced their charter flights to these destinations.

Order the second quarter 1987 issue of *Air Charter Statistics*, quarterly in-house report (formerly catalogue 51-003), or contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

Fourth Quarter 1986

Highlights

- Passenger-kilometres and flight departures on unit toll services reported by Canadian air carriers showed increases of 9.4% and 7.9% respectively in 1986 when compared to 1985. The 1986 counts of 769,544 departures and 40.0 billion passenger-kilometres represent the highest annual figures of this decade.
- The increasing importance of commuter or feeder carriers in short-haul markets became more apparent in 1986. While the number of scheduled service departures by Level I carriers dropped by 1.8% in 1986, the corresponding figure for passenger-kilometres increased by 8.9%. Level II carriers reported a 20.9% increase in unit toll departures and a 20.4% rise in passenger-kilometres in 1986. Level III carriers reported 17.1% more scheduled service departures and 26.5% more passenger-kilometres in 1986 than in 1985.
- The number of passengers carried by Level I to IV air carriers on unit toll and charter services increased by 6.0% to 30.8 million in 1986. This marks the highest count of the decade and the third consecutive increase since 23.8 million passengers were carried in 1983.
- The number of people employed by the Canadian air carriers increased by 5.0% to 45,489 in 1986. This represents the third

consecutive increase since 1983 when 42,093 people were employed. Total salaries and wages paid increased by 6.8% in 1986, marking the third consecutive annual increase in this figure as well. The number of people employed by Level II carriers increased by 24.2% over 1985, while total salaries and wages for this level rose by 29.2%.

- The cost per litre of turbine fuel used by Level I to III air carriers in 1986 was 27.6 cents. During the years 1983 to 1985, this figure fluctuated in the 32 to 33 cent range. The share of turbine fuel used by Level II carriers rose from 2.0% in 1983 to 5.7% in 1986.
- Total operating revenues reported by Canadian air carriers rose by 7.8% to \$5.8 billion in 1986, their highest level ever. Total operating income reached \$257.3 million in 1986. This surpassed the previous high for the decade of \$190.4 million, reported in 1980.
- Level I air carriers reported an operating income of \$212.6 million in 1986, up from \$51.6 million in 1985. Operating expenses reported by Level I carriers only rose by 1.9% in 1986.

Order the October-December 1986 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$20/\$80), to be released the third week of December. Contact R. Lund (613-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

September 1987

Highlights

- In September, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 8.4% from the same period last year to 13 582 150 cubic metres (m3). Year-to-date receipts, at 117 844 223 m3, were up 3.5% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 6.9% compared to September 1986 while pipeline imports rose 26.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 were up 7.8% from 1986 levels, while imports were up by 7.8%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 1.4% from September 1986 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 24.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available early in January. Contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Newfoundland Area of Vegetables

1987

Area estimates for 1987 for Newfoundland cabbage, carrots, beets and rutabagas are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1373, 1376, 1377, 1388 and 1392.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$8/\$60), available in late January. Contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Third Quarter 1987

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1987 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

Contact Dan Finnerty (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1987

For the quarter ending September 30, 1987, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$172.3 million, up 17.8% from \$146.2 million^r (revised figure) shipped during the same quarter the previous year.

Cumulative shipments for 1987 amounted to \$503.9 million, an increase of 10.0% from the \$450.0 million^r for the January to September period of 1986.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1987 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

Order the third quarter issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$5/\$20), to be released this week. Contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Publication Released

✓ **Farm Cash Receipts,**
January-September 1987.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$10/\$36; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 8, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1987 | 2 |
| ● Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 137,261 units – up 6.9% from the year-earlier level. | |
| Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1987 | 5 |
| ● The value of crude oil production in 1987, estimated at \$12.0 billion, rose 24.8% from 1986. | |
-

Data Availability Announcements

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|---|---|
| Performing Arts Companies, 1985 | 6 |
| Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, September 1987 | 6 |
| Footwear Statistics, October 1987 | 7 |
| Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, October 1987 | 7 |
| Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1987 | 7 |
| The Dairy Review, October 1987 | 7 |
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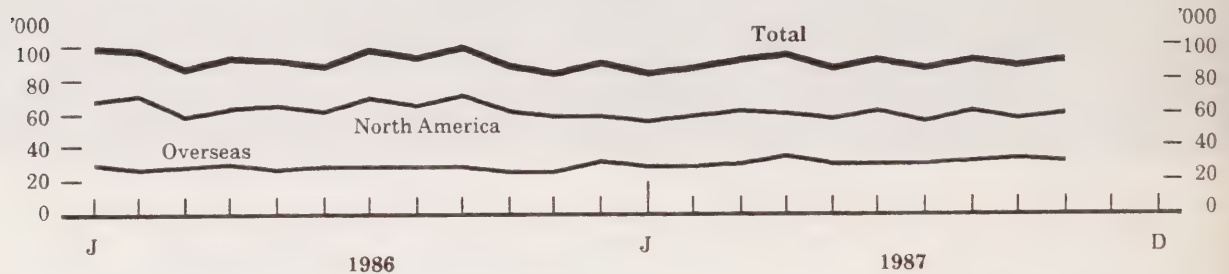
Publications Released

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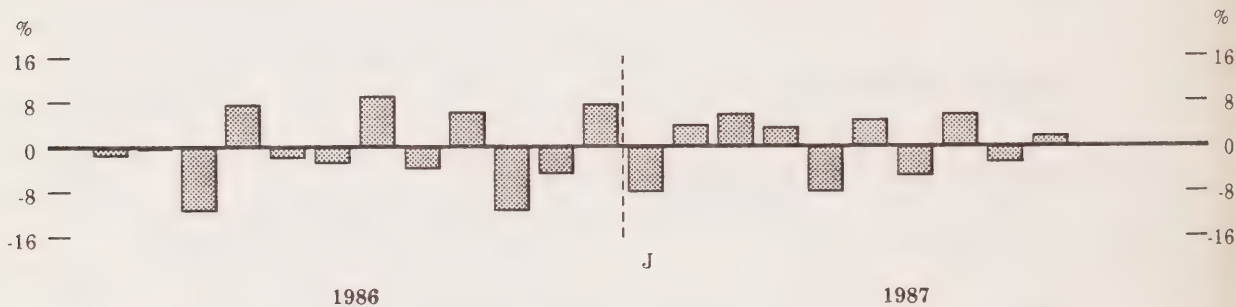


Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



New Motor Vehicle Sales

October 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 131,923 units in October 1987, an increase of 4.7% from the revised September 1987 level of 125,968 units. In October, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+ 10.6%) and passenger cars (+ 2.2%).
- The 4.7% increase in sales in October 1987 followed a 4.2% decrease in September and further extended the trend of fluctuating but generally moderately rising sales observed since the beginning of 1987.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars recorded an increase of 5.9% in October 1987 to a level of 59,462 units, while imported passenger cars decreased by 4.3% to a level of 30,714 units. The gain in October for North American built passenger car sales followed a decrease of 7.0% in September, whereas imported passenger car sales declined after three consecutive monthly increases.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 137,261 units in October 1987, up 6.9% over the October 1986 level. In October 1987, passenger car sales advanced by 2.2% to 94,295 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a sharp rise of 19.1% to 42,966 units.

(continued on page 3)

- The October increase in passenger car sales comprised an increase of 17.5% for imported passenger cars and a decrease of 4.5% for North American built passenger cars. The increase in imported passenger car sales was attributable to a 21.8% rise in Japanese car sales and to a 24.6% increase in imported cars from other countries. Partly offsetting these increases was a 9.8% decrease in South Korean passenger car sales.
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 65.2% of the Canadian passenger car market in October 1987 (based on unit sales), down from the 69.8% share in the same month last year. The Japanese market share rose to 24.1% from 20.2% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 10.7% of the market in October 1987, up slightly from 10.0% in October 1986. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 4.1% of the market in October 1987, compared to a 4.6% share in October 1986.
- With the exception of Manitoba, where unit sales decreased by 9.2%, all other provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in October 1987 compared to October 1986. The increases ranged from 12.6% in British Columbia to 0.4% in Alberta.

- For the first 10 months of 1987, total new motor vehicle sales decreased by 0.3% from the same period last year to 1,305,170 units. Sales of domestic cars were down 9.6% to 605,399 units, while imported passenger car sales rose 9.9% to 310,829 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 388,942 units during this period, up 8.9% from a year earlier.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the October 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$8/\$80), available the third week of January 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) - Canada
October 1987

	October 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r	Jan.-Oct. 1987	Change 1987/86 ^r
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	137,261	6.9	1,305,170	-0.3
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	61,500	-4.5	605,399	-9.6
Japan	22,706	21.8	207,019	22.0
Other Countries	10,089	8.8	103,810	-8.1
(Including South Korea)	(3,842)	(-9.8)	(43,952)	(-30.0)
Total	94,295	2.2	916,228	-3.8
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	37,997	19.2	346,079	10.3
Overseas	4,969	18.5	42,863	-0.8
Total	42,966	19.1	388,942	8.9
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	2,222,353	15.1	20,343,901	9.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	894,016	4.4	8,621,207	-0.2
Japan	346,546	27.0	3,012,695	29.7
Other Countries	176,012	9.6	1,815,021	6.9
(Including South Korea)	(35,197)	(-1.7)	(391,808)	(-25.6)
Total	1,416,574	9.8	13,448,923	6.2
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	725,676	25.3	6,236,662	15.7
Overseas	80,103	28.7	658,316	11.5
Total	805,779	25.6	6,894,978	15.3

^r Revised figures.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

1987 Preliminary and 1986 Final

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1987 is estimated to amount to 87 108.0 thousand cubic metres, a 1.9% increase from 1986. The value of crude oil production amounts to \$11,992.7 million, a 24.8% increase from 1986.
- Natural gas production during 1987 is estimated to amount to 71 962.0 million cubic metres, up 0.01% from 1986. The value of natural gas production, at \$4,310.7 million, shows a 23.3% decrease from 1986.
- Production of natural gas by-products is expected to amount to 20 879.0 thousand cubic metres, a rise of 9.2% from 1986. Production value at \$2,016.9 million is up 11.9% from 1986.

Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

1987 Preliminary

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-products ¹	
	'000's m ³	\$ millions	000,000's m ³	\$ millions	'000's m ³	\$ millions
Saskatchewan	11 738.0	1,417.5	1 706.0	100.9	203.0	17.2
Alberta	70 835.0	10,003.9	62 195.0	3,843.6	20 111.0	1,956.0
British Columbia	2 128.0	312.9	7 378.0	292.6	532.0	40.8
Other Provinces	2 407.0	258.4	683.0	73.6	33.0	2.9
Canada	87 108.0	11,992.7	71 962.0	4,310.7	20 879.0	2,016.9
1986 Final						
Saskatchewan	11 687.9	1,172.4	1 814.0	129.8	204.9	18.2
Alberta	69 322.3	7,978.1	62 556.4	5,048.9	18 401.6	1,743.6
British Columbia	2 021.0	245.3	6 819.6	366.2	465.4	36.7
Other Provinces	2 437.8	216.0	705.4	783.6	54.6	4.0
Canada	85 469.0	9,611.8	71 895.4	5,623.1	19 126.5	1,802.5

¹ Excludes volume and value of sulphur.

Data Availability Announcements

Performing Arts Companies 1985

Preliminary data from the 1985 annual survey of performing arts companies in Canada are now available.

Revenues of the 239 companies reporting in 1985 totalled \$206.5 million, a 7.2% real increase over 1984 revenues¹. Expenses also were up (\$209.1 million in 1985), but in a noteworthy reversal of previous years' trends, average expenditures increased at a lower rate (4.2%) than did average revenues. This lessening of the gap between revenues and expenditures allowed the companies to reduce their average deficits to 1.3% of average expenditures in 1985, compared to the 1984 figure of 3.9%.

Detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures are also available, as are data on numbers of performances and attendance. All data can be cross-classified by the four disciplines of theatre, music, dance and opera, as well as by various geographic divisions.

Contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

¹ For comparisons between years of data, a common file of 1984 and 1985 respondents is used and constant dollars are applied, calculated using the implicit price index for government current expenditures on goods and services.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1987

Highlights from the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Bulletin* are as follows:

- An operating income of \$456.0 million was reported for the Level I air carriers for the period January to September 1987. For the same period of 1986, this figure was \$217.1 million. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Second quarter 1987 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services rose to 790,640 – up 11.7% from the figure recorded for the same quarter last year.
- Level II and III Canadian air carriers reported significant increases in their operations in 1986. Hours flown on unit toll services by Level II carriers increased by 18.1% over 1985, while passengers carried rose by 27.7%.
- Airport activity data indicate that 525 088 tonnes of cargo were enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services at the top 30 Canadian airports during 1986, a decrease of 5.3% compared to 1985.

This issue contains a special release which shows that in 1986, for the top 25 airports, 83.7% of all passengers travelling on commercial air services flew on mainline unit toll services. The market shares for other unit toll and charter services represented, respectively, 8.8% and 7.5% of passenger volume. In 1985, mainline unit toll accounted for 85.1%, other unit toll 5.9% and charter 9.0%.

Order the Vol. 19, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), or contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Footwear Statistics

October 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,594,000 pairs of footwear in October 1987, a decrease of 13.6% from the 4,161,449 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to October 1987 period totalled 33,723,406 pairs of footwear, down 9.8% from the 37,397,761 pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the October issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 21. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

October 1987

Shipments of standard grocery bags totalled 164,355,000 in October 1987, a decrease of 8.0% from the 178,592,000 bags shipped a year earlier. Checkstand sacks totalled 56,965,000 in October 1987, a decrease of 22.3% from the 73,277,000^r (revised figure) sacks shipped a year earlier.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,620,373,000 - a decline of 6.2% from the 1,727,017,000 grocery bags shipped in 1986. Shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 610,077,000 - a drop of 18.1% from the 745,138,000^r sacks shipped in 1986.

Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

September 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 154 900 cubic metres (1,337.0 million board feet) of lumber and ties in September 1987, an increase of 64.4% over the 1 918 700 cubic metres (813.1 million board feet) produced in September 1986.

January to September 1987 production was 28 012 500 cubic metres (11,871.0 million board feet), an increase of 11.5% over the 25 122 200 cubic metres (10,646.2 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2 and 2.2).

Order the September 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of December 21. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

The Dairy Review

October 1987

In October 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 963 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% compared to October 1986. The October 1987 production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 882 tonnes, an increase of 13.6% from a year earlier.

An estimated 597 681 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1987, a decrease of 0.3% from September 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1987 to 5 633 221 kilolitres, an increase of 0.2% over the January-September period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667 and 5673.

Order the October 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on December 23. Contact Dave Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1987. Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended September 30, 1987.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
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| Composite Leading Indicator, September 1987 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composite leading indicator (1971 = 100) posted a fourth consecutive increase of 0.8% and rose to a level of 189.4. | |
| Financial Activity in Canada, Third Quarter 1987 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector borrowing showed continued gains. | |
| Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, October 1987 | 8 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index increased 1.0% on a monthly basis and 4.4% year-over-year. | |
| Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, October 1987 | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index rose 0.8% from September and 4.1% from October 1986. | |

(continued on page 2)

Guide to Statistics Canada Data on Women

This guide (catalogue 11-523E, \$20) brings together source references to all published and unpublished information available from Statistics Canada on women or any data where a theme devoted to women's issues is noted. The guide reflects Statistics Canada's commitment to the recommendations of the United Nations for follow-on work subsequent to the Decade for Women (1976-1985).

The guide comprises three basic parts: Part I contains all catalogued publications and an alphabetic index to assist users in locating a topic. Part II includes data sources on microfiche, tape and electronic format, as well as any "off-the-shelf" tabulations, and a summary of recent Census products. Part III presents a selected bibliography, such as articles published in the *Canadian Statistical Review* and papers presented at conferences, etc.

Contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556), Target Group Data Bases Project.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1987	10
Railway Carloadings, October 1987	11
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1987	11
Production of Eggs, October 1987	11

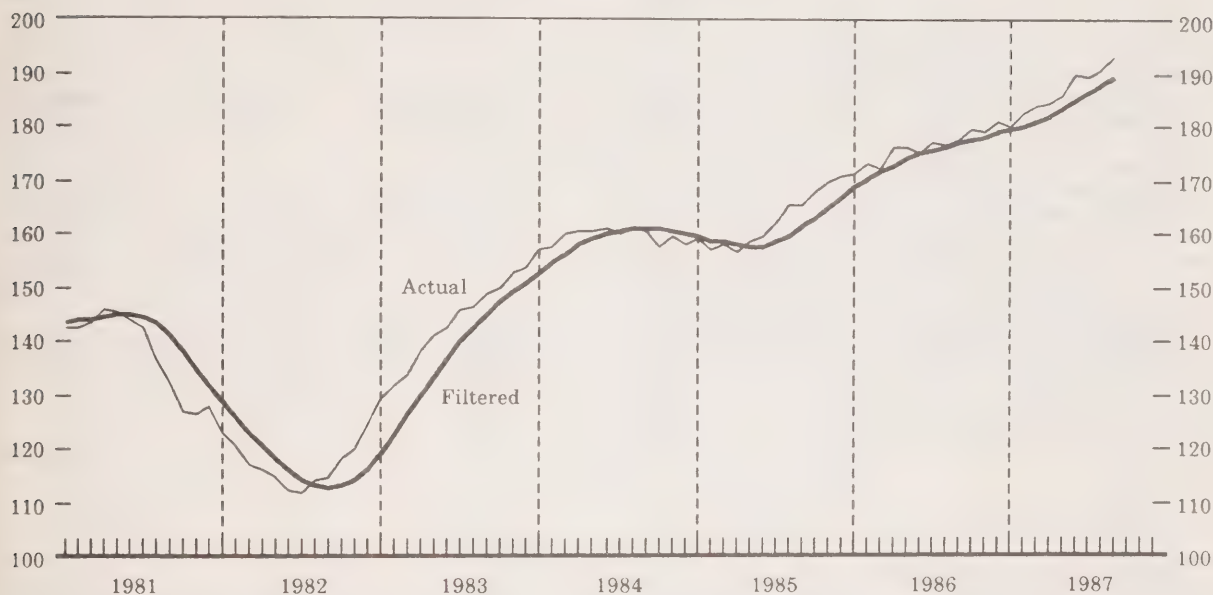
Publications Released

12

Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

January 1981 to September 1987



Composite Leading Indicator

September 1987

In September, the Canadian composite leading indicator (1971=100) posted a fourth consecutive increase of 0.8%, and rose to a level of 189.4. Eight out of 10 components were up, one fewer than in August.

After strengthening through the year as business investment recovered, the manufacturing indicators accelerated in September, boosted by a sharp increase in auto exports. The residential construction index posted its first significant monthly decrease since the end of 1984. The growth in the stock exchange index declined slightly, as the non-filtered version began to fall in September before the sharp drop in the market in October.

Real GDP by industry rose by 0.6% in September, following almost uninterrupted growth throughout 1987. The advance in September continued to be led by goods-producing industries. The increase in production of investment goods continued,

accompanied by a rise in automotive production, part of which was shipped to the United States. Construction saw its first monthly decrease of the year. Employment grew for the fourth straight month in November, following a one-month decrease in July.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

Order *Current Economic Indicators* (13-005, \$10/\$100). This publication also contains the Monthly Economic Review. The December issue of this publication will be released on the 15th of this month. For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact L. Bussière (613-951-1640). For general information contact P. Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	July	August	Sept.	Sept.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)				
Filtered	0.8	0.8	0.8	189.4
Unfiltered	-0.2	0.7	1.2	193.0
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	1.8	1.0	1.2	143,314 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.3	1.7	1.0	780,123 ⁴
Residential construction index ¹	0.5	0.1	-1.2	132.5
Manufacturing				
New orders – durable	0.2	0.6	1.1	3,571 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods) ²	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.75
Average workweek (hours)	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	-0.03	0.0	0.03	-0.6
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.6	0.5	191.3
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	2.2	2.1	1.5	3,772
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) ³	0.9	0.5	0.2	11,203 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

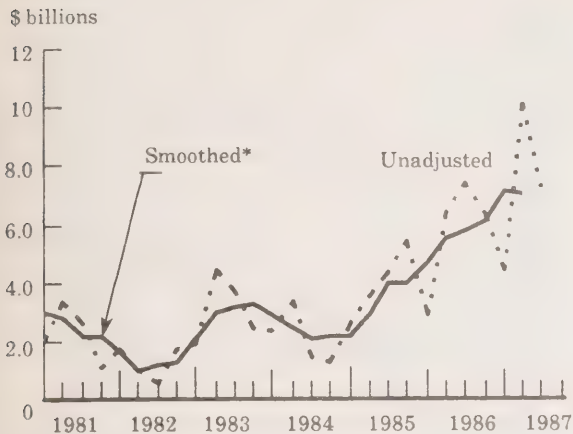
² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

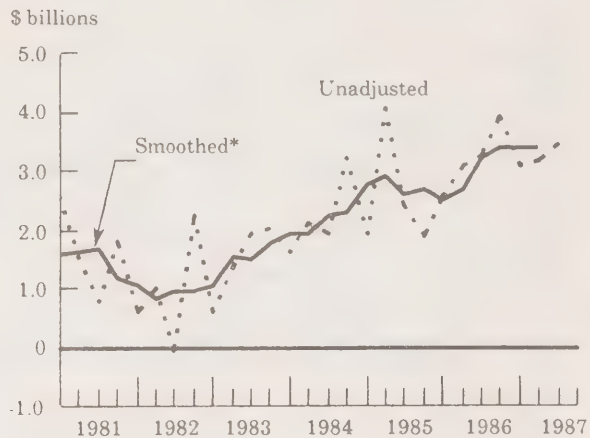
⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Net Borrowing by Instrument by Domestic Non-financial Sectors – Mortgages



*4-quarter moving average

Net Borrowing by Instrument by Domestic Non-financial Sectors – Stocks / Shares



*4-quarter moving average

Financial Activity in Canada Third Quarter 1987

Borrowing by **non-financial sectors** of the Canadian economy during the third quarter of 1987 totalled \$22 billion – an increase of 26% in nominal value from the same quarter a year earlier and the fourth consecutive quarter of such gains. The continued strength was due to demand for funds by the private sector; government borrowing declined by more than 18% from the third quarter of 1986.

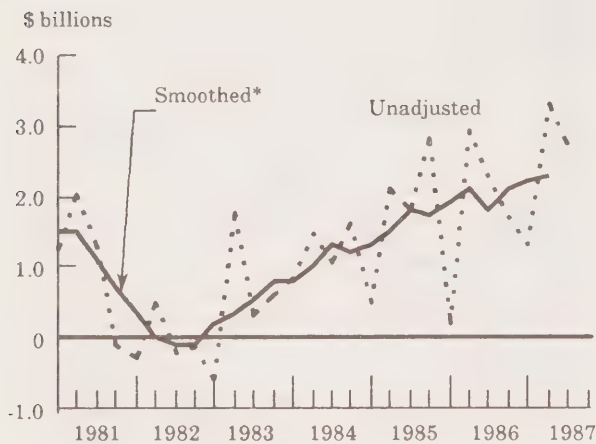
Non-financial private corporations raised about \$8.5 billion, up by more than 60% over a year earlier, reflecting strong growth in investment in plant and equipment and some

inventory accumulation. Most of the change in borrowing was in shorter-term debt instruments. Net new issues of bonds, at about \$2 billion, were relatively large given the increases in bond yields during the quarter. Net new issues of stocks amounted to \$3.5 billion, with about 40% of the funds raised concentrated in the metal mines and mineral fuels industries. Some of these issues reflected an ongoing requirement to pay down debt.

The persons and unincorporated business sector accounted for about 38% of the total funds raised by non-financial sectors. Household borrowing in the form of consumer credit and mortgages remained at a very high level although the annual rate of growth,

(continued on page 6)

Net Borrowing by Instrument by Domestic Non-financial Sectors - Consumer Credit

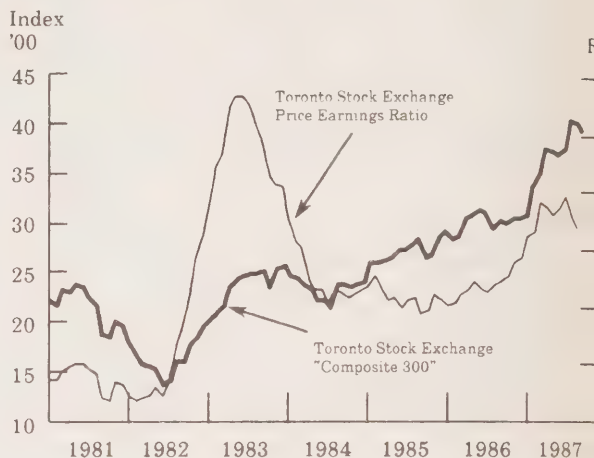


*4-quarter moving average

especially for mortgages, slowed when compared to the previous quarter. These declines were in line with deceleration in demand for consumer durables and for housing.

Governments' financing requirements were reduced as expenditure rose less than revenue. The federal government borrowed a net \$5.1 billion in bonds and short-term instruments on credit markets. This was an increase in borrowing of \$1.9 billion in these instruments compared to the third quarter of 1986, as cash balances were accumulated. In contrast, net issues of bonds by provincial governments were down sharply from \$2.1 billion a year ago to \$112 million, the smallest

Stock Market Statistics



quarterly net issue since 1973. Provincial governments' net issue of treasury bills and short-term paper was a net redemption of \$0.6 billion, again a sharp drop from the \$1 billion net issue of a year earlier.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741 and 743.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$10/\$11), available today. Contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table

(Millions of Dollars)

		1986				1987		
		II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III
1.	Persons and unincorporated business	8,848	7,560	14,574	33,722	5,552	12,835	8,508
	Consumer credit	2,895	2,326	1,693	7,113	1,271	3,349	2,685
	Bank loans	-1,640	-2,054	2,616	-1,521	53	1,128	-258
	Other loans	1,711	-296	3,883	5,334	694	286	-432
	Short-term paper	21	0	0	18	0	0	0
	Mortgages	5,882	7,572	6,302	22,696	3,561	8,187	6,544
	Bonds	-21	12	80	82	-27	-115	-31
2.	Non-financial private corporations	7,505	4,669	6,716	26,161	5,322	10,100	8,474
	Bank loans	-7,096	-520	-677	-2,318	-1,054	1,342	1,022
	Other loans	955	-35	1,522	3,381	-327	744	-230
	Short-term paper	9,936	730	1,318	7,955	2,589	1,039	1,532
	Mortgages	373	35	154	738	891	1,950	611
	Bonds	238	1,172	172	3,363	79	1,848	2,085
	Stocks	3,099	3,287	4,227	13,042	3,144	3,177	3,454
3.	Non-financial government enterprises	-43	940	693	4,061	649	-336	1,159
	Bank loans	-186	553	-469	951	109	-236	-8
	Other loans	-6	368	-51	186	-67	-164	-56
	Short-term paper	-254	-276	-415	-888	201	-54	678
	Mortgages	-3	-2	-4	-12	-2	-3	-2
	Bonds	404	297	1,934	4,014	408	121	547
	Stocks	2	0	-302	-190	0	0	0
4.	General government	8,422	4,807	14,680	32,215	11,070	7,034	3,926
	Bank loans	-1,474	-1,129	-522	-2,086	310	-292	-50
	Other loans	-480	-649	-96	-846	356	176	-154
	Treasury bills	4,259	796	3,840	11,425	6,977	1,700	2,806
	Short-term paper	1,233	971	1,819	4,745	-750	1,544	-639
	Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bonds	4,884	4,818	9,639	18,977	4,177	3,906	1,963
5.	Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors	24,732	17,976	36,663	95,159	22,593	29,633	22,067
	(as a percentage of GDP)	20.8	14.5	28.0	18.9	17.7	21.8	15.1
6.	Rest of the world	-1,568	-607	1,237	475	441	878	-1,137
	Bank loans	-1,462	-622	-333	-2,407	455	147	-456
	Other loans	-119	84	401	64	-63	30	128
	Mortgages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stocks	13	-69	1,169	2,818	49	701	-809
7.	Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions	23,164	17,369	37,900	96,634	23,034	30,511	20,930
8.	Domestic financial institutions	4,115	8,466	4,546	26,985	6,814	7,301	3,383
	Bank loans	-209	1,257	-648	2,032	-827	948	-953
	Other loans	-2,396	549	-2,529	-1,945	861	-579	496
	Short-term paper	409	35	1,776	3,385	1,260	1,647	195
	Mortgages	-115	-13	-23	-148	5	132	96
	Bonds	1,366	1,872	1,600	5,470	1,160	963	113
	Stocks	5,060	4,766	4,370	18,191	4,355	4,190	3,436
9.	Total financing	27,279	25,835	42,446	123,619	29,848	37,812	24,313

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

October 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 137.4 in October, up 1.0% from the previous month and up 4.4% from a year ago.

Between September and October, there were significant increases in prices for metal roofing and siding, copper pipe and fittings, structural and architectural metal products, lumber and plywood.

Between October 1986 and October 1987, prices for structural materials rose 5.0%, due principally to increases in concrete bricks and blocks, and roof trusses. There were also

increases in prices for mechanical materials of 4.6%, primarily for copper pipe and fittings, and hot water heating equipment. Architectural materials increased 4.3%, due mainly to increases in metal roofing and siding, and wooden doors. Electrical materials were up 2.3%, reflecting price increases for building wires and cables.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988, or contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

October 1987
(1981 = 100)

	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	% Change	
				Oct. 1987/ Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987/ Oct. 1986
Total materials	137.4	136.0	131.6	1.0	4.4
Architectural materials	137.0	135.6	131.4	1.0	4.3
Structural materials	143.0	141.6	136.2	1.0	5.0
Mechanical materials	135.1	134.5	129.1	0.4	4.6
Electrical materials	121.2	120.9	118.5	0.2	2.3

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

October 1987

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 132.4 in October, up 0.8% from September and 4.1% higher than a year ago.

Between September and October 1987, there were notable increases in prices for metal roofing and siding, range boilers, and structural and architectural metal products.

Between October 1986 and October 1987, prices for architectural materials rose 4.6%, due mainly to metal roofing and siding, and

wooden doors. Prices for mechanical materials increased by 4.3%, attributable to rubber or plastic pipe fittings, and hot water heating equipment. Structural materials were up 4.0%, due primarily to an increase in concrete bricks and blocks. Electrical materials rose 2.8%, principally due to an increase in building wires and cables.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988, or contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

October 1987

(1981 = 100)

	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	% Change	
				Oct. 1987/ Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987/ Oct. 1986
Total materials	132.4	131.4	127.2	0.8	4.1
Architectural materials	134.8	133.2	128.9	1.2	4.6
Structural materials	131.1	130.5	126.1	0.5	4.0
Mechanical materials	135.2	135.0	129.6	0.1	4.3
Electrical materials	123.2	122.4	119.9	0.7	2.8

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1987

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,118 million in October 1987, up 3.0% from the October 1986 level of \$1,085 million. Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales rose 6.6% over the October 1986 level.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to October 1987 totalled \$9,529 million, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1986. Adjusted sales were up 3.4% over the 1986 period.
- Department store sales during October 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from October 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$13.1 million (-5.7%)
- Prince Edward Island, \$6.8 million (10.9%)
- Nova Scotia, \$37.3 million (-0.5%)
- New Brunswick, \$24.7 million (1.6%)
- Quebec, \$224.5 million (5.3%)
- Ontario, \$459.7 million (10.4%)
- Manitoba, \$52.0 million (-1.9%)
- Saskatchewan, \$34.4 million (6.9%)
- Alberta, \$121.0 million (-7.8%)
- British Columbia, \$144.2 million (-8.5%)

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$47.0 million (-3.4%)
- Edmonton, \$52.5 million (-9.2%)

- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$21.3 million (-2.0%)
- Hamilton, \$33.9 million (14.3%)
- Montreal, \$132.8 million (4.4%)
- Ottawa-Hull, \$55.5 million (13.5%)
- Quebec City, \$31.2 million (7.2%)
- Toronto, \$190.1 million (11.0%)
- Vancouver, \$84.3 million (-10.6%)
- Winnipeg, \$47.7 million (too small to be expressed).

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd., and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in October are as follows: Alberta (4.2%) and British Columbia (6.2%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude releasing adjusted movements for Prince Edward Island, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in the *Daily* during the week of December 21.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the third week of December. Contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

October 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 23.3 million tonnes in October 1987, an increase of 7.4% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 16.6% from October 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 3.6% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 4.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the first week of January. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

October 1987

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 418 577 cubic metres in October 1987, a decrease of 10.4% from 4 932 078 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue amounted to 5 125 894 cubic metres, up 30.9% from 3 915 535 cubic metres in October 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 329 778 cubic metres, an increase of 1.6% from 8 198 487 cubic metres the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 611 835 cubic metres, an increase of 9.3% from 17 950 094 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 37 694 926 cubic metres, an increase of 2.7% from 36 711 934 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 19.8% to 47 273 125 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 39 446 008 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 82 437 785 cubic metres, was up 5.5% from 78 148 182 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of December 21. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

October 1987

Canadian egg production reached 41.6 million dozen in October 1987, up 0.5% from 41.4 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased by 0.2% from October 1986, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,139 from 2,125.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release on December 31. Contact Peter Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Guide to Statistics Canada Data on Women.**
Catalogue number 11-523E
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,**
September 1987. Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and
Cocoa, Quarter Ended September 1987.**
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).
- ✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass
Insulation, October 1987.**
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics, Vol. 1, Annual
Electric Power Survey of Capability and
Load, 1986 actual and 1987-1996 forecast.**
Catalogue number 57-204
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade, October 1987.**
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
Available December 10th at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓ **Imports by Commodity, September 1987.**
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:
\$60/\$600).
- ✓ **Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1985.**
Catalogue number 81-204
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

*Financial Flow Accounts (13-002P, \$10/\$11),
third quarter 1987*

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 10, 1987

Major Releases

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1987 3

- Exports of crude materials increased by \$378 million from September, contributing strongly to the rise in total exports.

Help-wanted Index, November 1987 8

- The index increased for the seventh consecutive month, advancing to 138 from 136 in October.

New Housing Price Index, October 1987 10

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.4% from September 1987 and 13.2% from a year earlier.

(continued on page 2)

Census Divisions and Subdivisions and Federal Electoral Districts – 100% Data Profiles

1986 Census

Some of the leading indicators from Canada's largest demographic survey – the 1986 Census – are now available in profile form at the census division and census subdivision level as well as at the federal electoral district level. These profiles can be obtained on computer tapes as well as on diskettes.

The profiles provide a statistical overview of particular geographic areas, touching on a wide selection of census variables but providing a limited amount of detail for each variable. The distributions are usually univariate, with a limited number of indicators shown, such as percentages and rates.

The profiles which are now available contain information collected from all Canadian households. They are designed to yield quick answers to the fundamental information requirements of the majority of Census data users.

Data Availability Announcements

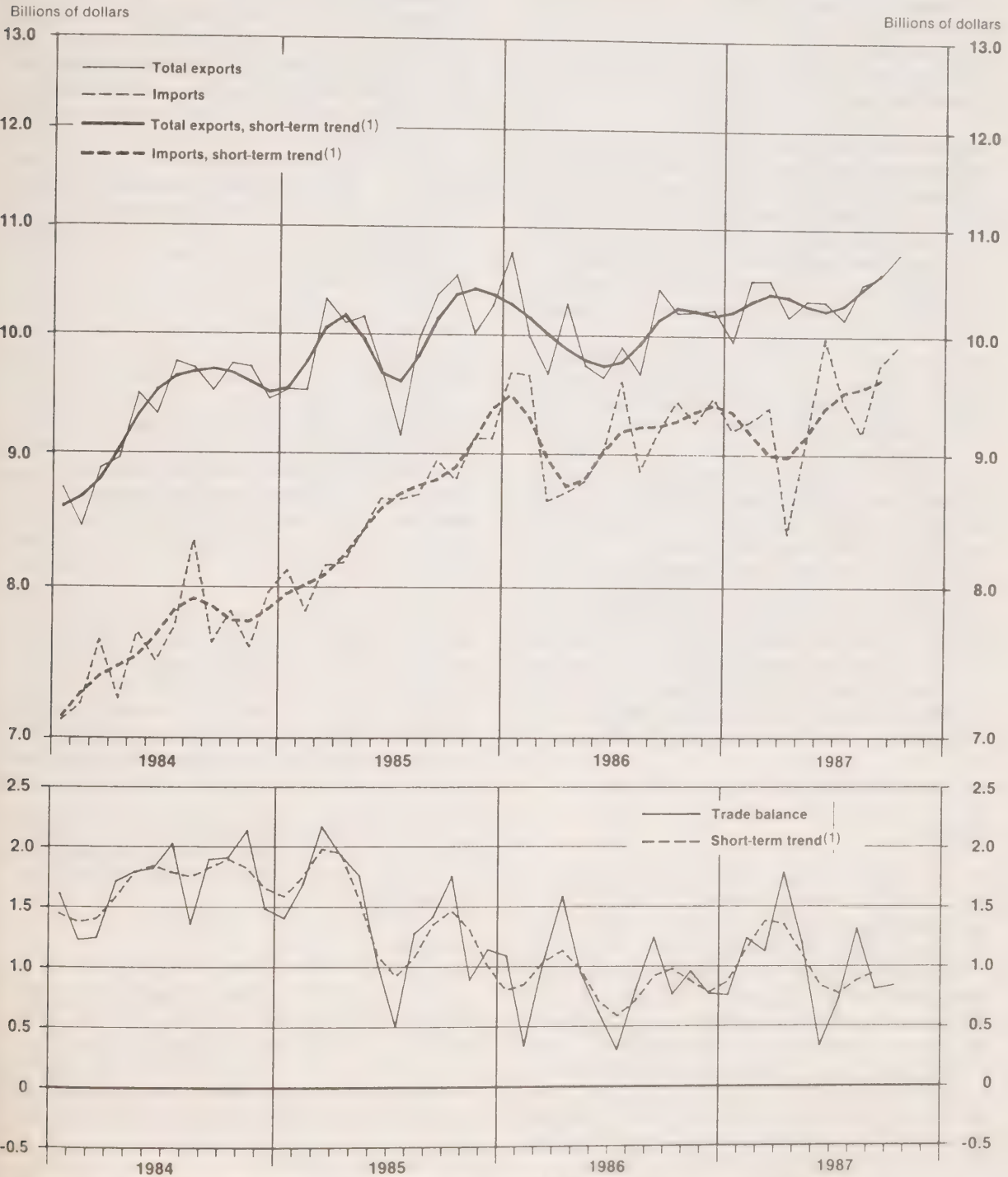
Census Divisions and Subdivisions and Federal Electoral Districts – 100% Data Profiles, 1986 Census	12
Heritage Institutions, 1985-86	12
Steel Ingots, Week Ending December 5, 1987	12
Export and Import Price Indexes, October 1987	13

Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres

Major Releases

Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments
Basis
October 1987

Month-to-month Overview

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and on a balance of payments basis, Canada's international merchandise trade balance for October 1987 was a surplus of \$840 million, a slight increase of \$33 million from the revised balance of \$807 million recorded for September.

An increase in the surplus that Canada has had with Japan since July as well as a notable drop in the deficit with "other countries" contributed to the October increase in the overall balance, while the surplus with the United States decreased by more than \$200 million, falling to \$1.3 billion.

Exports increased by \$202 million from the level the month before, rising to \$10.7 billion in October, the highest level since January 1986. A large increase in exports of energy products contributed to the overall increase.

Imports grew by \$169 million in October from the figure the month before, climbing to \$9.9 billion. The average level of imports for the first 10 months of 1987 was \$9.3 billion, some \$200 million more than the average for the first 10 months of 1986. The rise in total imports for October was connected mainly with increased imports of automotive products.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

Exports

The short-term trend for exports was up for a third straight month; however, the rate of increase was slightly lower than in the previous month, falling from 1.4% in August to 1.3% in September. The main increases were those recorded for exports of wheat (for which the rate of increase more than tripled), passenger automobiles and lumber. The largest decreases were those in the trends for exports of trucks, precious metals and fish. Following three consecutive months of upward movement, the trend for aircraft exports turned downward in September, falling by 2.3%.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports continued to increase for a fifth consecutive month, rising from a rate of increase of 0.4% in August to one of 0.7% in September. The largest increases were those for imports of passenger automobiles, motor vehicle parts and ores. The largest decreases were those for imports of aircraft, office equipment and "other end products". The trend for imports of crude petroleum, which had posted increases of 17.7% in June, 16.7% in July and 6.3% in August, turned downward in September, decreasing by 1.4%.

Commodity Highlights

Exports

Exports grew by 1.9% in October from the September level, the third increase in as many months. The rise resulted mainly from a strong recovery in the crude materials sector, where total exports rose by \$378 million, with increases of \$142 million for coal, \$91 million for copper ore, \$80 million for "other ores" and \$58 million for crude petroleum. The increase for crude petroleum took the level for that commodity to \$471 million. Since May 1987, monthly exports of crude petroleum have been \$400 million or higher. Wheat exports increased by \$137 million, rising to \$325 million. The largest declines were those for exports of industrial machinery (-\$49 million), lumber (-\$47 million) and woodpulp (-\$46 million).

Exports of passenger automobiles dropped by \$45 million in October, contrasting with the increase of nearly \$250 million reported for September.

Imports

Imports rose to \$9.9 billion in October from \$9.7 billion in September, a gain of 1.7%. The largest increases were those for imports of motor vehicle parts (+\$65 million), trucks (+\$44 million) and "other communications equipment" (+\$44 million). Imports of motor

(continued on page 5)

vehicle parts, most of which are from the United States, totalled \$13.2 billion for the first 10 months of 1987, \$1.4 billion less than in the corresponding period in 1986. For 23 commodity groups, imports decreased in October from the September levels; these decreases were marginal, except in the case of aircraft imports, which fell by \$80 million.

Trading Partner Highlights

Exports

Exports to the United States decreased by \$148 million from the level in September, totalling \$8.2 billion in October. (This was still \$248 million more than the average for the first nine months of 1987). Exports to "other EEC countries" also fell, posting a slight decrease of \$6 million. Exports to the other partners increased, with rises of \$195 million for "other countries", \$144 million for Japan, \$9 million for "other OECD countries" and \$8 million for the United Kingdom. Exports to Japan climbed to \$731 million, reaching a record level.

Imports

Canadian imports from the United States totalled \$6.9 billion, an increase of \$99 million from September. Imports from Japan and the United Kingdom also increased, rising by \$124 million and \$45 million respectively, reversing the decreases reported for the previous month. However, imports fell for "other EEC countries" (-\$53 million), "other OECD countries" (-\$29 million) and "other countries" (-\$16 million).

Note to Users

Significant revisions have been made to the international merchandise trade statistics for the current year. Imports and exports of automotive products have been revised upward as a result of mistakes made in the reporting of statistics by a Canadian manufacturer of automotive products. Exports of zinc ores have been revised as a result of a change in the seasonal adjustment for that series. Exports to the United States have been revised as a result of changes made in adjustment for reconciliation of the statistics for trade between Canada and the United States.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the fourth week of December. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9787) (analysis information) or John Butterill (613-951-4804) (price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5/\$50).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
October 1987
Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
						Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
			\$ millions			%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	111,730	91,493	111,730	91,493	20,237	23.4	25.2	2,780
1985	119,566	102,641	119,566	102,641	16,926	7.0	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-275
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2,443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987								
First quarter	30,203	27,394	30,930	27,827	3,103	1.0	-1.1	618
Second quarter	32,153	29,376	30,775	27,456	3,319	-0.5	-1.3	215
Third quarter	29,975	27,473	31,146	28,310	2,836	1.2	3.1	-482
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689
April	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578	6.4	0.8	556
May	10,246	9,374	9,728	8,783	945	-5.3	1.0	-634
June	10,257	9,463	9,626	9,014	612	-1.1	2.6	-333
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	-2.4	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987								
January	9,325	8,501	9,938	9,186	752	-2.8	-2.9	-14
February	10,053	9,028	10,496	9,265	1,231	5.6	0.9	479
March	10,824	9,865	10,495	9,375	1,120	0.0	1.2	-111
April	10,479	9,322	10,163	8,382	1,781	-3.2	-10.6	661
May	10,707	9,450	10,312	9,106	1,206	1.5	8.6	-576
June	10,967	10,604	10,300	9,967	333	-0.1	9.5	-873
July	9,626	9,471	10,139	9,420	719	-1.6	-5.5	387
August	9,492	8,502	10,464	9,154	1,310	3.2	-2.8	590
September	10,857	9,500	10,543	9,736	807	0.8	6.4	-503
October	11,261	10,073	10,745	9,905	840	1.9	1.7	33
Year-to-date								
1986	100,084	92,500	100,166	91,498	8,667	0.9	8.4	-6,236
1987	103,592	94,315	103,596	93,498	10,098	3.4	2.2	1,431

¹ Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

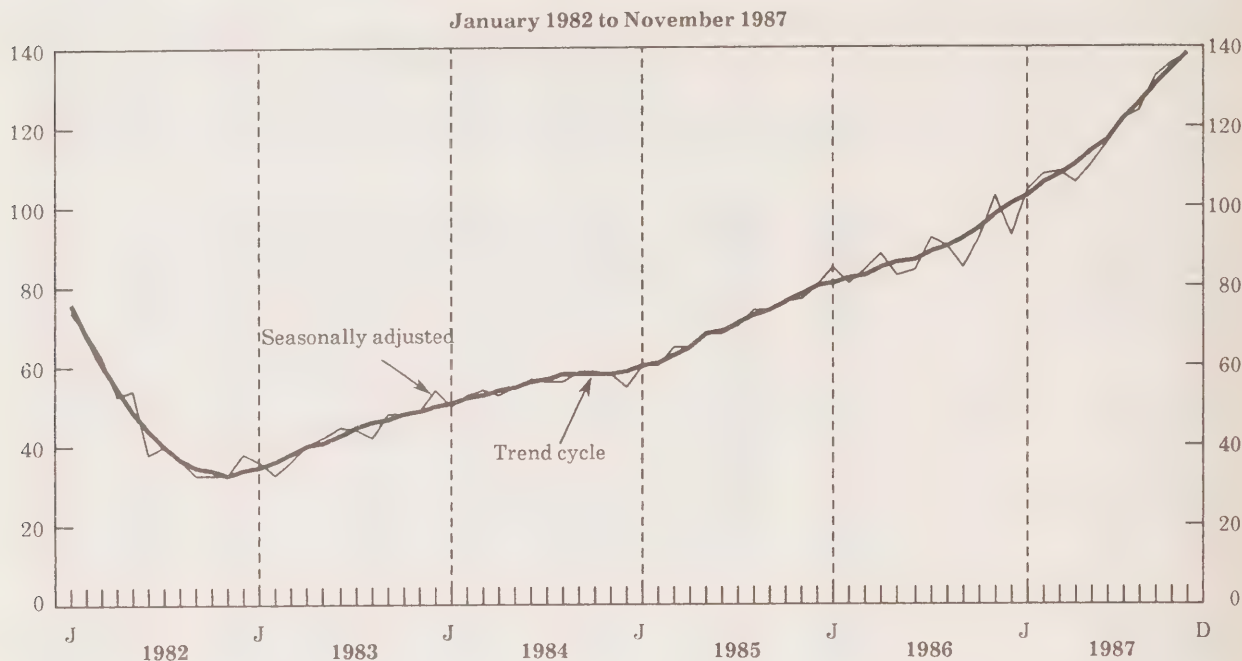
Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
October 1987
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Sept.	Oct.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.		%	\$ millions
			\$ millions	%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions		
Exports to:									
United States	8,320.4	8,173.0	4.3	-1.8	346.2	-147.5	79,499.3	1.7	1,366.7
Japan	586.9	730.5	1.5	24.5	8.4	143.6	5,465.1	10.3	510.8
United Kingdom	205.4	213.6	-20.0	4.0	-51.4	8.2	2,505.7	11.4	257.0
Other EEC Countries	475.6	469.4	-10.0	-1.3	-53.0	-6.2	5,124.9	16.7	733.5
Other OECD Countries*	188.1	197.1	24.1	4.8	36.5	9.0	2,019.6	12.9	230.4
Other Countries	766.5	961.5	-21.3	25.4	-207.7	195.0	8,981.4	3.8	332.0
Total	10,542.9	10,745.0	0.8	1.9	79.0	202.1	103,596.0	3.4	3,430.4
Imports from:									
United States	6,752.7	6,852.0	9.9	1.5	606.6	99.3	63,962.4	1.2	734.6
Japan	550.2	674.3	-2.8	22.6	-15.6	124.1	6,092.0	-3.0	-187.6
United Kingdom*	330.1	374.8	-20.8	13.5	-86.6	44.6	3,704.0	23.7	709.3
Other EEC Countries	759.9	706.5	8.1	-7.0	57.2	-53.4	7,420.9	-0.4	-27.4
Other OECD Countries*	279.7	250.7	30.9	-10.4	66.1	-29.0	2,609.5	11.5	269.2
Other Countries*	1,063.4	1,047.0	-4.1	-1.5	-45.6	-16.3	9,709.1	5.4	501.4
Total	9,736.0	9,905.4	6.4	1.7	581.9	169.4	93,497.9	2.2	1,999.5
Balance with:									
United States	1,567.7	1,321.0			-260.4	-246.7	15,536.9		632.1
Japan	36.7	56.1			24.0	19.5	-626.9		698.5
United Kingdom	-124.7	-161.2			35.3	-36.5	-1,198.3		-452.4
Other EEC Countries	-284.3	-237.1			-110.2	47.2	-2,296.0		760.9
Other OECD Countries*	-91.6	-53.7			-29.6	37.9	-589.9		-38.7
Other Countries	-296.9	-85.6			-162.1	211.3	-727.7		-169.4
Total	806.9	839.6			-503.0	32.7	10,098.1		1,430.9

* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

November 1987

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) continued to increase between October and November 1987 (to 138 from 136). This is the seventh consecutive month for which the index has been at its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- Between October and November, the index increased in all provinces except in Ontario where it remained at 184. The index increased to 153 from 147 in Quebec, to 174 from 168 in the Atlantic region, to 59 from 55 in the Prairie region, and to 57 from 54 in British Columbia.

- In November 1987, the Canada trend-cycle¹ continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 9)

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in seasonally adjusted data.

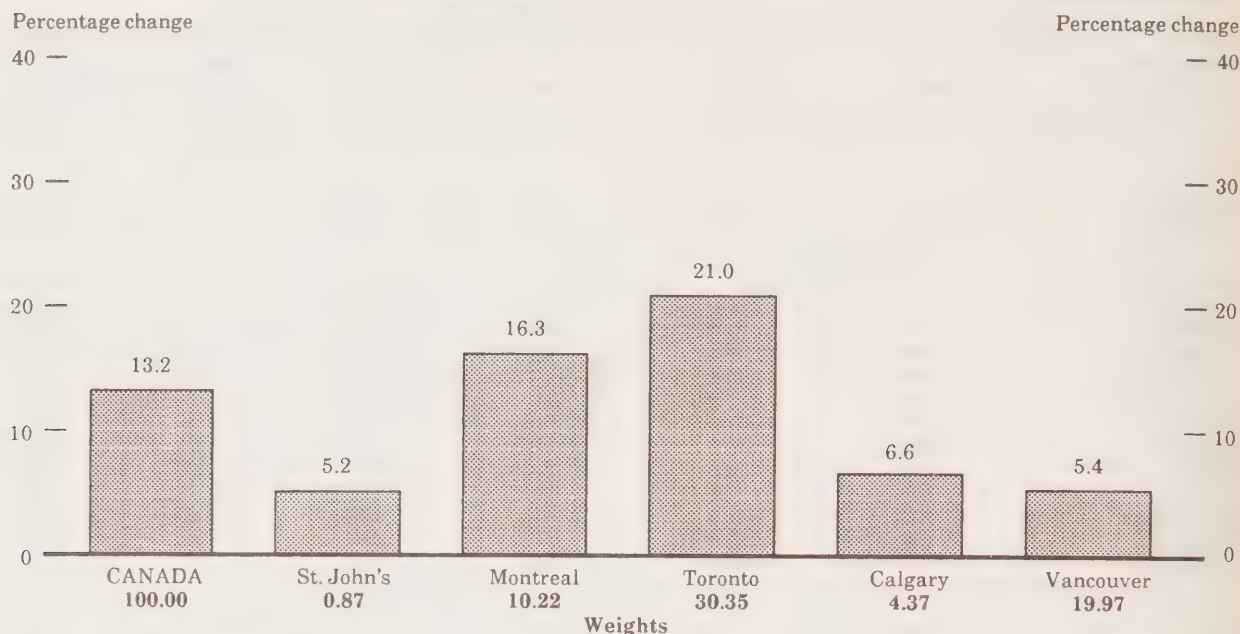
Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1986						
November	103	119	121	128	46	40
December	93	108	97	130	44	37
1987						
January	104	138	105	145	48	39
February	108	142	118	144	47	40
March	109	129	128	140	47	39
April	106	130	119	141	46	44
May	111	140	119	151	51	47
June	116	134	135	149	54	49
July	122	146	138	166	50	49
August	124	158	131	170	53	53
September	133	169	146	178	60	49
October	136	168	147	184	55	54
November	138	174	153	184	59	57

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, October 1987



New Housing Price Index October 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 122.5 in October, up 0.4% from September. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 13.2% higher than the year-earlier level. Between September and October, the estimated house only index increased 0.3%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.5%.

Among the cities surveyed, October's increases in new housing prices were generally lower than in previous months with the notable exception of Calgary, which recorded the largest monthly increase (2.0%). Toronto, with a monthly increase of 0.6% continued to show the largest 12-month increase (21.0%) of all

cities surveyed, although it was followed closely by Hamilton which recorded a yearly increase of 20.9%.

The majority of Southwestern Ontario cities, together with Montreal maintained yearly gains well in excess of 10.0%. In Alberta and British Columbia cities surveyed, index levels were still below their 1981 price reference level of 100.

(see table on page 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988. Contact the Prices Division (613-951-9607).

New Housing Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	% change	
					Oct. 1987/ Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987/ Oct. 1986
Canada Total	100.0	122.5	122.0	108.2	0.4	13.2
Canada (House only)		129.1	128.7	113.4	0.3	13.8
Canada (Land only)		111.1	110.5	98.9	0.5	12.3
St. John's	0.87	113.8	113.6	108.2	0.2	5.2
Halifax	2.44	129.9	129.8	124.7	0.1	4.2
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.7	-	4.4
Quebec City	2.26	149.2	147.3	136.9	1.3	9.0
Montreal	10.22	158.3	157.3	136.1	0.6	16.3
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	140.0	139.3	131.5	0.5	6.5
Toronto	30.35	152.8	151.9	126.3	0.6	21.0
Hamilton	2.98	166.5	166.5	137.7	-	20.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	160.4	160.4	146.9	-	9.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	167.7	167.6	143.0	0.1	17.3
London	1.58	151.1	151.1	131.9	-	14.6
Windsor	0.90	122.7	122.9	114.9	-0.2	6.8
Winnipeg	3.11	135.6	136.0	129.0	-0.3	5.1
Regina	0.90	117.5	117.5	113.7	-	3.3
Saskatoon	1.30	111.4	111.2	107.1	0.2	4.0
Calgary	4.37	97.1	95.2	91.1	2.0	6.6
Edmonton	4.86	90.7	90.4	86.2	0.3	5.2
Vancouver	19.97	78.3	78.3	74.3	-	5.4
Victoria	2.79	70.4	70.0	68.8	0.6	2.3

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Census Divisions and Subdivisions and Federal Electoral Districts – 100% Data Profiles

1986 Census

Profiles providing the following information are now available at the census division and census subdivision level as well as at the federal electoral district level (1986 Representation Order).

These profiles contain data gathered from all Canadian households. Supplementary data from 20% of the population, including such topics as ethnicity, education, industry, occupation, and income will become available at a later date.

Prices for tape output of the census division and census subdivision profiles range from \$505 for the Yukon to \$2,000 for all of Canada. The price for a tape output of the federal electoral district profiles is \$1,130. Cost estimates for selected subprovincial regions or for output to diskette can be provided upon request.

Content of Profiles:

- Population, 1981
- Population, 1986
- Population, percentage change, 1981-86
- Land area in square kilometres, 1986
- Population density per square kilometer, 1986
- Sex and age groups (24)
- Marital status (5)
- Mother tongue (11)
- Dwellings (8)
- Households (12)
- Census families (27)
- Family status and living arrangements (13)
- Economic families (9)

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 15) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

Heritage Institutions 1985-86

Preliminary data from the 1985-86 survey of heritage institutions are now available.

Tables will be published in *Heritage Institutions*, 1985-86 (87-207), to be released in the spring of 1988. For more information or special tabulations, please contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 5, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 5, 1987 totalled 272 047 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the preceding week's total of 281 192 tonnes and down 3.9% from the year-earlier level of 283 102 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 13 604 048 tonnes, an increase of 4.5% from 13 013 682 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

October 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a (1981=100) balance of payments basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1987 for the seven commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$15/\$150), available the first week of January 1988. Contact John Butterill (613-951-4804), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, September 1987. Catalogue number **22-007**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).
- ✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, November 1987. Catalogue number **32-012**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).
- ✓ **The Sugar Situation**, October 1987. Catalogue number **32-013**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 16, No. 11, **Pack of Processed Peaches**, 1987. Catalogue number **32-023**
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, September 1987. Catalogue number **36-003**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, October 1987. Catalogue number **36-004**
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- ✓ **Primary Iron and Steel**, September 1987. Catalogue number **41-001**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, September 1987. Catalogue number **47-004**
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, 1986. Catalogue number **55-201**
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, July 1987. Catalogue number **63-014**
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, August 1987. Catalogue number **64-002**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Teachers in Universities**, 1985-86. Catalogue number **81-241**
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 11, 1987

Major Release

Farm Product Price Index, October 1987	2
• Farm prices dropped 2.2% from September.	

Data Availability Announcements

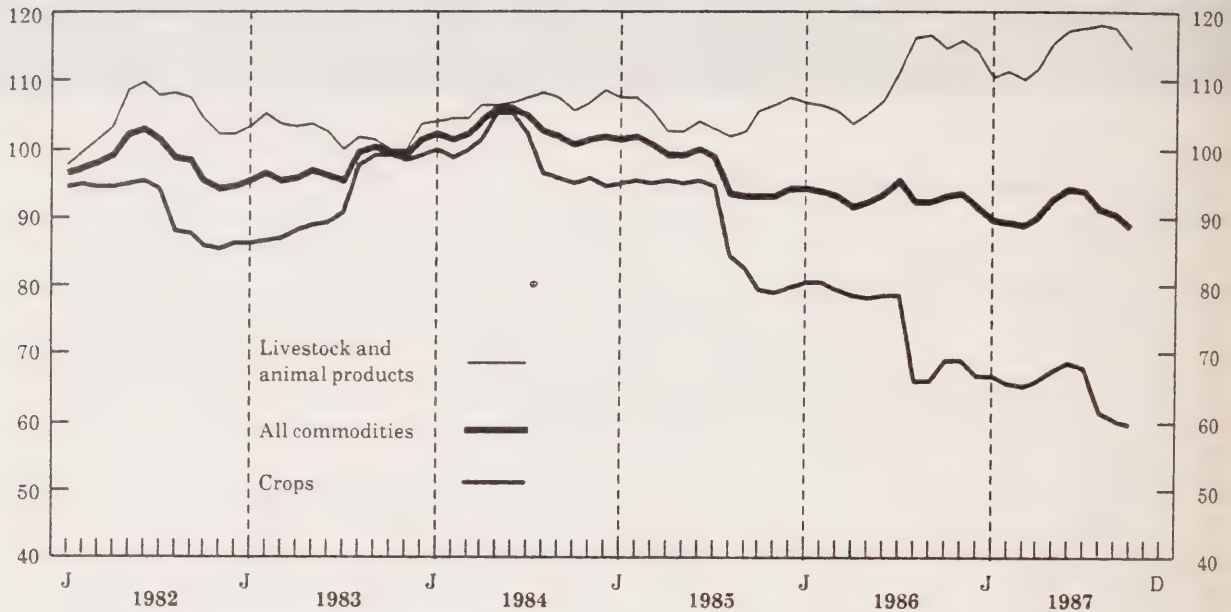
Housing Starts, October 1987	4
University Enrolment and Degrees Granted, 1986-87	4
Production and Value of Berries, 1986	4
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1987	5
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1987	5
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1987	5

Publications Released

Major Release Dates, Week of December 14-18	7
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Major Release

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

October 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 88.2 in October, down 2.2% from the revised September level of 90.2. This was the fourth consecutive decrease in the index following three monthly increases. A drop in both crop and livestock prices contributed to the decrease in the overall index. The October 1987 index stood 5.0% below the year-earlier level of 92.8.

Between September and October 1987, the index fell in every province. The decreases, in percentage terms, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-0.2%
• Prince Edward Island	-10.1%
• Nova Scotia	-1.2%
• New Brunswick	-8.7%
• Quebec	-2.7%
• Ontario	-2.1%
• Manitoba	-1.1%

• Saskatchewan	-2.3%
• Alberta	-1.0%
• British Columbia	-2.6%
• Canada	-2.2%

Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index decreased 2.5% in October 1987 mainly due to lower hog prices. Cattle and egg prices also decreased while prices for milk and poultry showed little change. This was the second consecutive decrease in the index from its record level set in August 1987.

- Hog prices dropped 10.6% in October. Associated with the price decrease in October was increased pork production in both Canada and the United States. The hog index, at 113.5, was 11.9% below its year-earlier level.

(continued on page 3)

- The cattle index decreased 1.2% in October from the record level recorded in September, mainly due to lower prices for slaughter and feeder cattle. The cattle index, at 117.1, had been trending upward between July 1986 and September 1987.

Crops

The crops index decreased 1.3% in October and stood at 59.3. Cereal and potato prices were lower in October while oilseed prices rose. The crops index was at its lowest level since February 1978.

- The potato index decreased for the fourth consecutive month. The index, at 72.0, has fallen 42% during this period to its lowest level since June 1986. Potato prices have fallen as the potato crops harvested in both Canada and the United States in 1987 were larger than in the previous year.
- The cereals index stood at 45.6% in October, down 1.9% from the previous month. A larger proportion of low quality wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in October, resulting in lower wheat prices. The index was 22% below its year-earlier level, largely due to lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat, oats and barley which took effect in August 1987. Since August 1987, the index has been at its lowest point since July 1973 and was 57% below the January 1981 peak of 107.0.

- The oilseeds index increased 3.8% in October to a level of 74.7. This was the first increase in the index in four months as higher prices for canola and flaxseed more than offset decreases in soybean prices. With the increase in October 1987, the oilseeds index remained 4.0% higher than its year-earlier level.

User note:

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Users should note that the index has been revised where necessary in 1985 and 1986 to include any revisions to prices that have become available for that period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the October issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003), scheduled for release January 5, 1988. Contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

October 1987

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- For a third consecutive month, housing starts registered a decrease. Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, a total of 223,000 units were started in October, a drop of 4.3% from 233,000 the previous month.
- This decline is totally attributable to the single family dwelling sector.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Housing starts in urban areas declined only 1% in October, as a drop in single detached dwellings was almost totally offset by an increase recorded in the multiple dwelling sector.
- On a regional basis, the Atlantic and Quebec regions reported substantial increases while the remaining regions posted moderate declines.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25 and 29.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002), scheduled for release January 15. Contact P. Pichette (613-951-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

University Enrolment (1986-87) and Degrees Granted (1986)

Information on enrolment at Canadian universities during the 1986-87 academic year and degrees granted in 1986 is now available.

Order *Universities: Enrolment and Degrees*, 1986 (81-204), available in April 1988. Contact Tom Bird (613-951-1538), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Science and Culture Division.

Production and Value of Berries 1986

1986 Canadian estimates of production and value for blueberries, raspberries, strawberries and cranberries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1395 and 1404-1406.

Order the fourth issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003), available in late January. Contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.3 million tonnes, an increase of 10.7% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 7.6%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending November 21, 1987	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 277 317	222 127 849
% change from previous year	10.7	4.6
Cars	77,181	3,244,980
% change from previous year	8.3	1.9
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	260 697	11 474 847
% change from previous year	10.5	6.2
Cars	8,993	405,604
% change from previous year	7.6	4.1

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

October 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 66 132 tonnes in October 1987, a decrease of 6.7% from the 70 907^r (revised figure) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 621 672 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.9% from the 598 223 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for October 1987 are now available as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 21. Contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 116 405 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1987, an increase of 49.0% from the 78 098^r (revised figure) tonnes produced in October 1986.

January to October 1987 production totalled 1 052 371 tonnes, up 14.5% from 918 723^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for October 1987, October 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002), to be released the first week of January 1988. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 23, Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1986.**
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

✓ **Asphalt Roofing, October 1987.**
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Culture Statistics – Periodical Publishing, 1985. Catalogue number 87-203
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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Major Release Dates: Week of December 14 - 18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated
date(s) of
release

Title

Reference period

December

15-16	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Third Quarter 1987
16-17	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1987
18	The Consumer Price Index	November 1987
18	Retail Trade	October 1987
18-21	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Third Quarter 1987

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 14, 1987

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Regional Reference Centres



Data Availability Announcements

Canadian Civil Aviation

1986

Highlights

- Air Canada's total operating revenue rose by 4.6% to \$2.6 billion in 1986. However, their share of the total operating revenues reported by Canadian Level I to IV air carriers has decreased steadily throughout the decade, to 44.1% in 1986 from 49.6% in 1980.
- Total operating revenues reported by the Canadian air carriers rose by 6.4% to \$6.0 billion in 1986. Increases in operating revenues were noted for Level I (5.3%), level II (26.2%) and level III carriers (19.4%), while Level IV carriers reported a drop of 25.1%. The share of total operating revenues accounted for by Level I air carriers has decreased steadily to 81.4% in 1986 from 84.2% in 1982.
- Canadian air carriers reported an operating income of \$242.4 million in 1986. Prior to 1986, the highest operating income in this decade had been \$183.0 million, reported in 1980.
- Net income reported by Canadian Level I to IV air carriers in 1986 was \$88.3 million, a substantial increase from the \$4.0 million reported in 1985. This represents the third consecutive year of profits and the highest net income since 1980 when \$105.5 million was reported. Level I carriers had a net income of \$82.6 million in 1986, after a loss of \$20.1 million in 1985.

- The increasing importance of commuter or feeder carriers in short-haul markets became more apparent in 1986. While the number of scheduled service departures by Level I carriers dropped by 1.8% in 1986, passenger-kilometres increased by 8.9%. Level II carriers reported a 20.9% increase in unit toll departures and a 20.4% rise in passenger-kilometres in 1986. Level III carriers reported 17.1% more scheduled service departures and 26.5% more passenger-kilometres than 1985.

Order the 1986 issue of *Canadian Civil Aviation* (51-206), to be released the fourth week of January. Contact R. Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1985 and 1986

Estimates of 1985 and 1986 apparent per capita consumption in Canada are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes and fish.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190101--00190114.

Order *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada - Part II, 1986* (32-230), available in January. Contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Sugar Sales

November 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 80 372 106 kilograms for all types of sugar in November 1987, comprising 75 964 181 kilograms in domestic sales and 4 407 925 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 952 932 346 kilograms: 889 948 203 kilograms in domestic sales and 62 984 143 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 88 550 000 kilograms in November 1986, of which 80 047 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 8 503 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 965 402 000 kilograms: 909 942 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 55 460 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013), to be released the week of January 8. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

October 1987

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in October 1987 totalled 57 518 tonnes, a decrease of 4.6% from the 60 261 tonnes produced in September 1987. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 501 718 tonnes, a decrease of 6.1% from the corresponding 1986 figure of 471 124 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 154 tonnes in October 1987, down from the 11 497^r (revised figure) tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 85 901 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 78 337 tonnes in 1986.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 6 758 tonnes in October 1987 from 8 320^r tonnes in September 1987. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 57 596 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 54 772 tonnes in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 21. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Errata: Federal Electoral Districts - 100% Data Profiles

1986 Census

The federal electoral district profiles released in the December 10 issue of the *Daily* pertain to the 1976 representation order, not the 1986 representation order as was indicated on page 12.

Publications Released

✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

✓ **Wholesale Trade**, September 1987.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Building Permits**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

✓ **Profiles – Census Divisions and Subdivisions – Prince Edward Island: Part 1, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-103
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

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Yukon and Northern B.C.
Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 15, 1987

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Agriculture



Canada

Census of Agriculture 1986

The 1986 Census of Agriculture publication series provides a wealth of data on Canadian agriculture in 11 publications, one for each province and one for all of Canada (which includes data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories). The Canada publication (96-102) is now available while the remaining provincial publications will be available later this month.

Each provincial publication provides data for agricultural regions (crop districts) and census divisions on such diverse topics as the number and area of farms, tenure crops, livestock, fertilizer use, spraying and dusting practices, irrigation and drainage, farm capital, expenses, hired labour, sales, off-farm work and product type. Data for selected variables (for example, total farm area and number of farms) are published at the census consolidated subdivision level in each provincial publication. There are also selected cross-classified and historical tables.

To order 1986 *Census of Agriculture – Canada* (96-102, \$50) or for more information on Census of Agriculture products and services, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre. The publication can also be ordered by dialing toll-free 1-800-267-6677.



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Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period ending November 30, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.0 million tonnes, an increase of 4.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 5.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 7.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Nine-day Period ending November 30, 1987	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 023 838	228 151 687
% change from previous year	4.6	4.6
Cars	86,092	3,331,072
% change from previous year	4.1	2.0
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	269 158	11 744 005
% change from previous year	-5.8	5.8
Cars	9,088	414,692
% change from previous year	-7.7	3.8

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484),
Surface Transport Unit, Transportation
Division.

Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

Second Quarter 1987

Preliminary data indicate that 11.0 million passengers, travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during the second quarter of 1987, an increase of 2.4% from the second quarter of 1986.

The volume of scheduled passengers that enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during the first six months of 1987 reached 20.5 million, up 3.8% from the 19.8 million passengers recorded a year earlier.

During the first half of 1987, the top 10 airports showed the following percentage changes in scheduled passenger traffic volumes relative to 1986:

• Lester B. Pearson (Toronto) International	9.4%
• Vancouver International	-3.4%
• Montreal (Dorval) International	4.4%
• Calgary International	5.4%
• Winnipeg International	-0.8%
• Ottawa International	5.3%
• Edmonton International	-2.8%
• Halifax International	-1.2%
• Mirabel International	-4.9%
• Edmonton Municipal	0.5%

Preliminary data for 30 selected Canadian airports for the second quarter of 1987 will appear in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004), available in January 1988. Contact K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Beneficiaries by Urban Area

1984-87

Effective today, additional unemployment insurance statistics are available on CANSIM. The new data are detailed by sex and by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA)¹ and they provide information on all persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, and beneficiaries receiving regular benefits without reported earnings.

The monthly series start in January 1984 and can be obtained by accessing CANSIM matrices 5735 and 5736. Since January 1987, the data have been based on the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification; prior to this date the 1981 classification applies. This change has caused breaks in certain series and the user is advised to consult the Standard Geographical Classification for the details.

For further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

¹ A Census Agglomeration is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area of at least 10,000 population, based on the previous census. Once the core population reaches 100,000 it becomes a Census Metropolitan Area.

Electric Storage Batteries

October 1987

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 370 618 automotive replacement batteries in October 1987, a decrease of 1.7% from the 377 063 batteries sold a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2 054 951^r (revised figure) automotive replacement batteries from January to October 1987, up 0.01% from 2 054 486 for the same period in 1986.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4/\$40), available the week of December 21. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries**, August 1987.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies**, September 1987. **Catalogue number 35-002**
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, October 1987.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Cement**, October 1987.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products**, October 1987.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada**, 1985.
Catalogue number 63-202
(Canada: \$12; Other Countries: \$13).
- ✓ **International Travel - Advance Information**, October 1987.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, July 1987. **Catalogue number 73-001**
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).
- ✓ **Census of Agriculture - Canada**, 1986.
Catalogue number 96-102
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 16, 1987

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1987 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Capacity utilization edged up 0.4% to 80.5% – the highest level in the current economic expansion. | |
| Trusted Pension Funds: Financial Statistics, 1986 | 4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$127.3 billion. | |
-

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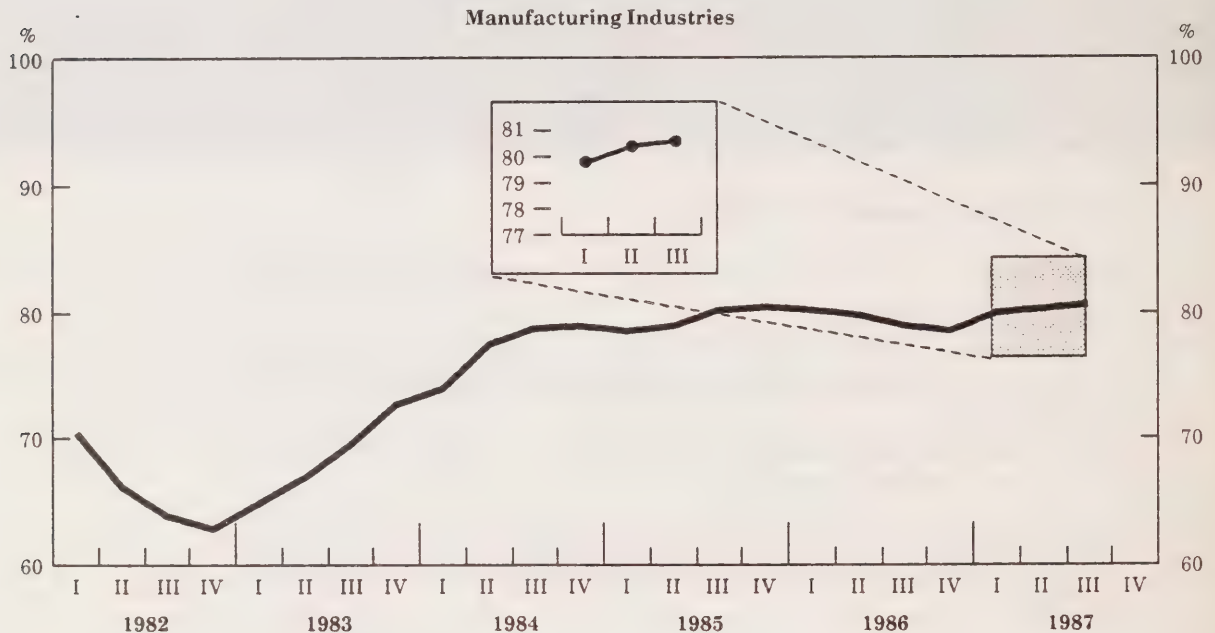
Publications Released

Note to Users

Estimates of real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry for October will be released on December 23, 1987 and not early in 1988 as previously announced.

Major Releases

Capacity Utilization Rates



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1987

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries edged up 0.4% to 80.5% in the third quarter of 1987 from 80.2% in the preceding quarter. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1982 shows that the rate recorded in this quarter is a new peak for the period, marginally above the previous high of 80.4% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1985.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased by 1.6% in the third quarter of 1987 to 76.8% from 75.6% in the second quarter. This is the fourth consecutive quarter in which the capacity utilization rate for the durable manufacturing industries has increased. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates showed a drop of 0.7% to 84.7% from 85.3%.

Highlights

- All of the major building materials producing industries showed strong increases in their rate of capacity utilization while posting new five-year peak levels of capacity utilization: wood industries increased by 8.3%; fabricated metal products industries rose 3.7%; and non-metallic mineral products industries were up 2.0%.
- Manufacturers of most types of equipment also showed increases: furniture and fixture industries increased 1.6%; electrical and electronic products industries increased 0.7% to a new historical peak of 100.0%, and machinery industries increased 0.2%.
- Most of the industries producing fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products recorded higher

(continued on page 3)

levels of capacity utilization: rubber products industries increased 3.9%; primary metal industries increased 2.3%; plastics products increased 0.5%; primary textile industries increased 0.2%; but chemical and chemical products industries dropped 3.5%.

- In contrast, the two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted lower levels of capacity utilization: transportation equipment industries decreased 3.7%; and paper and allied products industries decreased 1.2%.

- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, showed mixed results: clothing industries increased 2.2%; printing, publishing and allied industries increased 0.6%; but other manufacturing industries decreased 0.1%; beverage industries decreased 0.8%; and food industries decreased 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1987 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	III 1987	QIII '87/ QII '87	II 1987	QII '87/ QI '87	I 1987	QI '87/ QIV '86	IV 1986
Total manufacturing	80.5	0.4	80.2	0.5	79.8	1.7	78.5
Durable manufacturing industries	76.8	1.6	75.6	1.1	74.8	1.2	73.9
Wood industries	96.1	8.3	88.7	1.3	87.6	9.5	80.0
Furniture and fixture	75.5	1.6	74.3	-0.8	74.9	0.1	74.8
Primary metal	74.4	2.3	72.7	0.1	72.6	0.4	72.3
Fabricated metal products	78.7	3.7	75.9	4.1	72.9	1.5	71.8
Machinery	58.2	0.2	58.1	-1.5	59.0	1.7	58.0
Transportation equipment	60.1	-3.7	62.4	-5.0	65.7	-3.5	68.1
Electrical and electronic products	100.0	0.7	99.3	7.7	92.2	0.7	91.6
Non-metallic mineral products	80.3	2.0	78.7	-1.7	80.1	6.2	75.4
Other manufacturing industries	72.9	-0.1	73.0	-1.1	73.8	-1.5	74.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	84.7	-0.7	85.3	-0.1	85.4	2.3	83.5
Food	77.3	-2.2	79.0	-1.6	80.3	0.4	80.0
Beverage	60.8	-0.8	61.3	-1.0	61.9	1.1	61.2
Tobacco products	60.6	0.8	60.1	-0.7	60.5	-0.2	60.6
Rubber products	85.9	3.9	82.7	-5.1	87.1	3.8	83.9
Plastics products	96.1	0.5	95.6	1.3	94.4	0.0	94.4
Leather and allied products	92.6	-0.1	92.7	-1.1	93.7	-3.9	97.5
Primary textile	100.0	0.2	99.8	2.1	97.7	8.1	90.4
Textile products	100.0	3.4	96.7	1.4	95.4	3.0	92.6
Clothing	100.0	2.2	97.8	2.1	95.8	3.5	92.6
Paper and allied products	91.4	-1.2	92.5	-1.7	94.1	4.3	90.2
Printing, publishing and allied industries	98.4	0.6	97.8	0.1	97.7	0.3	97.4
Refined petroleum and coal products	79.8	-1.2	80.8	0.2	80.6	8.0	74.6
Chemical and chemical products	71.1	-3.5	73.7	4.5	70.5	1.7	69.3

Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics

1986

Highlights

Assets

- The book value of assets of trustee pension funds reached an estimated \$127.3 billion at December 31, 1986, up \$17.0 billion, or 15.4%, from a year earlier. These assets represent approximately 55% of the reserves of all employer-sponsored pension plans, the remaining 45% being held by insurance companies or under the consolidated revenue arrangements used for certain public service plans.
- The growth in the assets of trustee pension funds has had an important impact on the amount of capital available for investment. During the period 1976-1986, this growth exceeded 400% in current dollars and equalled 140% when viewed in constant 1981 dollars (i.e. taking inflation into account).
- The \$127.3 billion in assets was held on behalf of approximately 3.3 million active pension plan members, plus an undetermined number of terminated or retired persons. This is equivalent to an average of \$39,096 of invested reserves for each active member, compared with \$16,957 in 1980 and \$9,462 in 1976.
- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles, representing 47% and 27% respectively of the assets at book value. The remaining assets were distributed among investment vehicles such as: pooled, mutual, segregated and deposit administration funds, mortgages, real estate and various short-term securities.

Funds and Members

- The number of active pension plan members has increased each year since 1970, to its present level of 3.3 million in

1986. The growth rate, however, has dropped from an average of 5.9% per year in the 1970s to an average of 1.3% per year in the 1980s.

- There were 3,833 trustee pension funds in 1986. In the past two decades this number has fluctuated between a high of 4,072 in 1969 and a low of 3,245 in 1979. The fluctuation was seen almost exclusively in the number of funds with less than five members, a reflection of changing policies regarding pension plans for significant shareholders.
- Public sector funds, although accounting for only a small proportion of the total funds (217 of the 3,833 funds in 1986), continued to hold approximately one-half of the total assets and to cover more than 40% of all active plan members.

Income and Expenditures

- Income of trustee pension funds was estimated at \$22.4 billion in 1986, an increase of 14% from the previous year. Profit on the sale of securities, which accounted for 74% of the total growth in income in 1986 (57% in 1985), reached a high of \$5.0 billion. Employer contributions, which have been increasing at a slower rate since 1979, declined to \$4.0 billion, a decrease of 10% from the previous year.
- In the past 10 years, there has been a gradual reversal in the relative importance of the major sources of income. In 1976, contributions by both the employee and the employer represented 66.5% of the total income, while investment income and profit on the sale of securities amounted to 33.3%. By the end of 1986, these proportions had reversed to 30.4% and 68.8% respectively. This is primarily due to the generally upward movement in the financial markets during this period.

(continued on page 5)

- Expenditures of trustee pension funds in 1986 were estimated at \$6.7 billion, up from \$6.0 billion in 1985. Almost 80% of this amount was used to make pension payments and to purchase annuities while another 14.5% was withdrawn from the funds for reasons such as termination of employment, discontinuation of the pension plan or change of funding agency.

Order the 1986 issue of *Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics* (74-201), available at a later date. Contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Selected Statistics on Trusteed Pension Funds 1970-1986

Year	Funds		Members		Assets (b.v.)		Income		Expenditures	
	Annual Change		Annual Change		Annual Change		Annual Change		Annual Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$ Millions	%	\$ Millions	%	\$ Millions	%
1970	3,859		1,771		11,059		1,625		629	
1971	3,946	2.3	1,901	7.3	12,461	12.7	1,946	19.8	750	19.2
1972	3,778	-4.3	1,919	0.9	14,050	12.8	2,340	20.2	803	7.1
1973	3,859	2.1	2,050	6.8	16,171	15.1	2,780	18.8	957	19.2
1974	3,680	-4.6	2,307	12.5	18,284	13.1	3,361	20.9	1,170	22.3
1975	3,622	-1.6	2,416	4.7	21,210	16.0	4,110	22.3	1,290	10.3
1976	3,543	-2.2	2,667	10.4	25,234	19.0	5,104	24.2	1,454	12.7
1977	3,403	-4.0	2,757	3.4	29,737	17.8	6,105	19.6	1,685	15.9
1978	3,302	-3.0	2,824	2.4	35,517	19.4	7,571	24.0	1,951	15.8
1979	3,245	-1.7	2,964	5.0	43,203	21.6	9,223	21.8	2,148	10.1
1980	3,256	0.3	3,048	2.8	51,685	19.6	10,983	19.1	2,495	16.2
1981	3,364	3.3	3,099	1.7	61,514	19.0	12,358	12.5	2,972	19.1
1982	3,470	3.2	3,115	0.5	71,925	16.9	13,701	10.9	3,778	27.1
1983	3,590	3.5	3,119	0.1	84,801	17.9	15,842	15.6	4,043	7.0
1984	3,684	2.6	3,160	1.3	96,311	13.6	16,030	1.2	5,171	27.9
1985	3,779	2.6	3,199	1.2	110,381	14.6	19,609	22.3	6,045	16.9
1986	3,833	1.4	3,257	1.8	127,336	15.4	22,352	14.0	6,689	10.7

Data Availability Announcements

Tobacco Products

November 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 5,135,522,000 cigarettes in November 1987, a 0.8% decrease from the 5,174,495,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to November 1987 totalled 50,634,995,000 cigarettes, down from 52,010,440,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in November 1987 totalled 4,251,748,000 cigarettes, an increase of 11.4% over the November 1986 amount of 3,818,245,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 46,543,363,000 cigarettes, down 4.7% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 48,814,203,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022), to be released January 5, 1988. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1987

In October 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 133,378,986 fare passengers, an increase of 0.3% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$86,537,166 – down 4.1% from September 1987.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,609,770 fare passengers, down 12.7% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$16,553,834 – a 12.9% decrease from September 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003), available the second week of January 1988. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 127,578 kitchen appliances in October 1987, down 31.0% from the 184,862 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 54,536 in October 1987 – a decrease of 16.5% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 1,684,907 units. Corresponding data for October 1986 amounted to 2,067,456 units.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of December 21. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1987

Price indexes for the third quarter of 1987 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 1.6% from the second quarter of 1987 and an increase of 2.8% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the third quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007). Contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Exports by Commodity

October 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for October 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the first week of January 1988. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1987

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1, 1987 and revised figures for November 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003), scheduled for release January 5. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics,**
August 1987. Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries:
\$13/\$130).

✓ **Travel-log, Vol. 6, No. 3.**
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: \$9/\$36; Other Countries: \$10/\$40).

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**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 17, 1987

Major Releases

Older Workers in the Canadian Labour Market, 1976-1986 2

- In 1986, the unemployment rate among older workers was higher than at the height of the recession in 1982.

Federal Government Employment, Third Quarter 1987 3

- The number of general government employees decreased 1.4% or 5,451 employees from a year earlier.

Policing Expenditures in Canada, 1986 5

- Total operating expenditures for policing in Canada reached \$3.77 billion – a national per capita cost of \$149.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots, Week Ending December 12, 1987 7

Publications Released 8



Major Releases

Older Workers in the Canadian Labour Market 1976-1986

Labour force participation rates for older males (55-64 years of age) have been decreasing over the past decade and the drop has accelerated in the 1980s. From 1976 to 1980, the participation rate fell half a percentage point, but between 1980 and 1986, the fall was a dramatic 7.7 percentage points. The participation rate among older female workers increased in the 1970s but the peak rate (34.0%) reached in 1979 has not been matched since.

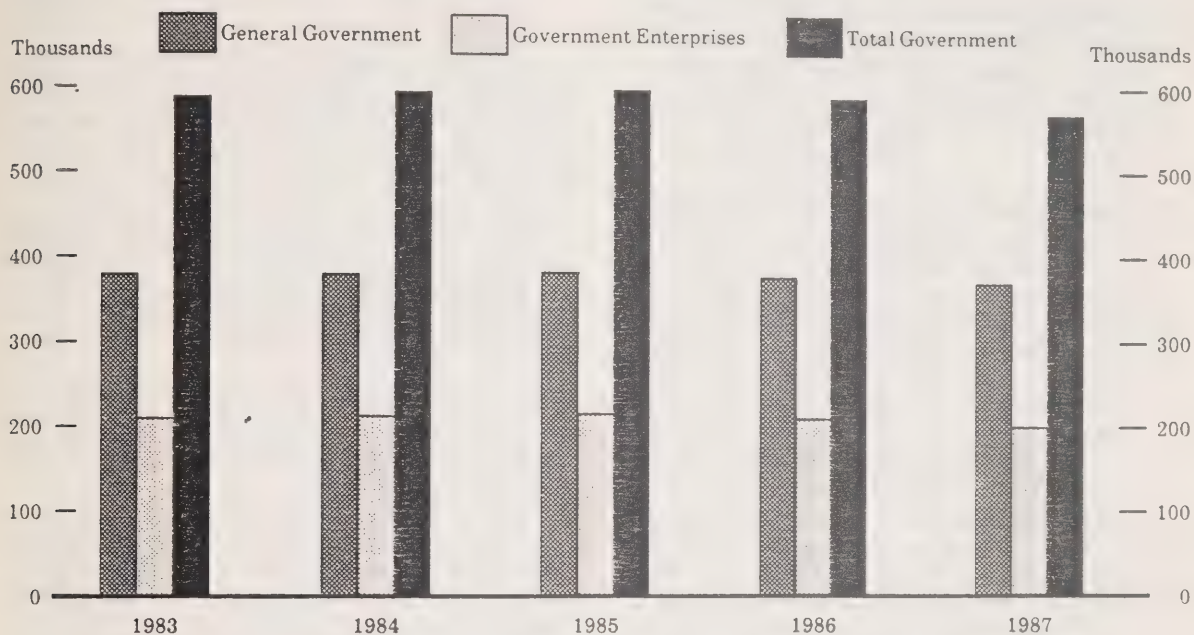
"Older Workers in the Canadian Labour Market", the feature article in the November issue of *The Labour Force*, looks at recent trends in the labour market experiences of Canadians aged 55-64 years.

Highlights from the article include:

- Although the number of Canadians aged 55 to 64 years increased by 410,000 to 2.3 million between 1976 and 1986, their share of the labour force receded, to 9% in 1986 from 10% in 1976.
- In 1986, unemployment among persons aged 55-64 years was worse than it had been even during the recession. The unemployment rate stood at 7.3% in 1986 compared to 6.9% in 1982. In contrast, the rate for 25-54 year-olds fell to 8.2% from 8.8% over the same period.
- Older workers face longer periods of unemployment than workers aged 25-54 years. In 1986, the average duration of unemployment was 31.3 weeks, nine weeks more than the average for younger workers (22.5 weeks).
- According to the Displaced Workers Survey conducted in January 1986, over 41% of older workers permanently laid off from their jobs between 1981 and 1984 withdrew from the labour market. Among persons 25-54 years of age who experienced similar job loss, 14% were still out of the labour force in January 1986.
- Self-employment is more prevalent among older workers than among workers aged 25-54 years. In 1986, one in five older workers was self-employed compared to one in seven of the younger age group. Older workers are more heavily concentrated in agriculture than are younger workers, accounting in part for their higher rate of self-employment.
- Extended absences from work because of illness are more common among older workers. In 1986, over 7.5% of paid workers aged 55-64 years were off work for two or more consecutive weeks, in comparison to 4.2% of paid workers aged 25-54 years of age. However, extended absences as the result of an accident were slightly more common among younger paid workers (2.7%) than older workers (2.0%).

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), now available. A package of additional provincial data on older workers is available for \$25. Contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Federal Government Employment, September 1983-1987



Federal Government Employment Third Quarter 1987

Highlights

General Government

There were 371,768 employees in departments and special funds in September 1987 compared to 377,219 in September 1986, a decrease of 1.4% or 5,451 employees. This marks a continuation of the year-over-year decreases in employment evident since August 1986.

The departments and special funds which showed the largest actual changes in employment were as follows:

Decreases

- Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc. -701 (-98.5%)
- Statistics Canada -1,822 (-27.8%)
- Indian Affairs and Northern Development -645 (-11.9%)

- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited -217 (-4.2%)
- Energy, Mines and Resources -207 (-4.0%)
- National Revenue -667 (-2.2%)

Increases

- Justice 116 (8.4%)
- Communications 137 (5.7%)
- Public Works 335 (4.4%)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police 357 (1.6%)
- The decline in Canada Harbour Place Corporation Inc. employment was caused by staff reductions after the closing of Expo 86 in October 1986. The decrease in employment at Statistics Canada was due to the termination in the latter part of 1986, of temporary staff previously hired for the

(continued on page 4)

one-time occurrence of the June 1986 Census, while for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited it was due to lay-offs over the year. The decrease at National Revenue was to a large extent due to a reduction in temporary staff hired to process income tax returns.

- The growth in employment at the Department of Justice was due primarily to the transfer of employees of the Criminal Justice Policy Activity from the Department of the Solicitor General and the hiring of employees for the newly created War Crimes and Refugee Determination Activities section within the Department. The increase in employment at the Department of Communications was caused by the transfer of employees of the National Programs Activity from the National Museums of Canada after it was dissolved on September 1, 1987. The rise in employment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was due to increased recruitment of members of the Force for diplomatic security and police services under contract to provinces, territories and municipalities.

Government Enterprises

- There were 199,815 employees of government enterprises in September 1987 as compared to 211,739 in September 1986, a decrease of 5.6% or 11,924 employees.

- The decrease in government enterprise employment resulted primarily from the sale to the private sector of Canadair Limited, Transport Route Canada Inc., Fishery Products International and Telelobe Canada during the year.

Total Government

- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 571,583 employees in September 1987, compared to 588,958 in September 1986, a decrease of 3.0% or 17,375 employees.

Available, on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces in matrix 2720.

The July-September 1987 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004), will be released by the end of January 1988. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-951-8306) or M. Fathy (613- 951-1843), Public Institutions Division.

Policing Expenditures in Canada 1986

Operating expenditures on policing in Canada in 1986 totalled \$3.77 billion, resulting in a national per capita cost of \$149. The 1986 expenditures represented a 6.4% increase over the 1985 total of \$3.54 billion.

Other highlights from *Policing Expenditures in Canada*, 1986 include:

- Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 82.1% of total expenditures on policing in 1986.
- The per capita cost of policing was highest in the Northwest Territories at \$584 and in the Yukon at \$528. Per capita costs at the provincial level ranged from a low of \$98 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$151 in Saskatchewan. The Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Ontario were all below the average provincial per capita cost of \$142 (excluding the costs of the RCMP Central Divisions).

- The distribution of expenditures in 1986 by the three major levels of policing was as follows: municipal policing (including the total cost of RCMP contracts) 54.6%, provincial policing (including the total cost of RCMP contracts) 29.5% and RCMP federal policing 15.9%.

- Taking into account the cost-sharing of RCMP municipal and provincial contracts, municipalities accounted for 53.5% of total policing expenditures, with provincial governments paying 25.0% and the federal government 21.5%.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: table 00130102.

Order the Vol. 7, No. 5 issue of the *Juristat Bulletin: Policing Expenditures in Canada*, 1986 (85-002, \$2/\$10), available soon. Contact Joanne M. Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Per Capita Cost of Policing, Canada and the Provinces/Territories 1986

Province/Territory	Popula- tion ¹	Per Capita Cost	Municipal Policing Expen- ditures ²	Provincial Policing Expendi- tures ³	RCMP Federal Policing and Adminis- tration Expendi- tures ⁴	Total Policing Expen- ditures
		(\$)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Newfoundland ⁵	568,349	121	565	54,838	13,593	68,997
Prince Edward Island	126,646	98	3,211	6,442	2,745	12,397
Nova Scotia	873,199	110	39,154	37,914	19,040	96,108
New Brunswick ⁶	710,422	116	38,628	31,598	12,311	82,537
Quebec	6,540,276	145	552,649	329,334	68,609	950,591
Ontario ⁷	9,113,515	139	868,900	309,171	86,903	1,264,974
Manitoba	1,071,232	131	69,687	45,786	25,300	140,772
Saskatchewan ⁸	1,010,198	151	67,848	60,291	24,856	152,995
Alberta	2,375,278	144	203,731	89,994	48,003	341,727
British Columbia	2,889,207	150	213,399	113,401	107,366	434,167
Yukon	23,504	528	...	8,866	3,547	12,413
Northwest Territories	52,238	584	...	25,777	4,744	30,521
RCMP Central Divisions ⁹	...	...	...	...	184,018	184,018
Canada ¹⁰	25,354,064	149	2,057,770	1,113,411	601,036	3,772,217

¹ Population figures represent June 1, 1986 final Census counts.

² Includes total cost of RCMP municipal policing contracts.

³ Includes total cost of RCMP provincial policing contracts.

⁴ Expenditures on Canadian police services are included under RCMP Central Divisions (HQ).

⁵ Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.

⁶ Provincial policing figures include both the New Brunswick Highway Patrol and the RCMP.

⁷ Excludes RCMP "HQ" and "N" Divisions.

⁸ Excludes RCMP "DEPOT" Training Centre.

⁹ Includes "HQ", "N" Division and "DEPOT" Training Centre.

¹⁰ Does not include \$46.8 million expended on policing by CN and CP Railway Police and Ports Canada Police.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Data Availability Announcement

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 12, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 12, 1987 totalled 272 726 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from the preceding week's total of 272 047 tonnes but down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 287 192 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 13 876 774 tonnes, an increase of 4.3% from 13 300 874 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Canadian Statistical Review**, November 1987. Catalogue number 11-003E
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**, Vol. 19, No. 12. Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

✓ **Consumer Price Index**, November 1987. Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).
Available December 18 at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **Imports by Country**, January-September 1987. Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

✓ **The Labour Force**, November 1987. Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 18, 1987

Major Releases

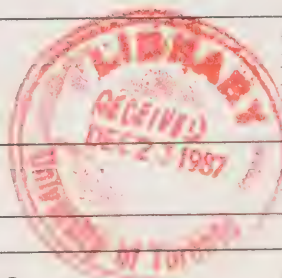
Consumer Price Index, November 1987	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, down slightly from the rate of 4.3% reported in October. 	
Earnings of Men and Women, 1986	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average earnings of women working full-time throughout the year were 66.0% of those of their male counterparts, up from 64.9% in 1985. 	
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act - Part II - Labour Unions, 1985	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 10.2 million paid workers in Canada, 34.4% were members of labour organizations. 	
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, October 1987	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.0% from September 1987. 	
Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1987	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the first nine months of 1987, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of \$1.1 billion. 	
Farm Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1986	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm debt outstanding increased 3% in 1986 to \$22.9 billion. 	

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 1987

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.4% between October and November to reach a level of 140.4 (1981 = 100). All major component indexes posted increases which ranged from 0.1% to 0.9%. The rise in the housing index accounted for one-third of the overall increase in the CPI, while advances in the food and the transportation indexes each explained about one-fifth of the total rise. The upward movement of the clothing index also exerted a noticeable impact.

In seasonally adjusted terms the all-items index rose by 0.5% following an increase of 0.3% observed in October.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between November 1986 and November 1987, was 4.2%, slightly lower than the 4.3% increase registered in the 12-month period ending in October. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (August to November) was 3.8%, up from the 2.0% rate reported for the three-month period ending in October.

Food

The food index rose by 0.5% in November following an increase of 0.2% observed in October. The latest rise resulted from gains of 0.5% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A large part of the 0.5% increase in the index for food purchased from stores was due to a 14.5% rise in the fresh vegetables index. Significant price increases were noted for the salad type vegetables - tomatoes, celery and lettuce - partly due to persistent adverse weather conditions in the southern growing areas of the United States. Higher prices were also noted for turkey, eggs and bakery products. Some of this upward pressure on food prices was offset by lower fresh fruit prices, notably for apples, bananas and grapefruit,

and price declines for pork, beef, chicken, low-fat milk and sugar.

Over the 12-month period, November 1986 to November 1987, the food index rose by 2.2%, a slight decline from the increase of 2.4% reported in the previous 12-month period. This deceleration was due to a lesser increase in the index for food purchased from stores (1.8% in November compared to 2.0% in October) as the index for food purchased from restaurants rose by 3.3% in both the 12-month periods.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index was up 0.4% in November, the same rate of increase as in October. The latest increase was explained by a 0.4% rise in the housing index, reinforced by increases of 0.5% in the transportation index and 0.9% in the clothing index. The remaining major component indexes contributed marginally.

Within the housing index, the owned principal accommodation component advanced by 0.3% largely due to increases in mortgage interest rates, prices of new homes, and repair costs. The rented accommodation component also advanced by 0.3% as noticeable rent increases were reported for Winnipeg, Victoria, Ottawa and several other cities in Ontario. The rise in the housing index was also due to an increase in the household furnishings and equipment component (1.4%) which resulted largely from the end of "sale" prices reported previously. Additional upward pressure on the housing index came from higher prices for fuel oil.

Much of the 0.5% increase in the transportation index was due to higher prices for new automobiles. The latest rise in auto prices was the net outcome of higher prices on most 1988 models and the termination of some manufacturers' rebates, partly offset by the addition of a number of consumer incentives, including other manufacturers' rebates. Higher prices were also reported for gasoline and selected vehicle maintenance and repair services. A decline in the air transportation

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The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Nov. 1987 from	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
All-items	140.4	139.8	134.7	0.4	4.2
Food	133.0	132.4	130.1	0.5	2.2
All-items excluding food	142.5	141.9	136.0	0.4	4.8
Housing	140.9	140.4	134.7	0.4	4.6
Clothing	126.6	125.5	120.5	0.9	5.1
Transportation	142.0	141.3	135.9	0.5	4.5
Health and personal care	141.7	140.9	135.0	0.6	5.0
Recreation, reading and education	140.2	140.0	133.2	0.1	5.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.8	186.5	176.7	0.2	5.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.2	71.5	74.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	332.6				

index owing to "seat sales" and lower seasonal excursion fares on some routes helped to moderate the latest increase in the transportation index.

A sharp 0.9% increase in the clothing index was attributable in nearly equal proportions to a rise of 0.8% in the women's wear index and an increase of 1.1% in the men's wear index. Price increases, mainly for foundation garments, lingerie and hosiery, were responsible for the rise in women's wear prices. In men's wear, the price increases were mainly in footwear, pants and dress shirts. Laundry and dry cleaning charges also rose.

The health and personal care index increased 0.6% largely due to increased charges for hair-cutting and washing services. The recreation, reading and education index edged up by 0.1% mainly due to higher prices for selected newspapers and magazines. The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index rose by 0.2% as a result of widespread advances in the prices of beer and whisky served in licensed premises. A fall in cigarette prices reported in several cities slowed the increase in this index.

Goods and Services

The goods index advanced by 0.6% in the latest month compared to 0.4% in October. At the same time the service index rose by 0.2% compared to 0.3% in October. Over the 12-month period, November 1986 to November 1987, the trend in these two indexes was the reverse. The goods index increased by 4.1% compared to 4.4% in October while the service index advanced by 4.5% compared to 4.3% the month before.

City Highlights

Between October and November, increases in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from 0.1% in St. John's and Thunder Bay to 1.2% in Winnipeg. In St. John's, the clothing and the health and personal care indexes fell while the food index registered no change. In Thunder Bay, the food and the clothing indexes fell while lower than average increases were posted by the transportation and the health and personal care indexes. The sharp rise in the Winnipeg index was due to greater than average increases

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noted in its food, housing, transportation, and health and personal care indexes.

Between November 1986 and November 1987, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 3.2% in both St. John's and Thunder Bay to 5.9% in Saskatoon.

Note to Users

The price index for natural gas for Winnipeg has been in error for the past two months. A new rate structure was introduced in September but was incorrectly recorded in the CPI calculation. The index showed a decline in September when an increase should have been shown. This error has now been rectified so that the index level for November is correct. However, the result of this corrective action is that the index is showing an increase of 10.2% in November even though there was a price decrease implemented by the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company between October and November.

The index has had a net decline of 0.7% from August to November, which properly reflects the combined effects of the change in the rate structure and the recent rate decrease.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Higher furniture prices, increased owned accommodation charges and higher electricity costs were among the main upward contributors. Advances in the prices of new (1988 model) cars, vehicle maintenance and repair charges, recreational charges, and in prices for cigarettes and non-prescribed medicines also exerted an upward impact. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in air fares, fuel oil charges, clothing prices and the costs of personal care supplies. Food prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for cured meats, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, coffee and restaurant meals were offset by declines in the cost of beef, pork, turkey, eggs, sugar, tea and soft drinks. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.3%, mainly reflecting advances in the food, housing and transportation indexes. The advance in the housing component was largely due to increased electricity charges, coupled with higher rental costs and increased household furnishing prices. The transportation index rose as a result of higher prices for 1988 model cars (only partly offset by a decline in air fares). Food prices were up, reflecting higher prices for beef and fresh vegetables. These advances were partially offset by lower prices for pork, chicken, cured meats and fresh fruit. Clothing prices declined overall as did the costs of personal care supplies. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Halifax

Advances in the food, housing and transportation components accounted for the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Within the food component, increases were observed in the costs of fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The advance in the housing component mainly reflected increased fuel oil charges and higher costs for household furnishings. Higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased prices for gasoline explained the rise in the transportation index. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Saint John

Advances in household furnishings and equipment costs, owned accommodation charges, and food prices (most notably for beef, poultry, eggs, cereal products, fresh vegetables and sugar) largely explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Prices for new (1988 model) cars advanced, as did the costs of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and personal care services. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and a decline in gasoline prices and air fares. Prices of selected personal care supplies also declined. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

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Quebec City

Higher prices for fresh produce (particularly for oranges, celery, lettuce and tomatoes), increased owned accommodation charges and higher prices for cars (1988 models) accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for men's and women's wear and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment. Fuel oil prices also advanced, as did the costs of recreational equipment, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies declined. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Montreal

Higher shelter charges, particularly for owned accommodation, and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment, combined with higher food prices (notably for fresh vegetables) were among the main contributors in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Higher clothing prices were also observed, as were advances in the cost of new (1988 model) cars. Also noted were increases in charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Ottawa

Advances in the housing and transportation indexes explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Within housing, advances were observed for both rented and owned accommodation charges as well as for household furnishings and equipment prices. The rise in the transportation index mainly reflected higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Other notable advances were observed in clothing prices and in the cost of newspapers. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. From November 1986 to November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Toronto

Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, coupled with higher clothing prices and advances in the cost of new (1988 model) cars explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Gasoline prices were also up, as were the costs of personal care supplies and services. Food prices declined marginally, as lower prices for pork, chicken, milk, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for turkey, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. Air fares also declined. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 4.9%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose by 0.1%, with most of the upward impact originating from increases in the housing and transportation indexes. Within the housing component, higher charges were observed for household furnishings and equipment and rented and owned accommodation. Fuel oil prices and household operating costs also advanced. The rise in the transportation index was largely the result of higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs (only partly offset by a decline in gasoline prices and air fares). A large part of the overall increase was offset by declines in the clothing and food indexes. In food, lower prices for beef, pork, cured and prepared meats, milk, eggs, fresh fruit, soft drinks, coffee and tea were observed. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 1.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for gasoline and increased costs for new (1988 model) cars. Higher food prices, particularly for beef and fresh vegetables, also exerted a considerable upward impact. Advances in shelter charges (see note to users) and the prices of household furnishings were also noted. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

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Regina

A sharp rise in the transportation index, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and increased costs for new (1988 model) cars was the main contributing factor in the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Increased owned accommodation charges and higher prices for women's wear, household textiles and newspapers were also observed. Food prices declined overall, mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork and fresh fruit. From November 1986 to November 1987, the all-items index advanced 5.7%.

Saskatoon

Higher transportation costs, especially for gasoline and for 1988 model cars, coupled with increased housing charges, mainly reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, were among the main contributors in the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Food prices also advanced, particularly for fresh fruit and vegetables. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the all-items index rose 5.9%.

Edmonton

Higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, turkey and eggs) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Rental costs were also up, as were the prices of household textiles and household equipment. Other advances were also observed in the prices of new (1988 model) cars, alcoholic beverages (particularly those served in licensed premises) and in charges for personal care services. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased air fares and a fall in owned accommodation charges. Prices for non-prescribed medicines, furniture and personal care supplies also declined. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with a large part of the upward impact originating from increased owned accommodation charges and higher household furnishings and equipment

costs. New (1988 model) car prices also advanced, as did the costs of personal care services, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages. Food prices rose, on average, as higher prices for beef, eggs, cereal and bakery products and fresh vegetables more than offset lower prices for pork, poultry and fresh fruit. Lower prices were observed for clothing, gasoline, air transportation, cigarettes and non-prescribed medicines. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices (notably for poultry and fresh produce), increased owned accommodation charges and higher prices for household furnishings were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Prices for men's wear also advanced as did the costs of new (1988 model) cars. Prices for selected personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also up. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Victoria

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index was largely the result of higher food prices and increased housing charges. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for chicken and fresh vegetables, as well as increased prices for prepared meats, eggs, bakery products and restaurant meals. The housing index advanced largely as a result of higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Transportation costs were also up, reflecting higher prices for new (1988 model) cars and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs (only partly offset by decreased costs for gasoline, tires and air fares). Other price increases were observed for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, personal care supplies and services, and clothing. Since November 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

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Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8/\$80), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
Nov. 1987 index	136.9	122.4	137.7	131.0	137.9	139.6	138.8	182.6
% change from Oct. 1987	0.1	0.0	0.4	-2.3	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	3.2	1.7	4.0	3.4	2.0	4.6	5.7	2.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Nov. 1987 index	133.5	124.1	130.9	120.9	133.4	144.2	145.0	185.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from Nov. 1986	4.1	2.8	4.1	4.0	3.5	5.8	6.0	4.4
Halifax								
Nov. 1987 index	138.4	123.8	139.2	122.9	139.8	145.4	146.5	193.1
% change from Oct. 1987	1.0	2.1	0.9	-0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.6	3.3	2.9	5.1	2.3	3.6	5.3	7.0
Saint John								
Nov. 1987 index	138.9	131.3	142.3	122.4	135.7	138.2	144.9	186.7
% change from Oct. 1987	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1986	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.3	3.7	5.5	5.2	4.1
Quebec City								
Nov. 1987 index	142.0	135.4	144.7	128.0	141.7	142.9	131.4	188.5
% change from Oct. 1987	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	3.6	1.9	3.4	5.3	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.0
Montreal								
Nov. 1987 index	143.1	136.9	145.3	126.7	145.3	141.1	137.0	189.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
% change from Nov. 1986	4.2	2.9	5.2	5.0	2.6	5.0	5.6	3.6
Ottawa								
Nov. 1987 index	140.9	128.2	144.7	128.1	144.4	143.7	140.6	180.1
% change from Oct. 1987	0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.7	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	4.1	0.5	4.0	5.7	4.9	6.9	7.1	4.2

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Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Toronto								
Nov. 1987 index	144.3	136.0	147.7	131.0	145.8	145.3	140.8	182.1
% change from Oct. 1987	0.3	-0.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	-0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	4.9	2.4	6.6	5.7	4.2	4.6	4.9	3.6
Thunder Bay								
Nov. 1987 index	138.4	130.0	138.1	122.9	142.8	142.9	138.2	177.3
% change from Oct. 1987	0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.2	1.0	2.3	3.6	5.7	3.6	5.1	5.2
Winnipeg								
Nov. 1987 index	138.5	126.1	140.5	124.2	136.0	136.8	145.2	204.1
% change from Oct. 1987	1.2	1.9	0.9	-0.2	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.2
% change from Nov. 1986	4.0	1.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	5.2	6.7	10.7
Regina								
Nov. 1987 index	137.4	123.8	139.8	121.4	132.6	166.6	142.8	183.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
% change from Nov. 1986	5.7	2.7	2.6	5.6	9.3	22.4	8.6	7.0
Saskatoon								
Nov. 1987 index	139.0	126.0	140.0	125.0	134.7	171.5	143.3	179.5
% change from Oct. 1987	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
% change from Nov. 1986	5.9	4.0	3.7	5.2	5.6	29.1	6.9	7.1
Edmonton								
Nov. 1987 index	135.7	134.4	126.1	122.5	142.2	141.0	138.9	208.6
% change from Oct. 1987	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from Nov. 1986	5.0	3.3	2.5	5.1	7.0	3.7	6.4	17.5
Calgary								
Nov. 1987 index	134.1	130.9	124.9	118.3	143.4	146.2	138.6	202.4
% change from Oct. 1987	0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.9	1.3	1.5	4.9	5.8	4.7	5.5	16.3
Vancouver								
Nov. 1987 index	135.3	132.1	128.9	124.7	141.8	135.0	146.0	174.3
% change from Oct. 1987	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
% change from Nov. 1986	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.7	5.5	3.0	3.5	4.7
Victoria²								
Nov. 1987 index	108.3	109.4	103.1	107.7	108.6	108.4	115.2	127.1
% change from Oct. 1987	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6
% change from Nov. 1986	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	6.1	3.5	6.2	4.6

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

² December 1984=100.

Earnings of Men and Women

1986

For women working full-time throughout the year, 1986 average earnings were \$19,874 or 66.0% of those of their male counterparts (\$30,131) – up from 64.9% in 1985. In 1967, the ratio was 58.4%.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1986 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1987. This report compares 1986 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. Also included are data on the earnings contributions of husbands and wives to family income.

Highlights from the report based on data for full-year, full-time workers include:

- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from a low of 62.4% in Nova Scotia to a high of 69.6% in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- The female to male earnings ratio generally declined with age, from 79.7% in the 15 to 24 age group to 64.6% in the 55 to 64 age group.

- Earnings of single (never married) women were 88.4% of those of males compared to 61.2% for married and 75.2% for other categories.
- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 56.9% for earners with grade eight or less educational attainment to 69.7% for those with post-secondary certificates or diplomas.

It should be noted that there is no simple explanation for differences in earnings by sex for full-year, full-time workers. Other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and educational attainment would have to be considered simultaneously to isolate the effect of gender alone.

Order *Earnings of Men and Women*, 1986 (13-217, \$10), now available. Contact Kevin Bishop (613-951-2211), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1986 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778), Household Surveys Division. Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow the identification of individuals.

Female to Male Earnings Ratios for Full-year, Full-time Earners, by Province for Selected Years

	1986	1985	1984	1982	1981	1979
	%					
Newfoundland	67.3	70.8	71.5	69.2	58.1	61.0
Prince Edward Island	69.6	73.4	80.5	76.4	72.9	73.8
Nova Scotia	62.4	61.7	60.9	63.4	66.4	70.1
New Brunswick	64.8	64.4	64.2	67.2	64.3	61.4
Quebec	69.5	68.3	67.3	67.2	66.8	64.5
Ontario	64.5	62.9	64.2	62.2	63.0	63.5
Manitoba	69.6	68.2	65.9	66.0	64.4	62.4
Saskatchewan	68.7	72.7	69.9	67.0	61.8	68.5
Alberta	65.0	65.1	65.6	62.1	60.7	59.4
British Columbia	63.2	61.6	64.7	62.5	62.2	61.5
Canada	66.0	64.9	65.5	64.0	63.6	63.3

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act – Part II – Labour Unions

1985

In 1985, 34.4% of the 10.2 million paid workers in Canada were members of labour organizations, a decrease from 35.1% in 1984 and below the peak level of 36% in 1983.

Workers in the service industry comprised 33.6% of total union membership in 1985. The second largest representation was the manufacturing industry with 21.3%.

Highlights of the report *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act – Part II – Labour Unions*, 1985, released today include:

- Of the 3.5 million total union membership, 36.8% was in Ontario, followed by Quebec with 27.8% and British Columbia with 12.9%.
- In 1985, women members comprised 36.2% of organized labour, compared to a representation of 16.6% in 1965.
- Women members as a percentage of all union members ranged from a high of 44.7% in Prince Edward Island to a low of 29.3% in Newfoundland. Their representation in the two largest provinces was 34.9% in Ontario and 37.4% in Quebec.
- In 1985, international unions represented 39.6% of total union membership, compared to 45% for national unions and 15.4% for government employees' organizations. Over the past 20 years, the international union membership share has declined by 27.5 percentage points from its peak of 67.1%.
- There were 24,260 collective agreements reported in 1985; international unions held 53.5% while Canadian-based unions held 46.5%.
- Total income from Canadian operations reported by all labour organizations in 1985 amounted to \$654.6 million. International unions accounted for 20.8%, national unions 57.3% and government employees' organizations 21.9%. Over the past two decades, the proportion of Canadian members' dues paid to international unions has decreased from 68.8% to 20.1% in 1985.
- Excess of income over expenditures for all reporting labour organizations was \$97.8 million in 1985, down 22% from 1984. The operating surplus was distributed as follows: international unions, \$56.5 million, national unions, \$32 million and government employees' organizations, \$9.3 million.

Order *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985 – Part II – Labour Unions* (71-202, \$25), now available. Contact William Krause (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, October sales of refined petroleum products in Canada totalled 6 783 547 cubic metres (m³), down 2.0% from September. This represents the third decrease in the last four months. But despite the October decline, cumulative sales were still 3.1% above those for the same period last year.
- Results for the four main products were mixed in October. Motor gasoline sales, down 4.6%, posted a third decrease in the last four months while heavy fuel sales (-7.5%) declined for the fourth time this year. Following gains in August and September, diesel fuel sales rose marginally (0.2%) while light fuel oil, up 2.0%, registered a fifth increase in the last six months.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in October rose 2.9% over October 1986 to record a volume of 7 127 300 m³ sold. This represents the ninth increase of this year.

Results for the four main products were mixed in October. Diesel fuel sales, up 11.5%, posted an eighth consecutive gain while heavy fuel sales rose 23.7%, registering the fourth increase in as many months. Motor gasoline sales, down 3.9%, declined for the third time this year. Light fuel sales, down 7.9%, decreased for the third time in as many months.

- On a regional basis, gains in sales of refined petroleum products outnumbered declines by a margin of eight to four in October. The largest increase in volume, at 85 300 m³ (+3.8%) was recorded in Ontario while the greatest decline was experienced in Saskatchewan (-43 400 m³, -12.0%).
- On a cumulative January-October basis, 1987 total sales were up 3.0% over the corresponding period in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 12.9%, diesel fuel 4.8% and motor gasoline 0.6% while light fuel sales fell 9.2%.

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004), available the third week of January. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	July 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1987 ^r	Oct. 1987 ^p	Oct. '87/ Sept. '87
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 791.6	6 551.8	6 920.4	6 783.5	-2.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 774.9	2 606.4	2 831.6	2 702.1	-4.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 276.1	1 296.4	1 364.8	1 367.6	0.2
Light Fuel Oil	614.4	503.2	552.9	563.9	2.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	654.1	613.3	692.0	640.0	-7.5
	Oct. 1987 ^p	Oct. 1986	Total Jan.- Oct. 1987	Total Jan.- Oct. 1986	Cum. '87/ Cum. '86
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	7 127.3	6 929.5	66 269.8	64 325.7	3.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 801.1	2 914.2	27 633.7	27 463.6	0.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 560.6	1 399.6	13 091.0	12 486.2	4.8
Light Fuel Oil	465.5	505.7	4 804.2	5 290.0	-9.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	614.3	496.6	5 581.4	4 942.0	12.9

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1987

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported an underwriting loss of \$162 million for the third quarter of 1987, a \$61 million increase from the \$101 million underwriting loss reported for the same quarter of 1986. This loss resulted from an increase in claims of 17% to \$2.16 billion while earned premiums increased 13% to \$2.87 billion. Net investment income totalled \$433 million, up \$56 million from the same period of 1986.

For the first nine months of 1987, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of \$1.1 billion, a significant increase from the \$766 million reported for the same period of 1986.

Investment Funds

Canadian sales of investment funds stood at \$2.83 billion in the third quarter of 1987 compared to \$2.73 billion a year earlier. Net sales, after redemptions, totalled \$121 million in the quarter, compared with \$1.47 billion for the third quarter of 1986 and \$2.25 billion for the second quarter of 1987.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$32.5 billion compared with \$21.9 billion in the third quarter of 1986 and \$30.8 billion in the second quarter of 1987.

(see table on page 14)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834, 3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Order the Third Quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006), available towards the end of January 1988. Contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Third Quarter 1987

	Third Quarter 1987	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
	millions of dollars			%
Trust companies				
Mortgages	53,844	2,046	8,235	18.7
Total assets	88,367	1,854	11,070	14.8
Deposits	78,595	1,318	10,368	15.7
Mortgage companies				
Mortgages	59,865	5,999	13,604	28.8
Total assets	72,689	8,535	18,282	32.6
Deposits	49,853	5,748	18,263	50.5
Financial corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	4,910	228	908	22.5
Consumer	6,279	451	957	18.0
Wholesale financing	3,383	-	276	7.7
Personal loans	811	22	61	8.1
Total assets	18,353	898	2,146	11.4
Finance leasing corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,938	119	409	12.3
Total assets	4,910	537	896	22.9
Investment funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	27,733	345	5,851	30.6
Market	32,493	1,642	10,588	48.3
Total portfolio:				
Cost	26,364	229	5,547	30.6
Market	31,124	1,522	10,216	48.9
Property and casualty insurance companies				
Net premiums earned	2,872	106	326	12.8
Underwriting gains	-165	-192	-64	...
Total assets	24,593	840	3,196	15.3

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- Nil or zero.

Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1986

Farm debt outstanding totalled \$22.9 billion at the end of 1986, 3% above the previous year's level of \$22.1 billion. Since 1980 there has been an increase of 44% in the total farm debt outstanding.

Debt outstanding from provincial government agencies increased 48% to \$3.9 billion in 1986. The Saskatchewan Production Loan Program, a one-time \$1.2 billion program, introduced to provide operating loans at a 6% interest rate, accounted for most of this increase.

Other highlights include:

- Farm debt outstanding decreased in 1986 in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The largest percentage increase was in Saskatchewan while the largest percentage decrease was in New Brunswick.

- Non-mortgage debt outstanding, 51% of total debt, increased 7%. Mortgage debt was down less than 1%.

- Chartered banks continued to hold the largest share (39%) of total farm debt, down from 42% in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Order Supplement III of *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603, series 87-003), scheduled for release at the end of January. Contact George Beelen (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding as at December 31, Classified by Lender

	1980	1985	1986	1986/1985
		(\$ millions)		%
Chartered banks	7,199	9,222	9,018	-2.2%
Federal government agencies	3,446	4,691	4,645	-1.0%
Provincial government agencies	1,361	2,635	3,912	48.5%
Credit unions	1,422	2,416	2,501	3.5%
Insurance, trust and loan companies	111	93	95	2.0%
Private individuals and others	2,338	3,072	2,697	-12.2%
Total	15,876	22,129	22,868	3.3%

Data Availability Announcements

Stocks of Frozen Meats

December 1, 1987

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of December amounted to 29 373 tonnes, up from 28 977 tonnes last month and 28 766 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the December issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012), scheduled for release January 6. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-951-8714), Agriculture Division.

Imports by Commodity

October 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for October 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652- 3678 and 3718.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007), available the second week of January 1988. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Current Economic Indicators**, Vol. 3, No. 11, December 1987. **Catalogue number 13-005**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

✓ **Earnings of Men and Women**, 1986. **Catalogue number 13-217**.
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

✓ **Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985, Part II - Labour Unions**. **Catalogue number 71-202**
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

✓ **Juristat Bulletin**, Vol. 7, No. 5, **Policing Expenditures in Canada**, 1986. **Catalogue number 85-002**
(Canada: \$2/\$10; Other Countries: \$3/\$15).

✓ **Population and Dwelling Counts - Provinces and Territories - Quebec**, 1986 Census. **Catalogue number 92-113**
(Canada: \$61; Other Countries: \$71).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Major Release Dates: December 21 - 23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
21	Retail Trade	October 1987
21	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1987
21	Wholesale Trade	October 1987
21-22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1987
21-22	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	October 1987
22	Building Permits	October 1987
22-23	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Third Quarter 1987
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1987
23	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1987
23	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 21, 1987



Major Releases

Retail Trade, October 1987

2

- Seasonally adjusted retail sales increased by 1.7% over September.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, October 1987

5

- Manufacturing shipments rose to a new high, but both new orders and the backlog of unfilled orders declined.

Building Permits, October 1987

7

- The construction leading indicator continued its downward movement (-0.3%) in August.

Wholesale Trade, October 1987

9

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 13.6% over October 1986.

Data Availability Announcements

Work Injuries Statistics, 1984-86

11

Vending Machine Operators, 1986

11

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending December 7, 1987

12

Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ending September 30, 1987

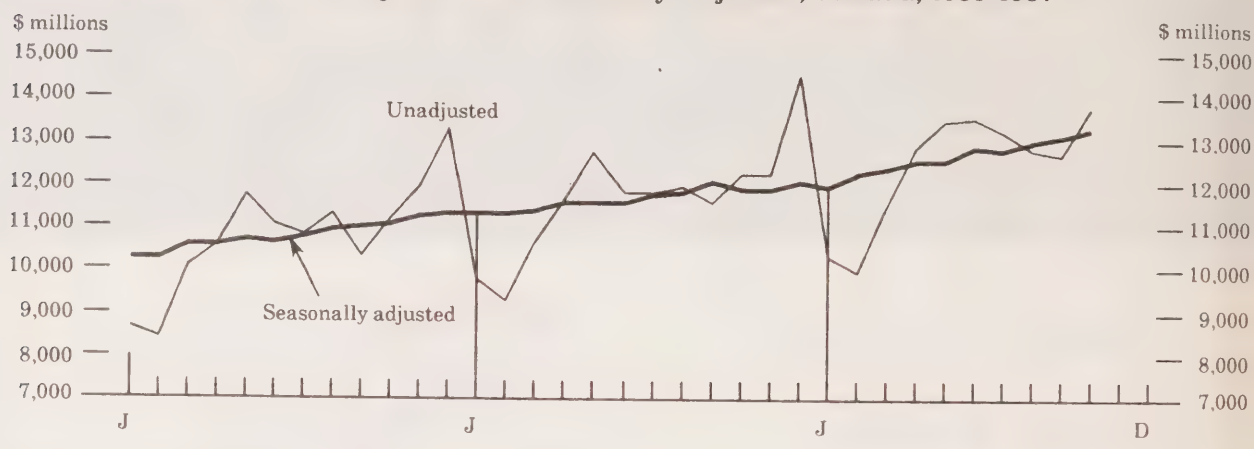
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Publications Released

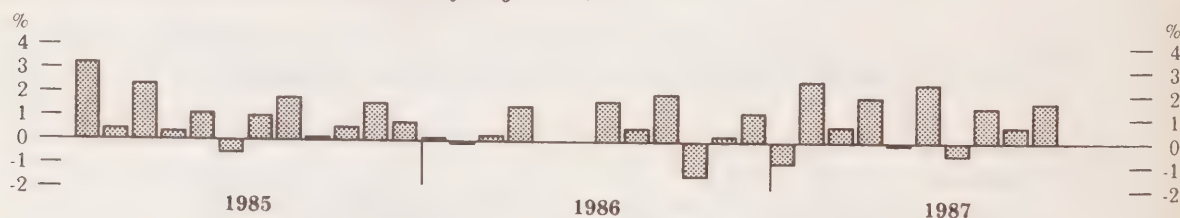
13

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Retail Trade

October 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13,293 million in October 1987, an increase of 1.7% over the previous month's revised total of \$13,075 million.
- The advance in retail trade in October 1987, the third consecutive monthly increase, extended the trend of generally rising retail sales observed since the beginning of 1987. During the January to October 1987 period, sales have advanced on average by 1.0% on a monthly basis.
- The overall rise in October was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by motor vehicle dealers (+4.8%), department stores (+1.7%), and family clothing stores (+7.4%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by jewellery stores (-5.3%), household furniture stores (-2.0%) and furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (-2.3%).
- Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased by 0.7% in October 1987, following an increase of 1.1% in September.
- With the exception of Newfoundland, which recorded a decrease of 0.6% from the previous month, all provinces and territories reported higher sales. Increases ranged from 8.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.2% in Prince Edward Island.

(continued on page 3)

Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for October 1987 rose 12.6% over the same month last year, totalling \$13,759 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1987 amounted to \$124,015 million, up 9.4% from the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over October 1986: motor vehicle dealers (+13.0%) and food stores (+11.9%). Department store sales, which totalled \$1,118 million in October 1987, were up 2.9% on a year-over-year basis after having registered a 0.7% decrease in September. Service station sales increased, on a year-over-year basis, for the seventh consecutive month.
- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in October 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986, with gains ranging from 14.3% in Quebec to 7.3% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales increases were recorded: Toronto (+13.4%), Montreal (+12.6%), Vancouver (+12.2%), and Winnipeg (+7.2%).

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160), available the third week of January. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

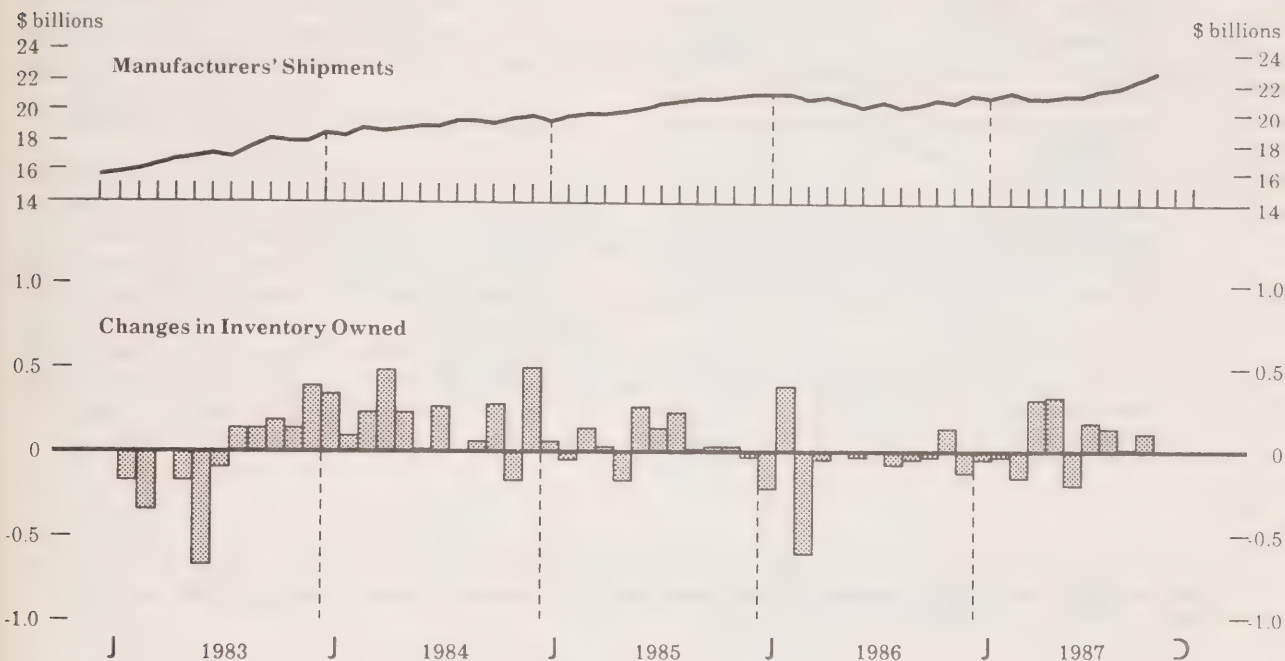
Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987 ^r	Oct. 1987 ^p	Oct. 1987/ Oct. 1986	July 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987 ^r	Sept. 1987 ^r	Oct. 1987 ^p	Oct. 1987/ Sept. 1987
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,191.8	2,156.2	2,429.6	10.8	2,184.4	2,242.1	2,265.2	2,273.8	0.4
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	603.2	687.3	707.2	17.2	666.4	676.4	687.8	690.8	0.4
All other food stores	226.4	229.0	243.0	7.3	246.1	236.1	237.2	237.7	0.2
Department stores	1,085.4	1,028.8	1,117.8	2.9	1,060.5	1,080.6	1,056.4	1,074.1	1.7
General merchandise stores	269.0	274.0	307.5	14.3	255.5	248.9	261.6	266.6	1.9
General stores	179.2	192.8	208.9	16.5	187.1	193.7	192.7	199.4	3.5
Variety stores	97.8	87.1	91.8	-6.1	92.3	88.0	92.5	90.2	-2.5
Motor vehicle dealers	2,629.6	2,539.4	2,958.2	12.4	2,694.3	2,781.1	2,758.7	2,892.3	4.8
Used car dealers	72.2	87.3	96.0	32.9	82.3	84.8	86.3	94.7	9.8
Service stations	892.7	1,038.2	1,058.5	18.5	997.8	1,024.4	1,035.2	1,038.9	0.4
Garages	134.8	145.7	156.9	16.4	136.5	141.7	144.7	147.6	2.0
Automotive parts and accessories stores	255.2	286.7	308.0	20.6	289.5	288.5	297.2	301.6	1.5
Men's clothing stores	128.5	122.2	147.3	14.6	129.7	129.4	129.7	135.2	4.2
Women's clothing stores	276.5	289.9	298.0	7.7	271.0	272.1	267.6	273.8	2.3
Family clothing stores	178.8	190.8	204.4	14.3	186.9	186.6	180.8	194.1	7.4
Specialty shoe stores	22.9	26.1	26.9	17.7	22.9	24.3	23.2	23.7	2.2
Family shoe stores	108.0	111.1	123.1	13.9	103.8	102.4	103.9	105.8	1.9
Hardware stores	127.4	137.3	151.1	18.6	133.2	135.0	136.7	144.7	5.8
Household furniture stores	145.5	183.6	184.1	26.5	165.5	154.8	173.5	170.1	-2.0
Household appliance stores	48.7	58.0	63.2	29.7	57.2	56.6	56.1	58.6	4.6
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	141.9	140.8	146.0	2.8	137.8	134.4	139.3	136.1	-2.3
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	531.2	559.9	594.8	11.9	568.9	562.6	580.8	582.8	0.4
Book and stationery stores	62.6	78.6	79.0	26.2	78.4	77.8	80.7	82.6	2.4
Florists	39.1	45.8	45.6	16.5	48.8	49.1	54.1	51.9	-4.0
Jewellery stores	79.6	82.8	83.5	4.9	97.7	97.3	103.7	98.2	-5.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	128.3	182.9	162.7	26.8	182.6	188.8	198.6	197.2	-0.7
Personal accessories store	171.1	192.8	192.7	12.6	190.1	197.3	197.3	199.0	0.9
All other stores	1,381.5	1,487.6	1,573.1	13.8	1,531.3	1,533.5	1,533.4	1,531.4	-0.1
All stores - Total	12,208.8	12,642.6	13,759.0	12.6	12,798.5	12,988.2	13,075.0	13,293.0	1.7

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-1987

(Seasonally adjusted)



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

October 1987

While shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries increased for the seventh consecutive month, both new orders and the backlog of unfilled orders declined in October. The ratio of inventory owned to shipments fell to a new low.

Gains in transportation equipment industries, refined petroleum and coal products industries and primary metal industries accounted for much of the increase in shipments. These increases for manufacturing shipments are in accord with recently published October increases for exports and for new motor vehicle sales.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** increased 1.9% in October to a level of \$22,738 million. Continuous gains since April 1987 have pushed shipments to a new record level.
- **New orders** declined 0.5% in October following a sharp increase in September. Apart from a small decline in August, new orders had increased an average of almost 1% a month since March 1987.
- Seasonally adjusted, **inventories owned** by manufacturers increased 0.3% to \$34,034 million in October. This was the sixth increase in the last seven months.

(continued on page 6)

- The **ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments** fell to a new low of 1.50:1 in October. This ratio has declined despite an increasing trend for inventories owned, because of an even stronger upward trend in shipments.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog** at \$24,582 million, decreased 0.9% in October. This decrease followed an upward trend experienced since April 1987.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in October were estimated at \$23,597 million, 7.0% higher than the October 1986 level. Cumulative

shipments for the first 10 months of 1987 have been estimated at \$216,547 million, 3.6% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001,\$15/\$150), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks
(millions of dollars)

	October 1987 ^p	September 1987 ^r	August 1987	October 1986
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	23,596.5	23,248.2	20,870.6	22,058.4
New Orders - Total	23,355.6	23,438.7	21,090.1	21,983.0
Unfilled Orders - Total	24,595.1	24,835.9	24,645.5	23,993.1
Inventory Owned - Total	33,879.0	33,776.5	33,803.6	33,205.3
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Shipments - Total	22,738.3	22,318.3	21,726.8	20,879.5
New Orders - Total	22,511.4	22,614.0	21,717.1	20,826.6
Unfilled Orders - Total	24,582.3	24,809.1	24,513.4	23,966.8
Inventory Owned - Total	34,033.5	33,918.7	33,898.1	33,354.4
Ratio of Total Inventories to Shipments - Total	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.60

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

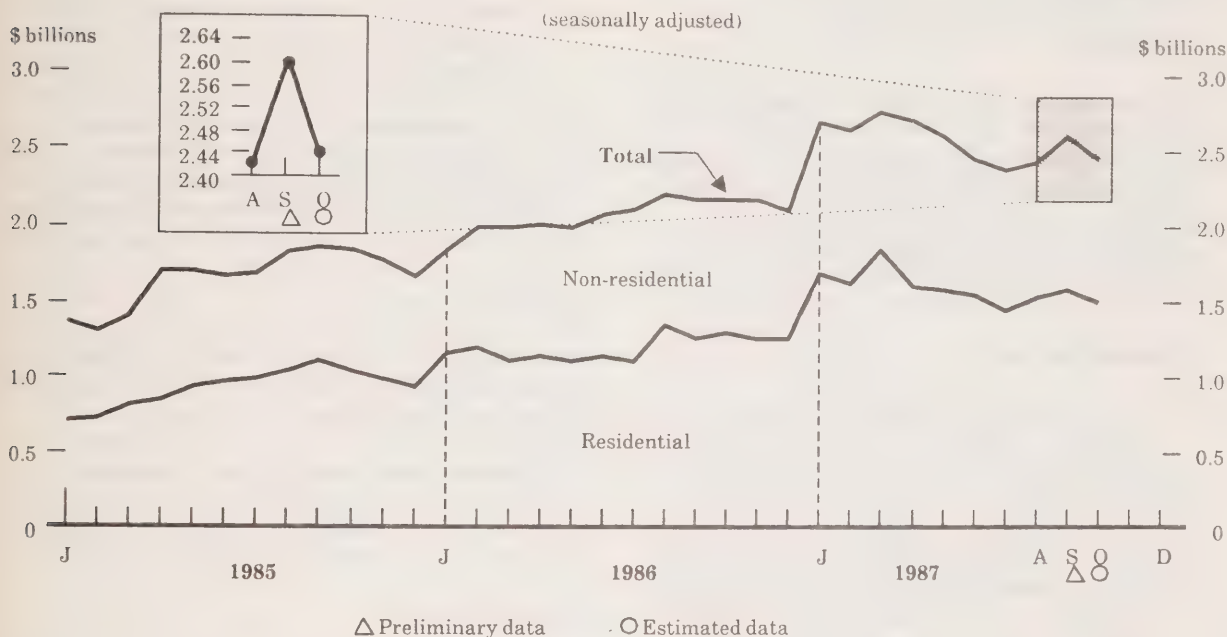
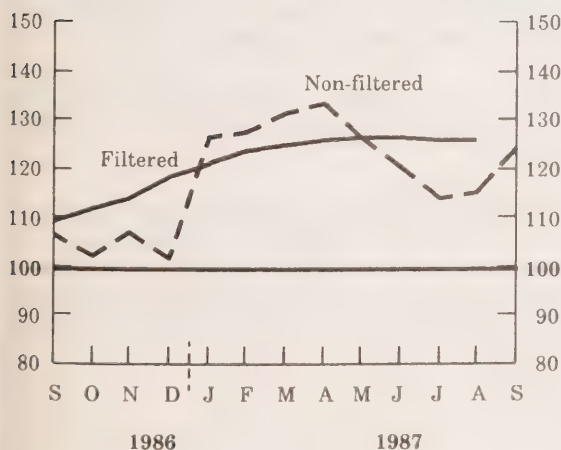


Chart 2
Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Permits Issued, Canada

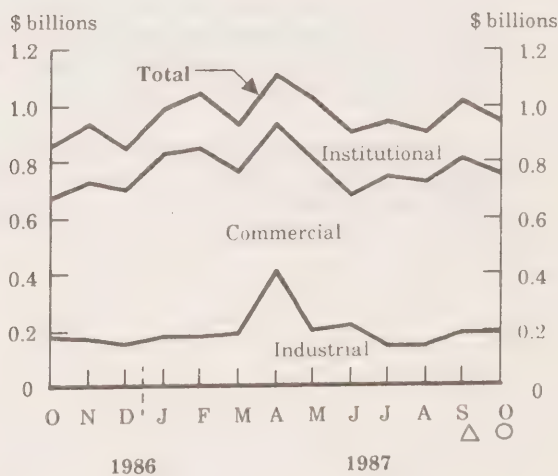
Seasonally adjusted data
in constant dollars (1981 = 100)



△ Preliminary data

Chart 3
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

(seasonally adjusted)



○ Estimated data

Building Permits

October 1987

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in October declined 6.4% from September to \$2,435.9 million. This drop was attributable to both the non-residential and residential sectors.

As a result of decreases in the value of building permits, the construction leading indicator slipped in August (-0.3%) to 125.6.

Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits decreased in October (-5.8%) to \$1,495.3 million from \$1,587.4 million in September.
- This slackening of residential construction activity was attributable to drops observed in both the single-family sector (-5.5% to \$1,003.1 million) and the multi-family sector (-6.4% to \$492.2 million).
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 229,900 at an annual rate (121,700 single detached and 108,200 multiple dwellings), a 7.5% drop.
- Western Canada was the only region to register an increase in the number of dwelling units authorized while all the other regions recorded decreases.
- The filtered index of residential building permits slipped in August (-0.4%) to 148.0, confirming the downward movement observed.

Non-residential Sector

- Down 7.3% in October, non-residential building permits fell to \$940.6 million compared to \$1,014.7 million in September.
- All components of the non-residential sector recorded decreases in October. The industrial component slipped 2.9% to \$188.7 million, the commercial component declined 9.1% to \$558.9 million and the governmental component fell 6.0% to \$193.0 million.
- The Ontario region is the only one to have registered gains in non-residential building permits in October.
- The filtered index of the non-residential sector dropped for the first time in 10 months (-0.2%) to 102.1 in August compared to 102.3 in July.

Note to Users:

The leading indicator is a short-term investment anticipator for the construction sector. It is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering to get a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (level 3, 5, 7, 9 to 15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the second week of January 1988. Contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Wholesale Trade

October 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for October 1987 were 13.6% above those of October 1986. In the first 10 months of 1987, cumulative sales were up 13.5% compared to the corresponding period in 1986.
- In October, all major groups registered increased sales over a year earlier, except wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-5.6%). The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+20.9%), "other wholesalers" (+18.5%) and wholesalers of food (+12.4%).

- Wholesale trade increases between October 1986 and October 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 25.0% in the Prairies to 7.7% in Quebec.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in October 1987 were 4.9% higher than those reported in October 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of October 1987 stood at 1.31:1, down from 1.42:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5/\$50), available the third week of January 1988, or contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for October 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Sept. 1987/86 ^r	Oct. 1987/86 ^p	Jan.-Oct. 1987/86 ^p	Sept. 1987/86 ^r	Oct. 1987/86 ^p	Oct. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1987 ^p
Total all trades	17.3	13.6	13.5	3.7	4.9	1.42	1.31
Food	9.8	12.4	12.6	4.4	5.8	0.71	0.67
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	8.4	3.3	6.1	9.2	6.3	0.84	0.87
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	10.0	18.5	14.1	0.6	0.6	1.90	1.61
Motor vehicles and accessories	14.6	4.7	6.8	4.8	6.7	1.60	1.63
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	7.5	-5.6	-3.7	-4.5	1.2	2.47	2.65
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	34.8	20.9	23.1	0.3	0.6	1.69	1.41
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	11.2	13.0	12.9	2.1	2.6	1.54	1.40
Lumber and building materials	11.1	14.8	15.5	16.5	18.8	1.11	1.15
Other wholesalers ²	16.2	18.5	11.9	7.0	7.3	1.46	1.32
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	16.1	13.1	14.7	7.8	7.7	1.33	1.27
Quebec	14.6	7.7	10.0	9.0	8.4	1.27	1.28
Ontario	15.1	11.5	14.9	3.1	4.9	1.38	1.30
Prairie provinces	25.9	25.0	14.8	-2.9	-0.4	1.93	1.54
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	20.4	19.4	14.3	5.8	5.7	1.27	1.12

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Work Injuries Statistics

1984-86

Highlights

- In 1986 there were 586,718 work-related accidents in Canada which resulted in permanent disabilities or in injuries which required workers to take time off work to recover.
- Most injuries involved sprains and strains (48%); contusions, crushing, or bruising (17%); and cuts, lacerations, and punctures (11%). The greatest number of injuries involved the back (27%); followed by the wrist, hand, or fingers (22%); and the ankle, foot, or toes (10%).
- The data in this publication have been supplied by 11 Workers' Compensation Boards. They are available by province; sex, age, and occupation of the injured worker; industry of the employer; and nature of injury, part of body injured, source of injury, and type of accident.

Order the second issue of the annual publication, *Work Injuries*, 1984-1986 (72-208, \$22), to be released the week of January 11, 1988. For further information or to order special tabulations contact: Francis Pring-Mill (613-951-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Vending Machine Operators, 1986

Highlights

Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of \$387.2 million in 1986, a 5.4% increase from the 1985 total of \$367.3 million. The number of operators totalled 698, up 5.4% from 662 a year earlier. The number of machines rose 6.2% to 158,177 in 1986, from the 1985 total of 148,982. Sales were up in all provinces and regions. Industrial plants and business offices continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.

The three largest commodity categories showed contradictory results in 1986. Cigarette machine sales declined by 6.7% while coffee machine sales rose by 19.1% and soft drink machine sales rose by 7.2%.

The following is a breakdown of sales by type of machine in 1986, with the percentage change from 1985 in brackets:

- Cigarette machines, 20,791 units, \$101.6 million (-6.7%);
- Coffee machines, 52,873 units, \$97.4 million (+19.1%);
- Soft drink machines, 28,847 units, \$81.3 million (+7.2%);
- Milk, juice and other beverage machines, 3,244 units, \$13.5 million (-9.7%);
- Packaged confections, pastry, snack food and confectionery combination machines, 14,343 units, \$61.4 million (+17.9%);
- Fresh food combination machines, 4,369 units, \$22.5 million (-12.2%);
- All other vending machines, 33,710 units, \$9.6 million (+16.7%).

Order the 1986 edition of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213), available in February 1988. Contact: David Roeske (613-951-3553), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending December 7, 1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.4 million tonnes, an increase of 8.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 6.3%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.7% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	7-day Period ending December 7, 1987	Year-to-date
--	--	--------------

Carload Traffic

Tonnes	5 390 817	233 542 504
% change from previous year	8.5	4.7
Cars	77,342	3,408,414
% change from previous year	5.3	2.0

Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	276 039	12 020 044
% change from previous year	10.6	6.0
Cars	9,381	424,073
% change from previous year	6.3	3.8

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Quarter ending September 30, 1987

For the quarter ending September 30, 1987, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$172.3 million, an increase of 17.8% compared to \$146.2 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Cumulative shipments for 1987 amounted to \$503.9 million, an increase of 12.0% from the \$450.0 million for the January to September period of 1986.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the September quarter of 1987 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

Order the September issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$5/\$20), or contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II, 1987.**

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

✓ **Footwear Statistics, October 1987.**

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, October 1987.**

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 22, 1987

Major Releases

- Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January - September 1987** 3
- Canada posted a deficit of \$1.5 billion in international trade in automotive products for the first nine months of 1987.
- Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, October 1987** 9
- In October, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by nearly \$300 million, concurrently with the dramatic fall in share prices on world markets.
- Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1987** 11
- Seasonal adjusted, department store sales increased 1.7% from September.
- Crude Oil and Natural Gas, September 1987** 13
- Marketable production of natural gas continued to show a marked increase, rising 16.2% over September 1986.
- Construction Union Wage Rate Index, November 1987** 14
- Construction union wage rates at the Canada level rose 3.1% from a year earlier.
- Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 1986** 15
- About 79% of food purchased from stores was from supermarkets.

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Canada

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Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

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Publications Released

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Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January to September 1987
(Data Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Trade with All Countries (Table 1)

In the first nine months of 1987, international trade in automotive products (cars, trucks and other motor vehicles, parts, tires and tubes) posted a deficit of \$1.5 billion. This deficit was larger by \$850 million than that in the same period last year. From 1982 to 1986, trade in automotive products produced yearly surpluses for Canada. However, the figures to date seem to indicate that this trend will be reversed in 1987.

The increase to date in the overall deficit is mainly the result of the decrease of more than \$2 billion in Canada's surplus in trade in cars: this surplus dropped from \$2.5 billion for the first nine months of 1986 to \$430 million for the corresponding period in 1987. Canada's large deficit in trade in motor vehicle parts decreased by \$1.3 billion, falling to \$4.6 billion. Trade in automotive products posted surpluses in January and February, but deficits were recorded from March to September 1987.

Exports (including re-exports) of all automotive products dropped by \$1.9 billion from the level in the first nine months of 1986, falling to \$24.2 billion. This decrease is entirely attributable to the decline in car exports, which totalled \$9.5 billion in 1987, compared to \$11.7 billion in 1986. Total exports for the third quarter fell to \$6.6 billion, the lowest level since that in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Imports were also down, though by less than exports. Overall imports of automotive products declined by \$1.1 billion, falling to \$25.6 billion. Parts imports decreased the most, falling by \$1.3 billion to total \$13.5 billion.

Note on the Reconciled Statistics

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 2 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

(continued on page 4)

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 2)

After reconciliation, overall trade in automotive products between Canada and the United States showed a surplus of \$2.5 billion for Canada. This was a decrease of \$612 million for the first nine months of 1987 from the level in the corresponding period in 1986. As far as the components were concerned, surpluses were recorded for cars (\$3.1 billion), trucks (\$2.6 billion), and tires and tubes (\$274 million). However, these surpluses were all smaller than those in the same period last year, especially in the case of cars, which posted a decrease of \$1.9 billion. The deficit for trade in motor vehicle parts decreased by \$1.4 billion, falling to \$3.5 billion.

Total exports fell by \$1.9 billion, dropping to \$23.6 billion, with a decrease of \$2.2 billion in car exports, which totalled \$9.4 billion in the first nine months of 1987. Exports of trucks, parts, and tires and tubes increased by \$297 million, \$43 million and \$9 million respectively.

Imports fell by \$1.3 billion, dropping to \$21.1 billion. Imports of parts declined by \$1.3 billion, while imports of cars decreased by \$342 million. However, imports of trucks and of tires and tubes increased by \$360 million and \$47 million respectively. Total imports for the third quarter were \$5.7 billion, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1984.

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 3)

Canada's deficit in trade in automotive products with overseas countries increased by \$238 million, rising to \$4.0 billion in the first nine months of 1987. Canada showed deficits for all commodity categories included in automotive products trade, the largest being that for cars (\$2.6 billion).

Total exports decreased by \$48 million, falling to \$610 million, of which \$302 million was accounted for by parts.

Total imports increased by \$190 million, rising to \$4.6 billion. Car imports went up by \$171 million, rising to \$2.7 billion, while truck imports declined by \$100 million, falling to \$315 million.

Car Imports, in Number of Units, Customs Basis (Table 4)

During the first nine months of 1987, Canada imported 744,800 cars, a decrease of 78,300 units from the same period in 1986. The number of cars imported from the United States decreased by 69,100 units, falling to 472,300, while the number imported from West Germany declined by 16,300 units, falling to a total of 20,100. However, imports from Japan increased by 19,500 units, rising to 191,600.

The Japanese share of the Canadian import market was 25.7% for the first nine months of 1987, an increase from the 20.9% recorded for the corresponding period in 1986. The market share for American models dropped from 65.8% in 1986 to 63.4% in 1987, while it slid from 4.4% to 2.7% in the case of West German models.

(see tables on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8)

Contact G. Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or J.P. Simard (613-951-9787), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Total Canadian Trade in Automotive Products (Reconciled Basis)¹ (Table 1)
First nine months 1986 and 1987

	Annual		First nine months		Change between the first nine months of	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars – Canadian)						(%)
Canadian Exports						
Cars	15,316	16,466	11,700	9,468	-2,232	-19.1
Trucks and other motor vehicles	6,608	5,988	4,873	5,119	246	5.0
Parts	11,813	11,995	8,887	8,925	38	0.4
Tires and tubes	637	717	517	517	0	0.0
Re-exports	134	197	140	152	12	8.6
Total	34,508	35,363	26,117	24,181	-1,936	-7.4
Canadian Imports						
Cars	10,774	12,062	9,208	9,038	-170	-1.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,884	3,344	2,441	2,701	260	10.7
Parts	18,948	19,397	14,748	13,488	-1,260	-8.5
Tires and tubes	471	447	338	422	84	24.9
Total	33,077	35,250	26,735	25,649	-1,086	-4.1
Balance						
Cars	4,542	4,404	2,492	430	-2,062	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,724	2,644	2,432	2,418	-14	
Parts	-7,135	-7,402	-5,861	-4,563	1,298	
Tires and tubes	166	270	179	95	-84	
Re-exports	134	197	140	152	12	
Total	1,431	113	-618	-1,468	-850	

¹ Refer to "Note on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹ (Table 2)

First nine months 1986 and 1987

	Annual		First nine months		Change between the first nine months of	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars – Canadian)						(%)
Exports – (United States Imports from Canada)						
Cars	15,277	16,428	11,673	9,436	-2,237	-19.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	6,422	5,804	4,723	5,020	297	6.3
Parts	11,512	11,577	8,580	8,623	43	0.5
Tires and tubes	592	675	484	493	9	1.9
Total	33,803	34,484	25,460	23,572	-1,888	-7.4
Imports – (Canadian Imports from the United States)						
Cars	8,048	8,628	6,699	6,357	-342	-5.1
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,504	2,824	2,026	2,386	360	17.8
Parts	17,488	17,635	13,443	12,102	-1,341	-10.0
Tires and tubes	264	227	172	219	47	27.3
Total	28,304	29,314	22,340	21,064	-1,276	-5.7
Balance						
Cars	7,229	7,800	4,974	3,079	-1,895	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,918	2,980	2,697	2,634	-63	
Parts	-5,976	-6,058	-4,863	-3,479	1,384	
Tires and tubes	328	448	312	274	-38	
Total	5,499	5,170	3,120	2,508	-612	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	409	545	416	391		

¹ Refer to "Note on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis) (Table 3)
First nine months 1986 and 1987

	Annual		First nine months		Change between the first nine months of	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987
(Millions of dollars - Canadian)						(%)
Domestic Exports						
Cars	39	38	27	33	6	22.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	186	184	151	99	-52	34.4
Parts	301	418	307	302	-5	1.6
Tires and tubes	45	42	33	24	-9	-27.3
Re-exports	134	197	140	152	12	8.6
Total	705	879	658	610	-48	-7.3
Imports						
Cars	2,726	3,434	2,510	2,681	171	6.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	380	520	415	315	-100	-24.1
Parts	1,460	1,761	1,305	1,387	82	6.3
Tires and tubes	207	220	166	203	37	22.3
Total	4,773	5,935	4,396	4,586	190	4.3
Balance						
Cars	-2,687	-3,396	-2,483	-2,648	-165	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-194	-336	-264	-216	48	
Parts	-1,159	-1,343	-998	-1,085	-87	
Tires and tubes	-162	-178	-133	-179	-46	
Re-exports	134	197	140	152	12	
Total	-4,068	-5,056	-3,738	-3,976	-238	

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Customs Basis) (Table 4)
First nine months 1986 and 1987

	Number of units				Import share		Average price		Exchange rate ¹	
			Change						Change	
	1986	1987	1987/ 86	1987/ 86	1986	1987	1986	1987	1987/ 86	1987/ 86
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	(%)	(%)
United States	541.4	472.3	-69.1	-12.8	65.8	63.4	12,372	13,460	8.8	-4.3
Overseas countries	281.6	272.5	-9.1	-3.2	34.2	36.6	8,912	9,838	10.4	-
Japan	172.1	191.6	19.5	11.3	20.9	25.7	8,502	8,940	5.1	10.3
West Germany	36.5	20.1	-16.3	-44.8	4.4	2.7	14,573	22,286	52.9	16.2
United Kingdom	1.7	2.0	0.3	19.5	0.2	0.3	29,792	33,343	11.9	3.5
France	2.0	2.7	0.7	33.4	0.2	0.4	7,199	10,821	50.3	10.4
Sweden	4.9	5.3	0.4	8.0	0.6	0.7	14,972	17,132	14.4	7.2
Italy	0.1	0.3	0.1	91.4	0.0	0.0	37,597	39,139	4.1	10.9
Other countries	64.3	50.5	-13.8	-21.5	7.8	6.8	5,785	6,377	10.2	-
All Countries	823.0	744.8	-78.3	-9.5	100.0	100.0	11,188	12,135	8.5	5.0

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

- Nil or zero.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

October 1987

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In October, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by nearly \$300 million, concurrently with the dramatic fall in share prices on world markets. Gross sales of outstanding stocks to non-residents increased moderately in the current month, while gross purchases of stocks from non-residents jumped by over 50%. Until October, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian stocks had been strong in each month of the current year, averaging over \$600 million a month. The net disinvestment in October resulted from transactions with the United States.

A net disinvestment was also recorded from trade in outstanding Canadian bonds in October, amounting to \$300 million. This contrasted with net investments in the previous four months totalling some \$500 million. The net decline in foreign holdings of Canadian bonds came largely from transactions with the

United Kingdom. Gross trading activity (sales and purchases) reached its highest level this year.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In October, Canadian residents acquired, on a net basis, some \$400 million of outstanding foreign stocks, up from a net investment of \$143 million in the previous month. The net investment in the current month was largely channelled into United States and British stocks.

Residents increased their holdings of foreign bonds by \$485 million, following a small investment in the previous month. These funds were invested in United States treasury securities.

(see charts on page 10)

Order the October 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in January. Contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

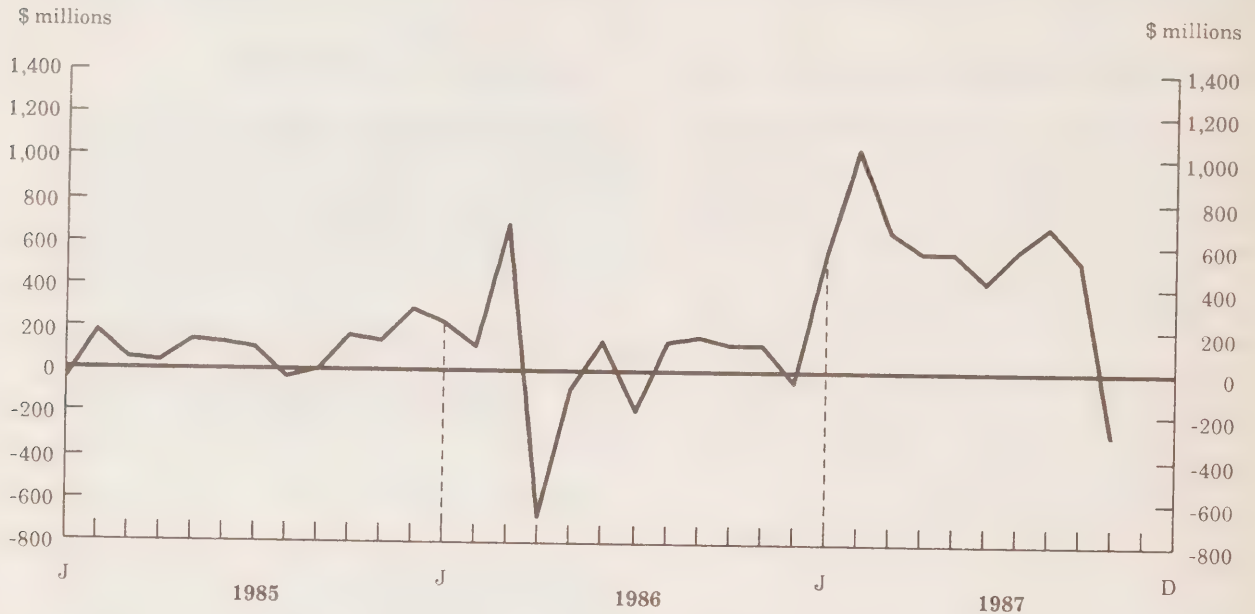
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

October 1987

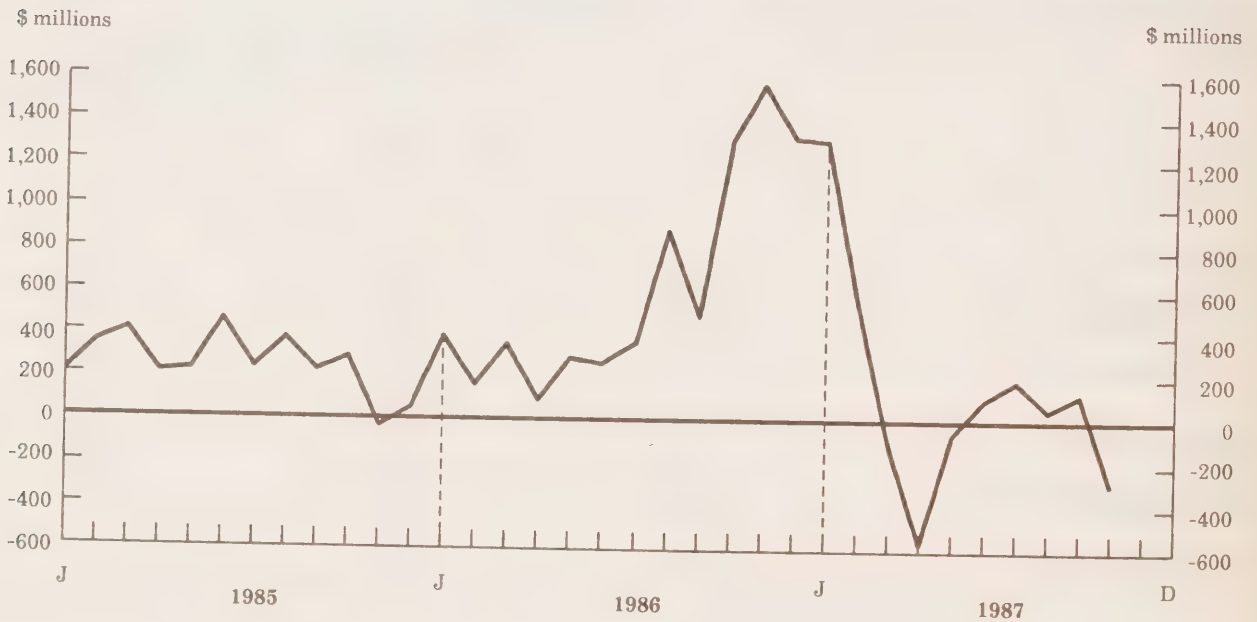
(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to non-residents	Purchases from non-residents	Net sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,375	3,675	-300
Common and preferred stocks	2,663	2,961	-298
Total - October 1987	6,038	6,636	-598
Total - September 1987	5,491	4,849	+ 642
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	9,656	10,141	-485
Common and preferred stocks	3,551	3,946	-395
Total - October 1987	13,207	14,087	-879
Total - September 1987	5,780	5,950	-170

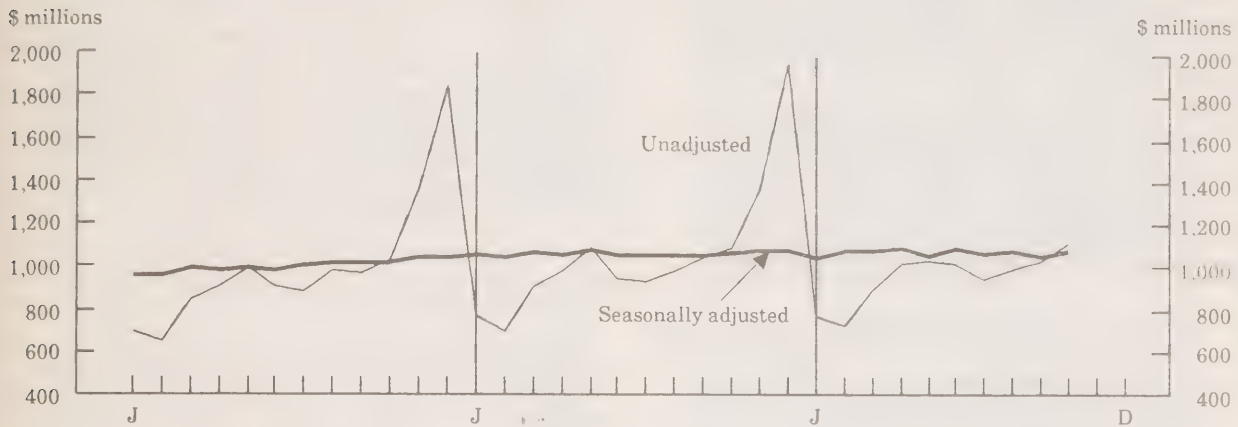
**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-Residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



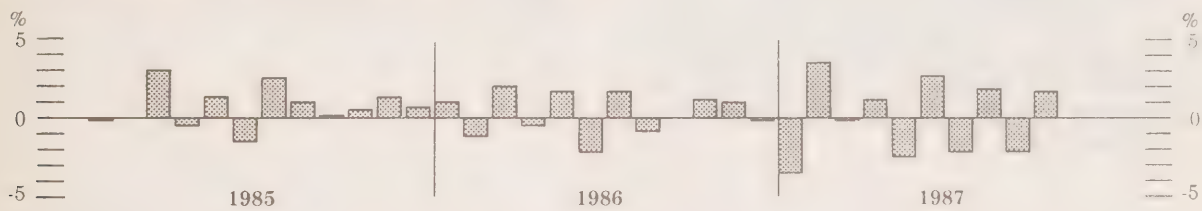
**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-Residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)**



Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



Department Store Sales and Stocks October 1987

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in October 1987 totalled \$1,074 million, an increase of 1.7% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,056 million. Higher sales were recorded in 25 of the 40 departments.
- The 1.7% increase in sales in October followed a decline of 2.2% in September 1987, further extending the trend of fluctuating but generally moderately rising sales observed since the beginning of the year.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,618 million at the end of October 1987, down 1.8% from the September 1987 revised value of \$4,705 million. This decrease followed five consecutive monthly increases.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.30:1 in October, up from the average ratio of 4.18:1 observed in the nine previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,118 million in October 1987, up 3.0% over the October 1986 level of \$1,085 million. Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd's food department, sales rose 6.6% over the October 1986 level.

(continued on page 12)

- Cumulative sales for the period January to October 1987 totalled \$9,529 million, up 1.2% over the corresponding period in 1986. Adjusted sales were up 3.4% over the 1986 period.
- On a provincial basis, adjusted for structural changes, seven provinces posted increases in October 1987 over the corresponding month in 1986. Decreases were recorded in Newfoundland (-5.7%), Manitoba (-1.9%) and Nova Scotia (-0.5%).
- Sales by major department stores in October 1987 totalled \$681 million, up 1.2% from the corresponding month a year earlier, while junior department stores had sales of \$437 million, up 5.9% from the same period last year.
- Unadjusted, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$5,185 million, an increase of 5.5% over the level reached in October 1986.

Note to users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd., and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the first week of February 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1987

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in September 1987 amounted to 7 800.8 thousand cubic metres, a 6.8% increase over September 1986.
- Crude oil exports increased for the eighth time this year, up 3.8% over September 1986. Imports rose for the third consecutive month, posting a gain of 9.8%. As a result, cumulative imports for this year are now 10.5% above those for the first nine months of last year.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 5 637.2 million cubic metres, increased 16.2% over September 1986. The September gain follows the August increase of 21.9% which represented the largest growth rate since February 1985. After registering two consecutive gains, sales of natural gas in Canada posted a 3.5% decrease from September 1986. Exports deliveries, however, were up 34.0% over September 1986, posting the ninth consecutive increase in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80), to be released the second week of January 1988. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	September 1987	% Change from Sept. 1986	Jan.- Sept. 1987	% Change from Jan.- Sept. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 800.8	6.8	70 188.4	3.0
Exports	2 942.1	3.8	26 959.8	7.4
Imports	2 095.6	9.8	16 729.6	10.5
Refinery receipts	6 895.1	1.9	60 340.1	2.8
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	5 637.2	16.2	54 306.1	6.1
Exports	2 059.7	34.0	18 980.2	29.1
Canadian sales	2 596.0	-3.5	33 055.8	-5.3

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades rose 0.2% in November to a level of 141.0 and was up 3.1% on a year-over-year basis.

Increments, which averaged 2.9%, were noted for carpenters, cement finishers, labourers, plasterers and reinforcing steel erectors in the majority of cities in Ontario.

The accompanying table presents indexes for the 18 major cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from

this table as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of construction trades in these two provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

November 1987

(1981 = 100)

	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Nov. '86	% Change	
				Nov. '87/ Oct. '87	Nov. '87/ Nov. '86
Canada	141.0	140.7	136.8	0.2	3.1
St. John's	142.7	142.7	142.6	-	0.1
Halifax	165.0	165.0	160.9	-	2.5
Saint John	144.2	144.2	138.4	-	4.2
Quebec City	142.5	142.5	136.8	-	4.2
Chicoutimi	141.8	141.8	136.2	-	4.1
Montreal	142.2	142.2	136.5	-	4.2
Ottawa	147.0	146.8	141.6	0.1	3.8
Toronto	142.4	142.3	137.6	0.1	3.5
Hamilton	142.8	142.8	138.1	-	3.4
St. Catharines	144.9	143.1	138.9	1.3	4.3
Kitchener	148.3	146.3	141.8	1.4	4.6
London	147.3	145.5	141.4	1.2	4.2
Windsor	144.2	142.4	138.4	1.3	4.2
Sudbury	146.2	144.2	140.0	1.4	4.4
Thunder Bay	145.0	143.2	139.0	1.3	4.3
Winnipeg	136.1	136.1	133.2	-	2.2
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Family Food Expenditure in Canada 1986

The Food Expenditure Survey in 1986 was conducted monthly throughout 1986 in Canada and the 10 provinces. Results based on records kept by nearly 11,000 households show:

- The average weekly food expenditure of families and unattached individuals increased by 18% between 1982 and 1986 – from \$76 per family to \$90.
- Average weekly food expenditure in 1986 varied from \$46 in the lowest family income quintile group to \$134 in the highest group.
- The average weekly expenditures varied by family size from \$47 for unattached individuals (one-person units) to \$143 for families of five or more persons.
- The share of food purchased from restaurants in the food dollar rose from 23.8% in 1982 to 26.7% in 1986.

- Significant changes occurred in the share of food purchased from stores: beef fell from 10.8% to 9.4%; bakery products rose from 8.6% to 9.2%, fresh fruit from 5.8% to 6.4%, fresh vegetables from 5.7% to 6.3% and non-alcoholic beverages from 3.3% to 4.0%.
- About 79% of food purchased from stores was from supermarkets.

Average weekly expenditure and food quantity information for a detailed list of food commodity groups is available for Canada and the 10 provinces, and by a number of family characteristics.

A catalogue publication *Family Food Expenditure in Canada 1986* (62-554) will be available in the Spring of 1988.

Contact Tom Greenberg (613-951-4644), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Lamps

November 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,558,204 light bulbs and tubes in November 1987, a decrease of 9.8% from the 23,905,818 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 amounted to 218,665,068 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.2% from the 230,598,551 sold during the January-November period in 1986.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4/\$40), available the week of January 11. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

October 1987

Steel ingots production for October 1987 totalled 1 265 618 tonnes, an increase of 7.7% from 1 175 316 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 12 255 487 tonnes, an increase of 5.7% from 11 598 186 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 4, 1988. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

October 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,447,234 phonograph records in October 1987, down 15.0% from the 5,234,657 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 6,065,199 in October 1987, up 5.5% from 5,748,626 tapes in October 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 36,419,408, down 9.3% from the 40,145,543 records produced during the January to October 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 6.4% to 40,884,250 from 38,431,476 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 4, 1988. Contact Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

October 1987

Canadian firms produced 142 375 cubic metres of waferboard in October 1987, an increase of 30.3% from the 109 252 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 126 437 cubic metres in October 1987, up 23.0% from 97 382 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for October 1987 was 4 130 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (44 459 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production figures for October 1986 are confidential.

Production of waferboard during January to October 1987 totalled 1 348 474 cubic metres, up 17.7% from the 1 145 534 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 126 782 cubic metres, up 15.8% from 949 108 cubic metres in January to October 1986. Production of hardboard reached 36 107 thousand square metres basis 3.175 mm (388 652 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production figures for January to October 1986 are confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4/\$40) to be released the week of January 4, 1988. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1987

November 1987 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$15/\$60), available in March 1988. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

**Production, Shipments and Stocks
on Hand of Sawmills in British**

Columbia, September 1987.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

**Air Carrier Operations in Canada,
October-December 1986.**

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit
Statistics, September 1987.**

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:
\$7.50/\$75).

**Industrial Corporations Financial
Statistics, Third Quarter 1987.**

Catalogue number 61-003P

(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

**Local Government Employment,
April-June 1987.**

Catalogue number 72-009

(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

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**The
Daily**

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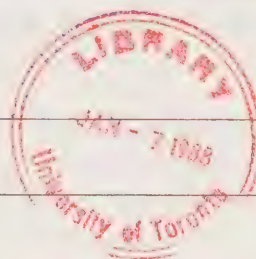
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 23, 1987

Major Releases



Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, October 1987	3
• Real GDP advanced 0.5% from September.	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1987	6
• The number of claims received since the start of 1987 totalled 2.52 million, down 5.6% from the same period in 1986.	
Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1987	9
• Average weekly earnings for all employees at \$450.97 were up 4.4% from a year earlier, the highest year-to-year increase since June 1984.	
Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1987	13
• The book value of assets held in trustee pension funds reached \$134.8 billion.	
Sales of Natural Gas, October 1987	15
• Sales of natural gas in Canada climbed 13.0% from October 1986.	
Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1985	16
• Corporate income taxes rose 8%, following increases of 20% in 1984 and 9% in 1983.	

Note To Users

The final issue of the Statistics Canada *DAILY* in 1987 will be December 23; publication will resume Tuesday, January 5, 1988.

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Statistics
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Canada

Canada

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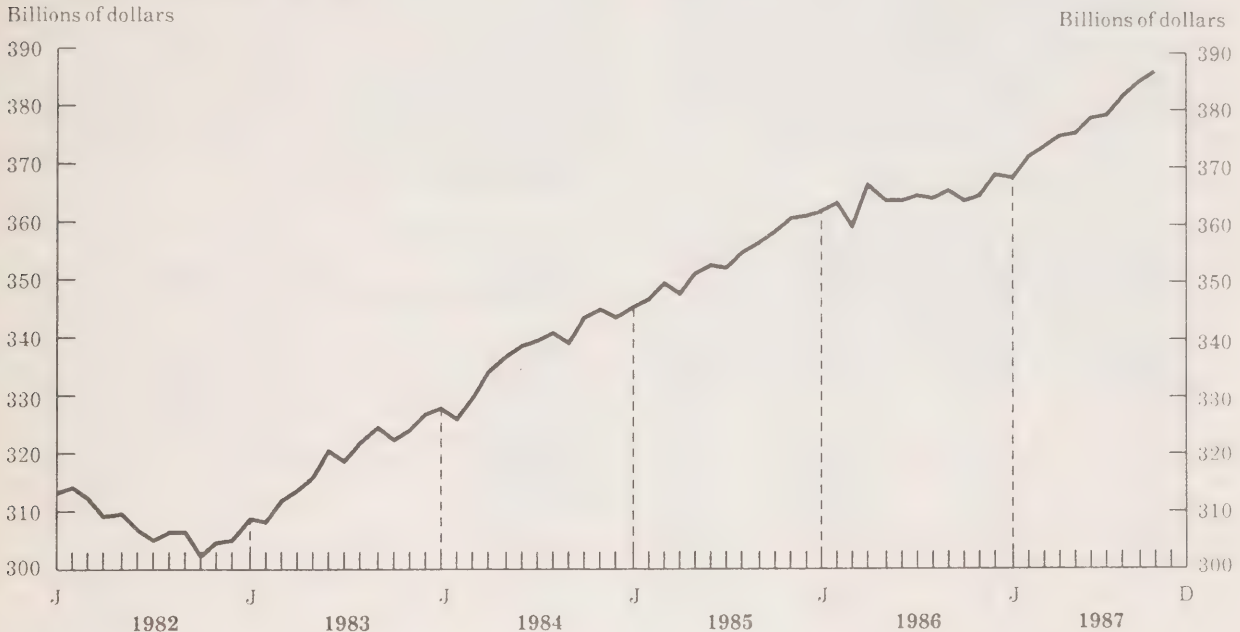
Major Release Dates, January 1988

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Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

October 1987

(seasonally adjusted data)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost in 1981 prices increased 0.5% in October, following increases of 0.7% in September and 0.8% in August. The gain in October was the ninth consecutive monthly increase, and left output 5.1% above its level of January 1987.

Forty percent of the October gain resulted from the exceptional increase in the volume of activity on stock exchanges associated with the stock market crash. Brokerages and exchanges paradoxically earned more commissions with the crash, as the volume of activity rose dramatically. (In November and early December, activity on stock exchanges returned to

lower levels.) Output of services-producing industries increased 0.8%, while goods-producing industries advanced 0.2%.

Services-producing Industries

The 0.8% gain in services-producing industries was the largest monthly increase since last April. About 70% of this gain stemmed from growth within the finance, insurance and real estate industry, where stock exchanges and security brokers and dealers were the main sources of growth. The volume of shares traded on Canadian stock exchanges advanced sharply in October, especially following the market crash of October 19.

Elsewhere, following a substantial decrease in September, real estate activity picked up in October as the resale housing market improved. Retail trade advanced 1.0% in October

(continued on page 4)

compared to a 0.5% gain in September. Most of the October growth was due to increases among motor vehicle dealers and department and clothing stores. Other industries reporting substantial gains were accommodation and food services, storage, and railway transport. Major declines during the month occurred in the communication industry due to a two-week postal strike, and in wholesale trade.

Goods-producing Industries

Output of goods-producing industries slowed to 0.2% in October, compared to gains of 1.2% in August, and 0.7% in September. During October, output increases were reported in the mining, logging and forestry, and agriculture industries.

Increased production of crude petroleum, natural gas and gold mines accounted for almost all of the growth in mining. Manufacturing output was virtually unchanged from the September level, while construction activity fell 0.5%. Within manufacturing, substantial increases by motor vehicle manufacturers, chemical products industries, and machinery industries were offset by significant output decreases in office and store machinery, pulp and paper, and sawmills.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in mid-January 1988. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

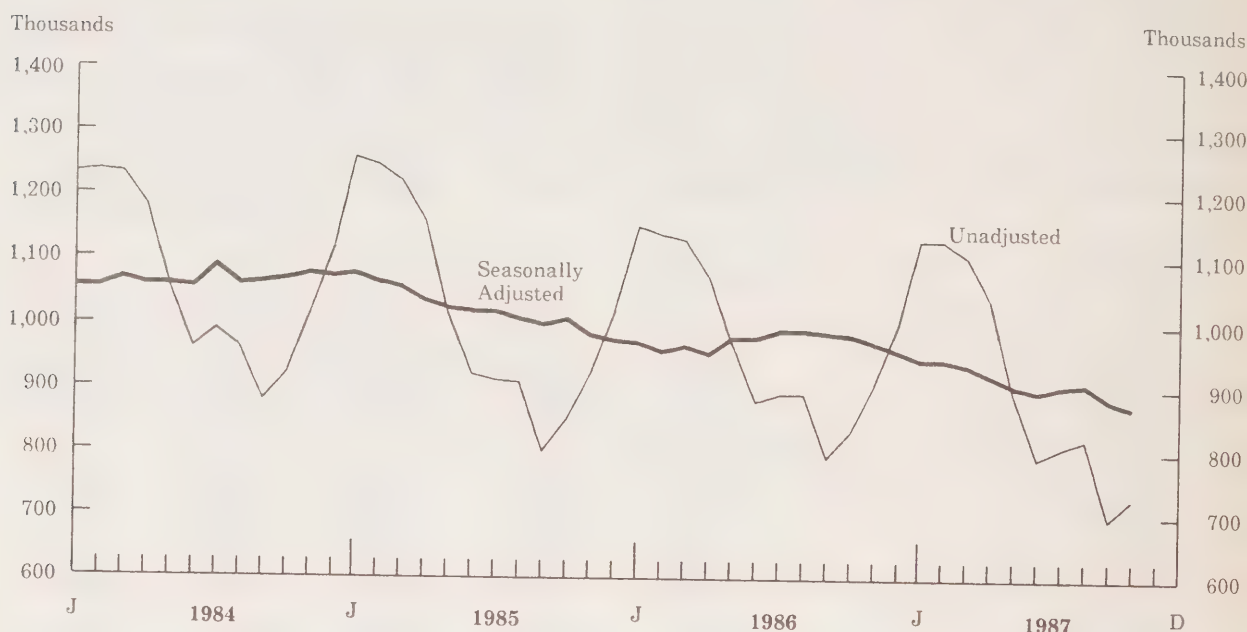
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, in 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1986	1987			
	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total Economy	364,129.0	379,325.3	382,370.6	384,945.5	386,995.0
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	12,101.1	11,690.4	11,862.0	11,776.8	11,862.0
Fishing and trapping industries	713.2	667.2	691.2	729.6	656.4
Logging and forestry industry	2,333.5	2,515.2	2,509.2	2,415.6	2,540.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,759.7	22,000.8	22,755.6	22,806.0	23,025.6
Manufacturing industries	70,875.6	73,740.0	74,787.6	76,336.8	76,321.2
Construction industries	25,303.8	27,692.4	27,622.8	27,523.2	27,374.4
Transportation and storage industries	15,951.2	16,704.0	16,502.4	17,196.0	17,343.6
Communication industries	10,366.0	11,086.8	11,323.2	11,355.6	11,312.4
Other utility industries	10,782.8	11,649.6	11,487.6	11,253.6	11,317.2
Wholesale trade industries	18,811.9	20,614.8	20,661.6	21,415.2	21,314.4
Retail trade industries	24,016.5	25,280.4	25,572.0	25,701.6	25,958.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	51,753.3	53,970.0	54,793.2	54,552.0	55,882.8
Community, business and personal services	37,881.8	38,606.9	38,613.8	38,643.5	38,781.4
Non-business sector					
Mining industries	34.1	48.0	50.4	52.8	57.6
Manufacturing industries	52.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.4
Forestry services industry	230.5	242.4	242.4	243.6	246.0
Transportation industries	1,408.5	1,471.2	1,471.2	1,473.6	1,471.2
Communication industries	48.0	46.8	46.8	48.0	48.0
Water systems industry	527.5	542.4	543.6	546.0	547.2
Insurance and other finance industry	358.6	372.0	374.4	375.6	376.8
Government service industry	23,364.3	23,620.8	23,667.6	23,689.2	23,696.4
Community and personal services	36,454.3	36,703.2	36,732.0	36,751.2	36,799.2
Special aggregations					
Business sector:	301,650.4	316,218.5	319,182.2	321,705.5	323,690.2
- goods	142,869.7	149,955.6	151,716.0	152,841.6	153,097.2
- services	158,780.7	166,262.9	167,466.2	168,863.9	170,593.0
Non-business sector	62,478.6	63,106.8	63,188.4	63,240.0	63,304.8
- goods	614.4	650.4	654.0	658.8	667.2
- services	61,864.2	62,456.4	62,534.4	62,581.2	62,637.6
Goods producing industries	143,484.1	150,606.0	152,370.0	153,500.4	153,764.4
Services producing industries	220,644.9	228,719.3	230,000.6	231,445.1	233,230.6
Industrial production	103,032.5	108,040.8	109,684.8	111,055.2	111,331.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,947.9	33,032.4	32,766.0	33,027.6	32,964.0
Durable manufacturing industries	38,927.7	40,707.6	42,021.6	43,309.2	43,357.2

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



Unemployment Insurance Statistics October 1987

Seasonally Adjusted Data – Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending October 17, 1987, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 870,000, down 1.4% from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has generally been decreasing since August 1986 when it stood at 990,000.
- Between September and October 1987, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 4.2% in the Yukon, 3.8% in Alberta, 2.2% in British Columbia, 1.5% in Ontario, and 1.4% in Manitoba. Increases were observed

in the Northwest Territories (4.5%), in Prince Edward Island (1.6%), and in Newfoundland (1.0%). There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- In October 1987, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 835,000, a decrease of 11.8% from October 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 404,000 or by 17.9% compared to October 1986. For the same period, the number of female beneficiaries declined by 5.1% to 431,000.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(continued on page 7)

- Benefits paid during October 1987 totalled \$662 million², down 12.0% from October 1986. Between January and October 1987, benefit payments amounted to \$8,786 million, virtually unchanged from last year. Over the same period, the average weekly payment increased by 5.1% to \$189.25, while the number of benefit weeks decreased by 5.0% to 46.4 million.
- A total of 291,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in October 1987, down 12.2% from October 1986. Since the start of 1987, the number of claims received was 2.52 million, a decrease of 5.6% compared to the same period a year earlier.

(See table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

Data for the months of August, September, and October 1987 will be published in the October 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of January 1988. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	October 1987	September 1987	August 1987	October 1986	% change from	
					September 1987	October 1986
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	661,786	751,161	760,128	751,714	-11.9	-12.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,483	3,978	4,062	4,137	-12.4	-15.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	190.02	188.85	187.15	181.69	0.6	4.6
Claims received (000)	291	268	214	331	8.3	-12.2
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	835 ^p	798 ^p	920 ^r	947 ^r	4.6	-11.8
Regular benefits	728 ^p	696 ^p	818 ^r	834 ^r	4.6	-12.6
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	870 ^p	883 ^p	909 ^r	983 ^r	-1.4	

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours October 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for October 1987 showed an estimated 10,206,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 63,000 (+0.6%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This represents a change similar to that observed between September and October in previous years. Compared to October 1986, industrial aggregate employment increased by 2.6%².

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$450.97 for October, up 0.8% from September and 4.4% above the level of October 1986 (not adjusted for inflation), the highest year-to-year increase since June 1984.

Employment

Estimated employment in October in the goods-producing industries was 0.5% lower than in September. Employment estimates for mines, quarries and oil wells increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in October was 1.0% higher than in September, similar to the pattern in previous years. There was a smaller than usual decrease in transportation, communication and other utilities and a larger than usual increase in community, business and personal services. Finance, insurance and real estate showed an increase at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 255,000 (+2.6%) from October

1986. The year-to-year growth in the goods-producing industries was 5.1%. Mines, quarries and oil wells recorded its highest growth rate of 1987. In contrast, the 1.6% year-to-year change in the service-producing industries was the lowest this year. Transportation, communication and other utilities showed a year-to-year increase for the first time since April 1986. Trade had its lowest year-to-year growth in 18 months.

Estimated employment in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed smaller than usual decreases between September and October. Nova Scotia increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed while Saskatchewan reported a larger than usual increase. On a year-to-year basis, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded their highest growth rates of 1987.

Earnings

Between September and October, average weekly earnings for all employees in the goods-producing industries were up 1.1%. Forestry and mines, quarries and oil wells showed smaller than usual increases. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings rose by 0.8% at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Trade and finance, insurance and real estate showed larger than usual increases between September and October. Community, business and personal services increased at a time of year when this industry usually decreases.

Compared to October 1986, average weekly earnings increased by \$19.15 (+4.4%). In the goods-producing industries, the increase was 4.2%. The year-to-year growth was 4.2% in the service-producing industries, the highest of 1987. Finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services recorded their highest growth rates of 1987.

Provincially, average weekly earnings increased less than usual between September and October 1987 in Prince Edward Island and more than usual in New Brunswick and Quebec. Ontario and British Columbia

(continued on page 10)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Changes to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text. For more information on the changes please consult the May issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours, or contact the Labour Division.

increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Alberta showed no change at a time of year when it usually increases. The October year-to-year percentage changes in average weekly earnings were the lowest of 1987 in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and the highest of 1987 in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.4 in October, a slight increase from September. Average weekly hours were estimated at 39.4 in the goods-producing industries and 28.5 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour increased from September to an estimated \$11.27 in October. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.12 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.83 in the service-producing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000, 9584-9638.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$35/\$350), available at the end of January 1988 or contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1987 ^P	Sept. 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987	Oct. 1987 ^P	Sept. 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	67.6	70.9	69.5	581.26	577.53	568.97
Mines, quarries and oil wells	158.9	158.7	158.0	744.14	736.10	710.17
Manufacturing	1,948.9	1,955.3	1,957.7	529.29	522.92	514.00
Durables	942.4	941.4	929.9	567.43	562.10	550.50
Non-durables	1,006.5	1,013.9	1,027.8	493.58	486.54	480.98
Construction	530.7	535.5	528.7	552.82	549.83	539.73
Building	438.5	441.4	437.9	533.10	527.34	516.70
Industrial and heavy	92.2	94.1	90.8	646.61	655.30	650.77
Goods-producing industries	2,706.1	2,720.4	2,713.9	547.82	542.07	531.84
Transportation, communication and other utilities	836.8	837.3	826.2	576.33	575.72	546.16
Transportation	475.6	475.2	458.4	530.61	531.48	482.67
Storage	13.2	13.1	13.7	538.79	533.66	526.29
Communication	228.1	228.5	230.5	598.74	595.98	588.59
Electric power, gas and water utilities	119.9	120.5	123.6	719.17	716.25	704.61
Trade	1,818.3	1,804.6	1,790.4	330.34	326.98	326.06
Wholesale	539.6	536.7	536.8	463.15	456.14	451.50
Retail	1,278.7	1,267.9	1,253.6	274.30	272.31	272.35
Finance, insurance and real estate	619.4	612.5	620.0	501.96	491.84	494.12
Community, business and personal services	3,557.5	3,496.3	3,388.1	378.24	374.02	366.34
Public administration	667.4	671.8	687.3	570.01	568.90	560.88
Service-producing industries	7,499.5	7,422.5	7,311.9	416.02	412.70	405.92
Industrial aggregate	10,205.5	10,142.9	10,025.8	450.97	447.40	440.00
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	144.3	146.8	148.4	428.38	425.03	419.30
Prince Edward Island	36.7	37.0	38.4	362.61	362.38	357.18
Nova Scotia	288.8	285.0	285.4	398.19	403.33	401.68
New Brunswick	218.9	220.2	222.1	412.36	407.37	396.19
Quebec	2,548.9	2,547.3	2,529.0	441.52	436.43	429.80
Ontario	4,236.3	4,185.7	4,155.2	465.32	460.72	455.17
Manitoba	391.9	390.3	386.0	413.42	415.17	400.71
Saskatchewan	309.1	304.5	288.7	410.92	408.23	395.54
Alberta	933.8	928.3	912.3	456.91	456.91	448.85
British Columbia	1,067.6	1,067.9	1,029.9	461.74	458.46	445.47
Yukon	10.0	10.3	10.9	532.37	531.78	509.52
Northwest Territories	19.4	19.6	19.7	590.51	598.59	604.45
Canada	10,205.5	10,142.9	10,025.8	450.97	447.40	440.00

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

October 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

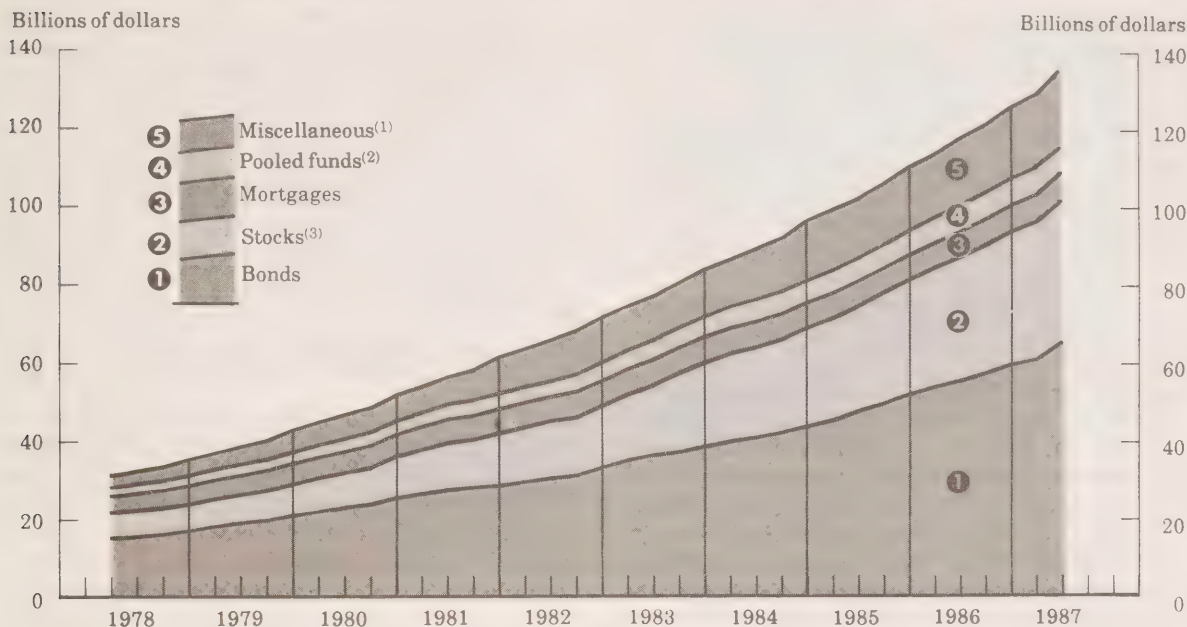
Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Oct. 1987 ^p	Sept. 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987	Oct. 1987 ^p	Sept. 1987 ^r	Aug. 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	39.7	39.4	38.8	16.02	15.92	15.55
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.9	40.8	39.4	16.32	16.25	15.87
Manufacturing	39.2	38.9	38.5	12.42	12.35	12.17
Durables	40.5	40.3	39.7	13.09	13.02	12.84
Non-durables	37.7	37.3	37.3	11.66	11.59	11.44
Construction	39.6	39.4	39.5	14.55	14.58	14.22
Building	38.8	38.3	38.4	14.36	14.42	14.02
Industrial and heavy	43.7	44.6	44.5	15.35	15.21	15.00
Goods-producing industries	39.4	39.1	38.8	13.12	13.07	12.83
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.2	38.0	35.2	13.88	13.89	13.75
Transportation	37.6	37.4	33.2	13.06	13.10	12.85
Storage	38.0	38.1	37.8	13.84	13.70	13.43
Communication	37.2	37.2	37.2	14.47	14.46	14.22
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.3	41.1	41.0	16.42	16.38	16.12
Trade	28.6	28.7	29.4	8.56	8.49	8.28
Wholesale	35.8	36.0	36.4	10.13	10.05	9.89
Retail	27.1	27.1	27.9	8.12	8.05	7.81
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.8	26.8	27.8	9.67	9.56	9.25
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.5	28.5	29.0	9.83	9.73	9.42
Industrial aggregate	32.4	32.3	32.5	11.27	11.19	10.89
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.3	35.3	36.3	9.90	9.81	9.44
Prince Edward Island	32.5	32.9	34.6	7.59	7.50	7.22
Nova Scotia	32.9	33.0	33.8	9.63	9.66	9.38
New Brunswick	33.9	33.8	33.9	10.02	9.89	9.51
Quebec	33.2	33.1	33.1	11.03	10.89	10.70
Ontario	32.8	32.7	33.2	11.50	11.40	11.06
Manitoba	31.5	31.7	31.0	10.19	10.22	9.99
Saskatchewan	29.6	29.3	29.0	10.35	10.34	10.09
Alberta	31.1	31.1	30.6	10.99	11.05	10.62
British Columbia	30.2	30.2	30.5	12.71	12.66	12.32
Yukon	31.7	32.1	32.6	12.96	13.11	12.65
Northwest Territories	33.6	34.0	34.6	14.22	14.38	15.11
Canada	32.4	32.3	32.5	11.27	11.19	10.89

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1978-1987



(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

(2) Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

(3) Includes venture capital investments.

Trusteed Pension Funds

Second Quarter 1987¹

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the second quarter of 1987 was estimated at \$134.8 billion, up 3.0% from the previous quarter and 14.2% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases in assets were at a peak of 21.1% in 1980; growth rates have been generally decreasing since that time.

- From June 30, 1977 to June 30, 1987, assets have grown nearly 400% in current dollars and more than 140% when viewed in constant 1981 dollars (i.e. adjusted to account for inflation).

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles, accounting for 47.7% and 27.5% respectively, of total assets. The proportion held in bonds has remained relatively stable in recent years, while the percentage invested in stocks is up from a low of 18.5% in 1979. Mortgage holdings at the end of the second quarter of 1987 represented an all-time low of 5.1% of the total assets; this proportion has been steadily declining from the 13.5% high of 1978.

¹ Based on a survey of 224 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold almost 87% of the total assets.

(continued on page)

Income and Expenditures

- The total income of these funds in the second quarter of 1987 was estimated at \$5.6 billion, while total expenditures were estimated to be \$1.7 billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, amounted to \$3.9 billion, 3.4% lower than that of the same quarter of 1986. This is the first decrease in second quarter net cash flow since the survey began in 1970 and is primarily due to a 14.4% decline in income from profit on the sale of securities.
- As a result of gains in the stock market in recent years, second quarter profit on the sale of securities increased eight-fold between 1984 and 1986, to a record level of \$1.5 billion. Despite the reduction to \$1.3 billion in 1987, these profits still constituted 23.6% of the income of trustee pension funds, compared to a second quarter high of 8.2% prior to 1985.
- Investment income continued to be the major source of income in the second quarter of 1987, accounting for 47.5% of the total. This percentage has not fallen below 45% since 1981.

- Second quarter employer contributions were unchanged relative to those of 1986, following decreases of 9.9% and 5.4% in 1986 and 1985 respectively. Employee contributions have increased an average of 5.7% each year over the past three years. As a proportion of total income, the contributions of both employees and of employers have been generally declining. In the second quarter of 1987, these contributions (combined) constituted 28.3% of total income, down from a high of 61.6% in 1976.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

Order the second quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trustee Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40), available in February. For information about the data, contact: Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1987

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during October 1987 totalled 3 814 516 thousand cubic metres, a 13.0% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in October 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from October 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 736 724 thousand cubic metres (+9.0); commercial sales, 684 780 thousand cubic metres (+11.3) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 393 012 thousand cubic metres (+14.8).

Year-to-date figures for the first 10 months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 38 113 986 thousand cubic metres,

a 1.3% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 8 782 435 thousand cubic metres (-5.6); commercial sales, 7 443 348 thousand cubic metres (-5.7) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 21 888 203 thousand cubic metres (+2.1).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of January. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural Gas Sales

October 1987

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	10	28	-	-	38
Quebec	47 621	87 103	283 264	37 382	455 370
Ontario	336 440	272 094	755 233	105 050	1 468 817
Manitoba	31 137	31 434	46 339	-	108 910
Saskatchewan	71 440	51 973	77 751	-	201 164
Alberta	167 645	159 925	854 054	-	1 181 624
British Columbia	82 431	82 223	189 989	43 950	398 593
October 1987 - Canada	736 724	684 780	2 206 630	186 382	3 814 516
October 1986 - Canada	676 086	615 222	2 012 055	73 128	3 376 491
% change	9.0	11.3	14.8		13.0
Year to date 1987 - Canada	8 782 435	7 443 348	20 436 941	1 451 262r	38 113 986
Year to date 1986 - Canada	9 306 607	7 890 933	20 971 386	456 735	38 625 661
% change	-5.6	-5.7	2.1		-1.3

Note: Revised figures will be available in the *Gas Utilities* publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
- Nil.

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1985

Income taxes declared by corporations in Canada (excluding insurance carriers, credit unions and foreign business corporations) rose 8% to \$13.7 billion in 1985, following advances of 20% in 1984 and 9% in 1983. Corporate book profits before taxes were up 3% to \$58.9 billion and taxable income increased 5% to \$40.6 billion in 1985.

Taxable Income

The rise in taxable income in 1985 was lower than the increases of 24% in 1984 and 20% in 1983. The growth of taxable income generally reflected that of book profits but was marginally higher. For 1985, a variety of factors accounted for the faster growth of taxable income compared to book profits. On the revenue side, the increase in book capital gains exceeded that of taxable capital gains. On the expense side, the major factors were differences in charges for book and tax purposes for exploration, development and depletion and for book depreciation expenses compared to the capital cost allowance claimed for tax purposes.

Income Taxes

In 1985 the faster growth of corporate income taxes compared to taxable income was due almost entirely to two factors:

- A temporary 5% surtax on large corporations reintroduced July 1, 1985 added about \$200 million to corporate income taxes in 1985.
- The elimination of the Scientific Research Tax Credit resulted in a drop of about \$360 million in claims under this program.

Industry Highlights (Income Taxes)

Most of the rise in corporate income taxes in 1985 originated in finance, mining and services. Following two years of strong growth, taxes in manufacturing fell in 1985. Taxes also declined in construction for the fourth consecutive year.

Finance

The 24% increase in income taxes in the finance sector was widespread. Among the more notable increases were gains of 30% in investment companies and 31% in credit agencies.

Mining

Corporate taxes were higher in all mining industries in 1985. Mineral fuels, which account for over 90% of taxes in the mining sector, recorded a 9% rise in spite of a fall in profits. Taxes advanced by 31% in metal mining due largely to substantially higher profits in iron mining.

Services

Corporate taxes in the service sector were up 30% to \$1.1 billion in 1985. Taxes declared by services to business management rose 70% but were partially offset by a decline of 7% in government, personal and miscellaneous services.

Manufacturing

After leading all sectors with strong advances in 1983 and 1984, corporate taxes in manufacturing fell 3% in 1985. Taxes fell \$237 million in transport equipment, \$39 million in tobacco manufacturing and \$35 million in primary metals. Among the industries reporting large increases were chemicals, petroleum and coal products, and paper and allied industries.

Taxable Income By Region

Taxable income increased in seven of the 13 jurisdictions, ranging from 9.6% in Quebec to 0.3% in Northwest Territories. The largest declines were in the Yukon, 27.4% and "other" (which represents taxable income allocated by Canadian corporations to establishments outside the provinces and territories), 8.6%. All sectors in Quebec had higher taxable income with finance and services registering the largest increases. Lower taxable income in mining contributed to the declines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon. Finance and agriculture had the biggest drops in Prince Edward Island and the fall in the "other" jurisdiction resulted from lower taxable income in transportation, communication and other utilities and wholesale trade.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3331-3358 and 5326-5369.

Order the 1985 issue of *Corporation Taxation Statistics*, available mid-February. Contact B. Theriault (613-951-2650), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division
1984 and 1985

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario			
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985		
Millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.4	38.0	77.9	98.7	204.6	186.2		
Mining	184.6	177.9	58.0	89.1	293.7	371.7		
Manufacturing	451.3	482.0	3,099.3	3,167.3	6,972.5	6,753.7		
Construction	72.9	73.2	374.5	427.7	551.6	581.7		
Transportation, communication and other utilities	264.6	277.0	805.5	865.3	1,261.7	1,371.9		
Wholesale trade	127.2	128.1	873.3	937.4	1,388.3	1,509.1		
Retail trade	161.3	164.7	628.7	696.2	1,017.7	1,043.9		
Finance	169.5	182.8	803.4	1,037.4	2,030.2	2,402.4		
Services	109.6	122.8	667.6	781.6	1,545.1	1,739.9		
Total all industries	1,577.3	1,646.5	7,388.3	8,100.5	15,265.3	15,960.6		
	Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		Other		Total Canada	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	171.9	178.0	102.6	109.3	22.5	11.3	615.9	621.4
Mining	6,105.8	6,292.6	366.1	220.3	195.5	242.6	7,203.8	7,394.3
Manufacturing	1,288.3	1,432.6	562.8	607.2	36.5	28.0	12,410.7	12,470.9
Construction	270.0	244.8	116.1	116.3	24.0	21.7	1,409.2	1,465.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	1,063.0	1,086.9	400.6	380.7	74.6	24.6	3,869.9	4,006.4
Wholesale trade	497.5	496.9	261.9	279.7	58.8	8.5	3,206.9	3,359.7
Retail trade	333.7	386.7	161.7	173.3	13.2	11.7	2,316.3	2,476.5
Finance	715.5	773.3	451.1	421.3	292.2	319.3	4,461.9	5,136.5
Services	583.2	698.1	265.2	283.2	27.3	20.5	3,198.0	3,646.0
Total all industries	11,029.0	11,590.1	2,688.1	2,591.3	744.7	688.1	38,692.6	40,577.1

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division
1984 and 1985

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Millions of dollars						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.6	76.9	37.1	43.8	110.8	120.7
Mining	2,055.7	2,279.5	685.3	726.1	2,741.0	3,005.7
Manufacturing	2,589.9	2,459.3	1,331.5	1,350.2	3,921.4	3,809.5
Construction	294.5	267.1	75.2	90.9	369.8	358.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	989.3	1,120.6	421.9	457.7	1,411.1	1,578.2
Wholesale trade	811.8	814.9	267.4	313.0	1,079.1	1,127.9
Retail trade	475.6	479.8	142.5	186.2	618.0	666.0
Finance	1,131.9	1,415.2	437.7	530.0	1,569.5	1,945.2
Services	618.5	794.7	224.2	304.4	842.7	1,099.1
Total all industries	9,040.7	9,708.0	3,622.8	4,002.2	12,663.5	13,710.2

Data Availability Announcements

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1986-87

Preliminary 1986-87 information is now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed caseload, caseload characteristics and resource information is available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Final data will be released in late January 1988 in the catalogued publication *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1986-87* (85-211). This publication will include data analysis, graphic presentation of the data trends and descriptive information on federal and provincial correctional services in Canada.

For information, contact Micheline Reed (613-951-6656) or Gayle Campbell (613-951-6657), Corrections Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,238.5 million for October 1987, an increase of 12.2% over the \$1,103.8 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), available in approximately three weeks time, or contact Services Division (613-951-3494).

Steel Pipe and Tubing

October 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1987 totalled 150 996 tonnes, an increase of 48.7% from the 101 538 (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 197 903 (revised figure) tonnes, up 14.1% from the 1 049 764 (revised figure) tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 4, 1988. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

November 1987

Manufacturers shipped 9 453 490 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in November 1987, up 1.0% from the 9 362 493 square metres shipped a year earlier but down 13.0% from the 10 861 156 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1987 were 96 268 990 square metres, an increase of 12.6% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 11, 1988. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

October 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during October 1987 were as follows (in thousand metric tonnes):

● Total wheat,	2 825.5
● Oats,	8.7
● Barley,	489.9
● Rye,	29.5
● Flaxseed,	57.5
● Canola (rapeseed),	149.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early January 1988 or contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871) Agriculture Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

October 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during October 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	28.1 (wheat equivalent)
● Malt,	14.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612, series 1, 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early January 1988, or contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

November 1987

The situation report for November is now available for release. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Chain Store Stocks

October 1987

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,771 million at the end of October 1987, a decrease of 1.5% from the level reached in October 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.10:1 in October 1987, down marginally from the average ratio of 1.11:1 observed in the nine previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130), available the third week of February 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

October 1987

Rolled steel shipments for October 1987 totalled 1 116 808 tonnes, a decrease of 0.2% from the preceding month's total of 1 118 872 tonnes but an increase of 9.4% from the year-earlier level of 1 020 512 metric tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 10 649 262 tonnes, an increase of 9.2% compared to 9 751 324 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 5, 1988. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1987

Production of process cheese in November 1987 totalled 5 236 739 kilograms, a decrease of 3.3% from October 1987 but an increase of 3.3% from November 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 66 079 781 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1986 amount of 63 870 556 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 468 101 kilograms – an increase of 14.9% from October 1987 but a decrease of 12.4% from November 1986. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 4 774 024 kilograms, compared to the 5 477 941 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 4, 1988. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled \$466.0 million, up 2.7% from \$454.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393 and to be released in catalogue 32-250B 1081.

Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Chewing Gum Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled \$225.9 million, up 11.0% from \$203.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5394 and to be released in catalogue 32-250B 1082.

Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Ferro-Alloys Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled \$192.8 million, up 14.8% from \$168.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505 and to be released in catalogue 41-250B 2910.

Contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled \$24,286.6 million, up 2.4% from \$23,722.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550 and to be released in catalogue 42-251B 3231.

Contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Gas Utilities, July 1987.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110)

Gas Utilities, August 1987.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries:
\$11/\$110)

**Consolidated Government Finance, Fiscal
year ended nearest to December 31, 1983
and advance data for 1984-1986.**

Catalogue number 68-202

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Major Release Dates: January 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
5-6	Industrial Product Price Index	November 1987
5-6	Raw Materials Price Index	November 1987
7	New Housing Price Index	November 1987
8	Labour Force Survey	December 1987
8-11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1987
11	Farm Product Price Index	November 1987
11-12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1987
11-12	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1987
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1987
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1987
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1987
14	Help-wanted Index	December 1987
15	Housing Starts	November 1987
19	The Consumer Price Index	December 1987
20	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1987
21	Retail Trade	November 1987
21-26	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	November 1987
22	Building Permits	November 1987
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1987
22-25	Wholesale Trade	November 1987
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	October 1987
25-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1987
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1987
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1987
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1987
29	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1987
29	Raw Materials price Index	December 1987
29	Major Release Dates	February 1988

The February 1988 release schedule will be published on January 29, 1988. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases December 1987

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Agriculture	1986 Census	December 14, 1987
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1986	December 7, 1987
Air Charter Statistics	Second Quarter 1987	December 7, 1987
Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services	Second Quarter 1987	December 15, 1987
Appliances, Major	October 1987	December 4, 1987
Arts Companies, Performing	1985	December 8, 1987
Asphalt Roofing	October 1987	December 3, 1987
Automotive Products, Canada's Foreign Trade	January - September 1987	December 22, 1987
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	September 1987	December 8, 1987
Aviation, Canadian Civil	1986	December 14, 1987
Bags, Paper Grocery	October 1987	December 8, 1987
Balance of International Payments, Canadian	Third Quarter 1987	December 1, 1987
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Berries, Production and Value	1986	December 11, 1987
Board, Rigid Insulating	October 1987	December 3, 1987
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Building Material Price Index, Residential Construction	October 1987	December 9, 1987
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Cane and Beet Sugar Industry	Census of Manufactures 1986	December 23, 1987
Caterers	October 1987	December 23, 1987
Cement	October 1987	December 3, 1987
Census - 100% Data Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions and Federal Electoral Districts	1986 Census	December 10, 1987



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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Charter Statistics, Air	Second Quarter 1987	December 7, 1987
Checkstand Sacks	October 1987	December 8, 1987
Chemicals, Industrial	October 1987	December 11, 1987
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Composite Leading Indicator	September 1987	December 9, 1987
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Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	October 1987	December 9, 1987
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Construction Union Wage Rate Index	November 1987	December 22, 1987
Consumer Price Index	November 1987	December 18, 1987
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Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act - Labour Unions	1985	December 18, 1987
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Grains, Exports	October 1987	December 23, 1987
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	October 1987	December 23, 1987
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	October 1987	December 22, 1987
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Heritage Institutions	1985-86	December 10, 1987
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Housing Starts	October 1987	December 11, 1987
Import Price Index	October 1987	December 10, 1987
Imports by Commodity	October 1987	December 18, 1987
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Ingots, Steel	October 1987	December 22, 1987
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	Week Ended December 5, 1987	December 10, 1987
	Week Ending December 12, 1987	December 17, 1987
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Labour Income, Estimates	September 1987	December 7, 1987

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	October 1987	December 22, 1987
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Petroleum Products, Refined (Sales)	October 1987	December 18, 1987
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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	Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1987	December 11, 1987
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Sacks, Checkstand	October 1987	December 8, 1987
Sawmills East of the Rockies	September 1987	December 2, 1987
Sawmills in British Columbia	September 1987	December 8, 1987
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	Week Ended December 5, 1987	December 10, 1987
	Week Ending December 12, 1987	December 17, 1987
Steel Pipe and Tubing	October 1987	December 23, 1987
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	October 1987	December 11, 1987
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Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, Department	October 1987	December 9, 1987
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Vegetables, Newfoundland Area	1987	December 7, 1987
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Women, Guide to Statistics Canada Data	1976-1985	December 9, 1987
Work Injuries Statistics	1984-86	December 21, 1987
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